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title.

THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. 18. 1842.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

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Recd. Jan. 17th 1842

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

VOL. XVIII.] WASHINGTON, JANUARY 1, 1842.

[No. 1

DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

MONROVIA, October 7, 1841.

The general condition of things in the Colony continue the same. Our present relations with the Native Tribes around us are quiet and undisturbed, and the only apprehension that we labor under at the present is—the interference of British Traders with our commerce and the active part taken by them to cut off our communications of trade with the natives and to confine our operations within a very small compass; to do this they are calling to their aid the assistance of British officers by making to them complaints and misrepresentation of the policy pursued by the authorities of the Colony—How this matter will terminate I know not.

* * * * *

The health of the Colony for the past three months has been very discouraging—represented by the oldest settlers to be more unhealthy than at any former season. And I am sure more so, than at any time during my residence of twelve years in the Colony.

The rains have been more incessant this season than formerly—it is to this we attribute the unhealthy state of the people. I am happy however at present to inform you that the health of the community is again returning things are wearing a more favorable aspect. The spirit of farming is increasing and the people generally are inquiring after the best mode to carry on the operation.

The trade of the Colony continues the same. We had hoped that the natives in the Interior and in the vicinity of Cape Mount and Gallenas would have turned their attention to gathering Camwood, Ivory &c. And before this carried on quite a large trade with the Colony. This as yet has not been the case, still we hope the coming dry season will bring with it that event. As perhaps the great quantity of rain, has prevented it before.

* * * * *

I am informed that the little settlement of Bexley is coming on finely. The people are all industrious, comfortable and happy. And that a visitor on his first approach to the little village, will be pleased with its fine, healthy and cleanly appearance. The Villages of Bassa Cove and Edina are also improving—the citizens generally are contented and happy.

Mr SHERIDAN informs me, he is now ready and can accommodate at Bexley one hundred emigrants; and in a few days will be able to accommodate some fifty or sixty more.

I received a few days ago from Mr. HANSON, superintendent at this place information that the wants of the settlement are various many that they have exhausted all their means in making preparations for emigrants, and has so far succeeded as to be able now to accommodate about one hundred. Immediately on the arrival of the schooner *Regulus* from Sierra Leone I shall dispatch to leeward and shall furnish their settlement with goods &c. Mr. HANSON has chosen a location for the anticipated expedition on the Blue Barra side of the river, which he represents as a very healthy prominent site.

The Commercial operations of the Colony are evidently, on the advance and should we be able to succeed in securing to the citizens the exclusive right of trade at several points near our settlement we shall see our Colony advance very rapidly, as it is we are almost hemmed in on every side, and when at any time our interior trade is stopped, our Commercial affairs become paralyzed; for British traders have become so inveterate against our speculators that they allow them but a small share in the trade along the coast—They effect this, sometimes by ordering our traders from the spots where they have selected to trade, alleging their exclusive right either by treaty or by purchase, when in most cases they have neither. When this is not resorted to, they effect it by putting a Factory near the colonists and sell their goods at such reduced prices as to entirely unable the colonists to compete with them. This they can do without loss because their goods are bought in England and the poor colonists can only be furnished with goods second-handed and very frequently have to pay higher prices than what the natives pay at those British Factories.—And unless the society will take prompt and immediate measures to acquire territory—I fear they will succeed too well in confining us to the limits of Cape Messurado and Bassa Cove.

I am fully convinced from late developments, that the British Government is making an effort to secure to themselves the entire trade of this part of the coast, which is becoming quite important.

The *Regulus* has not yet returned from Sierra-Leone for which place she sailed on the 18th September, to refit. At Marshall and Bassa Cove she unfortunately lost all her anchors and chains, which were altogether too light for such a vessel on this coast. These could not be replaced here. On her first return from Bassa Cove, we managed to procure the only anchor and chain in the Colony; the former has not yet been settled for, the latter you will find charged in the schooner's account, rendered from the Col. warehouse for this quarter. On her return from Bassa Cove the second time, this latter anchor was also broken and unfit for use—her main-mast was found to be defective (decayed at the head) and unsafe to trust. These circumstances combined, made it necessary for the schooner to go to Sierra-Leone immediately. I put on board eleven hogsheads of tobacco, which if sold to advantage, (as we hope it may be,) will be something in favor of the voyage.

Capt. Preston has been down with the African fever, but had quite recovered from his first attack when he left for Sierra-Leone. We hope he will not have a second.

The operations at the Farm are going on finely. Mr. Jenks, with whom Gov. BUCHANAN made an arrangement some two or three months ago, to carry on the operations at this place, has been most of the time sick with fever. In the mean time he has been able to make such arrangements and to give such general instructions as to have things in a pretty good train.

The emigrants by the barque Union, from New Orleans are, for the present located at Monrovia. This was done to place them in a situation convenient for the physician, as there were vacant houses at Millsburg, and he could better attend them here than at any other settlement, Millsburg excepted, where the other emigrants were located. They are doing well, and have passed through the first attack of fever with but little difficulty.

Yours, &c.

J. J. ROBERTS.

Extract of a letter from Dr. M'GILL, of Cape Palmas, in Africa, to Mr. MOSES SHEPPARD, of Baltimore.

NATIVE DOCTORS.

THESE form a class of individuals of whom very slight accounts have been written by persons residing here, yet they hold a very important and influential rank in every community. The skill with which they manage all classes with whom they come in contact, evinces superior shrewdness and intelligence. From the king to the beggar, they sway all; that individual is truly unfortunate who draws on himself the anger of the doctors.

These are not isolated individuals, but a regular organized body, every one of whom must have passed through a regular two years' study—bearing the token of his engagements in the shape of a wooden bowl and monkey skin continually on his person, and must show to the world that he has a deadly hatred to the pure element water, for ablutions. Having done all these things, searched for his chicken's head* and found it, he finally receives permission direct from the devil to go forth and kill or cure with impunity.

This devil, by whom the degree is conferred, leads a wandering kind of life, but when at home, is securely ensconced in a solid bed of rock, somewhere near the head of the Cavally river. He is said to possess extraordinary powers of locomotion, he is everywhere when wanting, but always invisible.

The title assumed by this potent dignitary is that of "grand devil," to distinguish him from devils of inferior grade, for it is admitted by the natives, and may be believed, that the emissaries of his highness are as numerous as the sand on the sea shore.

Pilgrimages to his shrine up the river Cavally are made by the natives residing on the windward and leeward coasts, all of whom are required to bring some acceptable offering, as an expiation of some offence or to insure his favor. The gift is deposited, and the individual returns the next day to receive an answer to whatever interrogatories he may have made; of course his gift has been by some process or other converted into the same material of which the rock is composed, otherwise the old gentleman must have flown off with it. Very often the pilgrim is advised to retrace his steps homeward, and add a trifle to the value of his offering, before the devil can find his tongue. If the doctors consult him, and are received favorably, they depart loaded with his choicest gifts, consisting principally of pieces of bark, claws of animals, pieces of rock, snakes' teeth, &c.

"Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
Wool of bat, and tongue of dog,
Adder's fork, and chird-worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing."

* A fowl is killed, the head cut off and hid beneath some stone; the candidate for medical honors having had eyes well rubbed with Cayenne pepper, is required to seek for and find it—the poor fellow with eyes and nostrils streaming, gropes about, to the amusement of hundreds of spectators.

every article of which is a potent charm, having an important bearing on certain casualties and diseases. In assuming the name of doctors, we are not to suppose that these individuals possess any extensive knowledge of remedies, applicable to diseases; they practice on quite a different plan, and depend more on their calculations and unmeaning ceremonies. All diseases are referred to witchcraft, and the first duty of the physician is to remove the spell, or ascertain the origin of it, which he is not long in doing. Some one is charged with causing the illness, when he is required either to confess his guilt, restore the patient to health, and pay a heavy fine, or prove his innocence by drinking sausey-wood water. It is not admitted that natural causes produce disease, nor do they suppose that a man can accidentally receive an injury or come to his death by any accident as drowning, &c. One would think that they would live for ever were it not for the malice of their fellow-creatures.

They are acquainted with but few plants possessing medical virtues. Among their remedies we may enumerate cathartics, diaphoretics, emetics, rubefacients, and astringents. The first class, cathartics, are in most general use. Cayenne pepper is used in all diseases. Even in inflammations of the eyes, the pure juice of this fiery substance is dropped into them. Cupping is sometimes used but it is not very common.

Among the Vey people there exists a singular mode of administering disagreeable remedies to the sick. This is by laying the individual on his back, seating a young lad on his chest, and compelling the youngster to swallow the preparation intended to benefit the invalid. This equals animal magnetism, and perhaps operates in the same way. When such a plan is resorted to, a most instantaneous relief has been obtained from the most severe complaints.

To the power of curing disease our Cape Palmas doctors add the art of raising the wind, or subduing the storm; can command rain or sunshine, give all applicants success in hunting, fishing, robbing, or in battle. They undertake to accomplish any thing with the greatest impudence, and should they fail, it is owing to the neglect to perform some rite adapted to the occasion. Of course every undertaking of the kind requires a fee in advance; this once pocketed, they care for nothing else.

In their daily avocations they are occasionally sorely pestered by the devil, which throws them into convulsions, and after performing divers feats, much to the amusement of spectators, they go about their regular duties again.

I may close this account by pronouncing them the greatest set of knaves and scoundrels in the world, perfect drones, and real pests in the community. They may be distinguished here from ordinary individuals by their monkey skins, profusion of horns, and other materials about their neck and waist, and their superior filthiness. Ablutions are prohibited, their matted wool is never cut nor touched with a comb, and if it was possible for one to mistake them at first sight, a nearer approach would satisfy him by a strong impression on another of our senses, that he had fallen in with a son of Æsculapius. Sometimes not content with the natural filthiness, the accumulation of entire months, they resort to artificial means, and rub themselves with the juice of plants mixed with soot, or red and white clay, which gives them a truly disgusting and frightful appearance.

COLONY OF LIBERIA.

THE following is the substance of an Address made at a Colonization meeting held in Hartford in September, 1841, by Doctor BROWN, a colored colonist from Liberia, who has resided there seven years.

"He had hoped that the multitude of reports from gentlemen of all professions who had visited their Colony—Officers of the Navy—Missionaries—Commanders of vessels, and the reports too, of the regularly constituted colonial authorities, would have spared him the necessity of thus publicly exposing his ignorance. He did not expect to satisfy every one, but it was for the purpose of putting the matter at rest in *some* points that he appeared in this occasion. The Colonization Society had its origin in the spirit of benevolence and philanthropy of a few honored individuals, whose desire it was to benefit a hitherto degraded race, and in spite of all gainsaying, it will, it must succeed. He did not believe the good men engaged in the cause in this country were actuated by any other than benevolent motives, for the wise and good of all sects and from all portions of the country were engaged in the glorious work of elevating the condition of the African race, [and as proof of the fact he referred his audience to Ashmun's life of Bacon and Gurley's life of Ashmun.] The great question appeared to be, are we contented and happy, as colonists? We reply we are both contented and happy. The soil is rich and very productive, and the climate as good as that of the Southern States in this country. Some imagine "it is sure death" to land upon that soil. Now, said he, I find men as healthy and robust with us as with you, and the children are as healthy as they are in this town, and we moreover believe that Liberia, more than all other parts of the known world, affords the best opportunity for the colored man to enjoy the blessing of freedom and independence. It is the only spot on the face of the earth, where the colored man is a citizen; all others are aliens. The motive that induces the colored man to become a citizen of Africa is high and ennobling, and should "warm his very soul;" it is no less than that of bestowing upon poor degraded and benighted Africa the lights of civilization and Christianity, for of that degradation the half had not been told us. We have been told that we would not succeed and therefore emigration has by some in this country, been strongly opposed.—But we *shall* succeed, whether emigration continue or not; the seeds of civilization have taken too deep root, to be easily eradicated, and to save ourselves from elapsing into barbarism, and to protect ourselves from the savage bands by which we are surrounded, *we must go on*. He had been led to think in view of all the opposition that had been raised to their progress, that "all the world was against us." They had to contend with the opposition 'of friends at home, as well as with the savage tribes. They had also to contend with the opposition of the British, who beheld their little Colony with looks of disapprobation, and were not slow in inflicting injuries upon them which they were illy prepared to resent. Their vessels are frequently upon our little boats, and they frequently land and destroy our palm oil. In addition to all this, our house is divided against itself. Our colored brethren in this country are "up in arms" against us. They too have been operated upon, and made to believe that ours is a country of exiles. And if a man comes home from Liberia he must come ragged, and tearful, and pouring his dissatisfaction upon all around; and if he does, he tells the truth, and they immediately fall upon his neck and bring the best robe and put it upon him.

Twenty years ago, the first colonists landed upon Cape Messurado, and after contending manfully with the savage natives, they succeeded in planting a Colony. They then unfurled the gospel banner, and now from

twenty churches goes up the incense of praise to the living God; and shall we leave the work? Ask ELIJAH JOHNSON, the man who sat with his musket in one hand, and his child in the other, while he dispensed the Word of Life to the colonists, if he would leave it. No! We should indeed be worthy the imputation that we were incapable of improvement and moral elevation. And if we cannot live there after being so long in that country, we can't live here; it would not agree with our notions of republicanism. Neither can we live in Great Britain. No! here have we raised our Ebenezer, and here must we remain to shed a light though feeble it may be, upon our benighted brethren around us.

The Colony at Liberia was established ten years before a missionary was sent out, and then some would perform six days hard work, and perhaps be the best joiner in raising the house of worship, and preach on Sunday "without money and without price." They had discouragements and disappointments to contend with in the outset, and what new Colony has not?

He had heard new doctrines advanced since he had been in this country. Africa must have missionaries, but they must not go near the colonies. Why? He knew of no other reason than the prejudice against the Colonization Society. Their missionaries, say they, must go into the interior. Well, go. He did not wish to dictate; but, said he, you know nothing of the African character, and I doubt the expediency of sending missionaries immediately into the interior. In the first place, you cannot out-talk them. [Here the speaker illustrated his position in a most amusing manner, by giving specimens of their logic.]

Secondly. The Colonial jurisdiction, which is a protection within its bounds, is inoperative beyond. And,

Thirdly. The missionary will turn trader in spite of himself. For he goes among the natives with the avowed object of benefiting them. This must be done as they understand it. They care nothing for books, and if the missionary who comes to *benefit* them cannot give them something in exchange for their rice, camwood and ivory, they "no sabe" how he benefits them, unless he can gratify their wants. The natives, said he, are in the habit of sending their boys 30 and 40 miles, to a settlement to find employment, after the business of rice planting is over, so many have seven or eight supernumerary hands, at one time. And the parent will take no denial. He reasons thus—you say you come here to do us good—what way? you going to send the boy back into the bush to do him good.—No, you *must* take him.

I have been out, said he, to see the Mendians, and it is astonishing to me, after all the travels in Africa that have been published, and all the charts in your possession, and all the captains of vessels in the ports of the U. States who have visited the coast of Africa, that people should be so troubled to know where they came from. I conversed with some of them and found that I knew many persons with whom they were acquainted. Now there is sometalk of sending a colored missionary out with these Mendians when they return. This I should not think advisable—these persons have been taught by experience to respect the white teachers—they *know* their superiority and would not be likely to respect their colored teacher as much. These colored teachers after becoming acquainted with the African character, may be of benefit to the natives. They call all foreigners who came among them "white men," however black they may be. By this term they mean civilized. The influence exerted by the colonies upon the natives around them has been in the highest degree beneficial. From them the light of civilization is spreading to numerous tribes of the

interior, and we have now among us many recaptured Africans, two of whom are preachers of the Gospel, and one a justice of the peace, who write a very good hand.

There are in the Manual Labor School ninety-six native scholars. Wherever a Colony is established, or a district of country is purchased by us, we insist upon it that the slave-trade shall be given up; and instead of it we offer the natives the advantages of commerce as a substitute. We invariably, by this means, break up the traffic in human flesh. The missionary cannot do it for the reasons before stated. The natives have wants that must be gratified; they come ragged to the missionary, and say to him, pointing to their tattered garments, "My clothes broke—must have new ones: come, you buy my rice, my camwood, my ivory. No? You come to do us good! What way?" Thus you see the missionary, unless he turns trader, cannot exert an influence to break up the traffic in slaves. *We* can do it. Here the speaker alluded to the high encomium bestowed on the Colonization plan in a speech of Mr. Buxton at the World's Convention, in which he remarked that the only way to break up the slave-trade was to establish colonies on the coast of Africa. Nothing but pride, in his opinion, deterred *all* from uniting to forward the interests of the Colonization cause. They must eventually resort to it. But then to this society alone belonged to the honor of being pioneers in this glorious cause. The nation that claims the pre-eminence in deeds of philanthropy and benevolence, has been obliged to adopt our plan. Here the speaker contrasted Sierra Leone with the American colonies on the coast, and showed wherein they differed.

He then gave opportunity for any person desirous of questioning him, to do so.

Ques. How many colonies have you visited, and how many discontented persons have you known.

Ans. I have visited all the colonies, and know of but five discontented persons. Two of the five are now in this country, and the last time I saw them were solicitous for a passage back.

Ques. How will the colonists compare in morals with other communities?

Ans. I challenge comparison with any people on the face of the globe in respect to morality. I have heard a great deal about our intemperance. Now in the course of about seven years in which I have resided there, I have attended all their public celebration dinners, and I have never yet seen a decanter of spirits on the table; and the temperance and Sabbath School and other benevolent operations of the day are as much thought of with us as with you. With regard to profanity, our laws are very strict. I heard a man swearing a few days since, and said to him. "It is well for you that you are not in the streets of Monrovia swearing after that fashion; we would make you pay \$2,50 for every oath you swore." And I know of but one man who is a drunkard, and two who are profane swearers in Monrovia, out of a population of 500.

Ques. What is the amount of Commerce?

Ans. I saw a letter from Governor BUCHANAN a few days since that stated the amount of exports from Bassa Cove and Cape Mount to be \$25,000 in three months and this is susceptible of being increased to any amount. The earth produces cotton spontaneously of three different colors, besides sugar, rice, camwood, &c.

Ques. How many miles of sea coast is free from the slave trade?

Ans. At least 700 miles with one exception. Gallinas we always sup-

posed to be under the jurisdiction of the English. Here I have understood a slave factory has been opened. We colonists are doing all we can, but we cannot work miracles. And if the English cruisers with the whole British Government to back them cannot succeed in breaking the trade how can we be expected to do it immediately. There is no traffic in slaves under our jurisdiction, and should any one be detected in it, he would be fined \$1000 and be sentenced to one year's labor in chains.

I would enquire, said one, whether there are any dealers in ardent spirits in this place where they are so very temperate?

Ans. Yes, there is one. Government has placed a duty of 25 cents per gallon on liquors, and the charge for a license to retail is very high. But I have never seen so much drinking in Monrovia in a month, as I have seen in one of your hotels here in one day.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE Annual meeting of the Colonization Society of New Jersey was held in Trenton on the 11th of November. The meeting was considered one of interest and importance to the cause in that state.

THE HON. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD was unanimously elected President, and M. W. DAY, of Newark, Treasurer, in the place of AARON BEACH, deceased. The Hon. Messrs. JACOB W. MILLER and W. HALSTEAD, were appointed Directors of the American Colonization Society for the ensuing year.

We regret to learn that Judge HALSEY feels obliged to relinquish the active duties of agent of the above Society at the close of the present year. He has been a tried friend of the cause, and has rendered it important services, and should he retire he will still have the satisfaction of seeing the seed which he has sown spring up and yield a rich and ripened harvest. New Jersey is one of the best States for the support of Colonization. Our friends there are firm—they are liberal—and the number of them is gradually increasing.

Extracts from an address by JACOB BURNET, Esq., President of the Hamilton county Colonization Society, read at a meeting of the Society in Cincinnati, on Tuesday the 9th of Nov., 1841.

As far as human intellect can penetrate futurity, or draw conclusions from the past, to ascertain that which is to come, not a ray of light can be discovered, indicative of any change that can improve the social and political condition of our colored population.—They are separated from us by feelings which are so strong and so deeply rooted, that they cannot be overcome. Experience proves the truth of this position. With these and there an exception, the great mass of the white population manifest the same repulsive feeling and the same sense of superiority, which have characterized former generations. What encouragement is there, then, to hope for a change? Such a change may be expected, when the leopard changes his spots and the Ethiopian his skin, but not before. What then must be done? Is there no hope—no relief for these disconsolate people? Are they to live and die in despair, bequeathing that, and that only, as an inheritance to their offspring? I answer honestly and sincerely, that if they persist in remaining here, my ingenuity cannot discover or devise a remedy.

The repellanties which have thrown them on the back ground, have not and will not relax. The cause which has brought about their present condition I fear will never cease to operate; and so long as it exists, it must produce its legitimate effects.

Reason, confirmed by experience, conducts to the conclusion that two races of men, so palpably distinguished not only in personal appearance, but in habits, manners and cast, cannot affiliate, or become a united, harmonious people. An equality of rights cannot exist between them. The strong party will not concede it, nor can the weak party extort it. Every effort of that character must fail and every failure will but aggravate the evil. The visible distinction produced by natural causes, which have operated for thousands of years, must continue and perpetuate the separation existing between the races.

Certainly, no philanthropist can desire to continue the privations to which the man of color is subjected, and yet every person who exerts an influence to retain him in this country is practically doing so, and is prolonging his degradation and misery. The proposition is self-evident. No course of reasoning can prove it more clearly than the simplest words in which it can be stated that that unfortunate race of men while they continue here, never can elevate themselves above their present grade: and while occupying that grade, never can enjoy the blessings of real freedom.

They are not only deprived of all the political rights of freemen, but are subjected to the mortifying reflection, that they are esteemed and treated, as an inferior race. On the supposition, that this state of things cannot be changed, can he be a philanthropist, a friend to the colored race, who advises them to continue in this country, and live upon hope never to be realized? Such philanthropy was not taught in the schools with which I have been familiar

The question, then recurs, can these unfortunate people remain where they are with the most distinct hope of bettering their prospects? If not, then another question presents itself, what can they do to improve their condition? Surely, their case is not hopeless. Providence cannot have designed to keep them always, in their present degraded state. No, on the contrary, it has provided for them an asylum—a city of refuge—and a multitude of real philanthropists stand ready to aid them in seeking its protection.

The Colony of Liberia in their fatherland, one of the most fertile regions of the earth, has been planted for them and their children. The difficulties and privations to which they are now subjected, were foreseen many years ago by FINLEY MILLS, ASHMUN, CALDWELL, and others, most of whom have been gathered to their fathers. Those men, as if by inspiration, conceived the noble plan of preparing for the unfortunate African found in this country, a safe refuge in the land of his fathers. That plan has been executed by great effort, and with unparalleled success. Aided by the liberal contributions of thousands who feel for the wrongs of Africa, it has resulted in the establishment of a free, independent, republican government, conducted and managed exclusively by people of color. Travelers, who have visited Liberia, concur in representing it as one of the most flourishing and promising colonies that has ever been formed. Many of them speak in raptures of the industry, order, and sobriety of the inhabitants. They describe the great fertility of the soil, and the ease of procuring not only a comfortable living, but of accumulating wealth. The towns in the Colony are well constructed. The farms are well improved, and churches and schools are provided in every settlement. The soil is unusually luxuriant—its products are countless in variety—many of them

are spontaneous, and such as require labor, yield to the cultivator abundant returns. The products of the country beyond the wants of the inhabitants, already sustain a large and lucrative commerce, the profits of which are enriching the colored merchants; and the interior trade with the natives, is increasing and becoming more and more profitable. This traffic, both foreign and domestic, is enjoyed exclusively by the people of the Colony, in which there are no white merchants to compete with them. The natural products of the earth and the forest, which now sustain this trade, are said to be inexhaustible, and to constitute a source of wealth which must continue to enrich the inhabitants for ages to come. The most authentic reports made officially to the society, represent the health of the colonists to be at least equal to that enjoyed by the frontier settlers of our Western States, and far greater than fell to the lot of the first adventurers to the Colony of Virginia.

One would suppose that such a country as this must secure to its occupants every thing that man can desire—a free government—a mild climate—a rich productive soil—inexhaustible sources of wealth—a flourishing commerce, and a fair security for health and longevity. Such is the country which invites the African of America to its bosom, and is freely tendered to him with all its blessings. The people of color throughout the United States, I repeat, are now invited to repair to this asylum, and become free, independent members of a well organized republic, governed exclusively by people of their own race and color. None but an enemy can dissuade them from accepting the invitation. Every real friend will advise them to go at once to a country where, and where only, they can enjoy equality of rights and rise to the elevated stand which all benevolent men wish them to occupy. What does the ambition of the colored man lead him to desire? Is it not to be connected with a community, in which he shall stand on a level with all his fellows; enjoy equal privileges, and claim and receive the same respect and deference, which are accorded to others? Without those rights freedom cannot be a blessing, or rather without them, no man can be said to be free. A freed-man in a country whose inhabitants do not recognize him as an equal, cannot be called a freeman, in the republican sense of the term; and this constitutes the difference between the colored man of the United States and Liberia. You see the one, degraded and disfranchised, while the other is honored and respected. Here, the colored man politically is nothing—there, he is everything. In Liberia (a name which indicates the freedom of its inhabitants) such distinctions cannot exist, because white men have no participation in the government. They are as perfectly excluded from it there, as the African is here. It is true, Governor BUCHANAN is a white man, but properly considered, he is the agent of the society, to dispose of the supplies sent for the assistance of emigrants, and is the friend and adviser rather than the ruler of the people. On the other hand, Mr. ROBERTS, the Lieutenant Governor and acting Chief Justice of the Colony, I am informed, is a black man. Governor RUSWORTH of the Maryland section of the Colony, whose letters and official communications would do credit to the best of our own Statesmen, is also a black man, and all the officers under him are black men. The colonial legislature, which assembles statedly, and transacts the same business as the legislature of Ohio does, is composed entirely of colored men, who are elected by colored men; and their speaker, clerk, and other officers are of the same class. Their courts of justice are organized like ours, and their judges, jurors, lawyers, sheriffs and constables are all colored men of their own selection.

Travelers, who have visited the country, report that in their legislature, and in their courts of justice, business is transacted with as much order

and decorum as it is in this country. In short, they have a well organized republic, composed entirely of people of color, possessing all the intelligence and information necessary to enact and administer the laws, which the happiness and propriety of the country require.

They and we have the same form of government, and the same institutions: and the only difference is, that ours is managed by white men, theirs by men of color.

If the disconsolate people, for whom this asylum has been prepared, at an immense expense, had not been deceived by erroneous statements, and flattered by deceptive hopes, they would have sought it long ago; and would now have been in the full enjoyment of every political and social right appertaining to real freemen. Instead of seeking protection and asking privileges for themselves, they would now have been inviting others to participate with them in all the rights and privileges which the most ambitious can desire. What a contrast! And yet it does not transcend the truth.

Our colored friends, (and I use that word to express its legitimate meaning,) may rely on the fidelity of the statement I have attempted to give. If I have not been greatly deceived, instead of surpassing, it falls short of the reality.

The American Colonization Society, which has accomplished all this, was, no doubt, formed at the time designated by Providence, for the purpose of effecting one of the most stupendous plans of benevolence, that the earth has yet witnessed. The finger of heaven seems to point to the Colony they have founded, not only as the natural and enviable home of the colored men of the country, but as the means, by which the millions of benighted people, who cover the continent of Africa, are to be reclaimed from barbarism, and the arts and sciences, with the religion and the morality of the bible, carried through that vast continent.

The experience of centuries has proved, that the ear of the inhabitants of Africa is sealed against the white man. He can make no impression on that race. His life is not safe for a single hour in the interior of their country.—Not so with the man of color. The inhabitants of Liberia, are already regarded by the natives, as a superior tribe of their own race; and so far as the colonists have become known to the neighboring tribes, and those in the interior, a strong desire is manifested to imitate their habits and mode of living. and to understand the religion taught and practised in the Colony.—These facts show, that the society, by preparing a refuge for the oppressed African of this country, has already opened a door sufficiently wide, to carry Christianity and the arts of civilization throughout that extended continent; and that they are multiplying the only class of missionaries, who can approach the native African with the least prospect of success.

Great events are sometimes brought about by means apparently inadequate. If history did not attest the fact, we should be slow to believe that the exposure of the infant Moses in a basket of bulrushes on the border of the Nile, full of devouring crocodiles, laid the foundation of the rescue of three millions of people from Egyptian slavery—an event which carried to the promised land, the nation destined by Heaven to preserve the religion of the Bible. The exposure and rescue of that infant, apparently unimportant when it took place, did it not indicate the great events which it was designed to accomplish, as clearly as the formation of the Colony of Liberia indicates the emancipation of the continent of Africa.

Viewing the matter in this light, may we not express surprise, that such an institution should meet with opposition from any quarter, but especially

from the friends of revelation or the advocates of emancipation. We live, however, in a land of freedom, where every man thinks for himself, and acts on his own responsibly.—The friends and advocates of our society cannot, as a matter of right, impeach the motives of those who withhold their aid or oppose us by fair argument. Much less may we assail them with vituperation and violence. This is not the course recommended by the parent institution. They advise their friends everywhere to rely on mild and conciliatory measures—to make their appeals to reason and correct feeling, and as far as possible, to avoid angry disputation. The spirit they breathe and inculcate is derived from that divine code which requires forbearance and kindness even to our enemies. In that spirit we desire to approach such as have felt it their duty to oppose the cause we advocate. We do not ask them to yield their opinions unconvinced, but to give credence to facts well attested, and listen to arguments fairly deduced from them. The mass of testimony submitted to the world in favor of our cause, is enough to produce conviction on every intelligent mind that will carefully examine it. Its opposers are invited and urged; in the spirit of candor, to make this investigation, and then judge for themselves. We have a right to require this at their hands, if they be honest men, and more so if they be Christians.

The time, fellow citizens, has come, when duty calls on every one of us to make up and express an opinion, decidedly, on this momentous subject. The question presented is this—shall the colored people be encouraged to remain here under delusive hopes which are never to be realised, and without which they never can be either safe or happy, or shall they be advised to seek the home which the benevolence of their friends, guided by the finger of heaven, has provided for them in Liberia? This is the question, and on this question my opinion has been formed for many years; and although on the score of benevolent feeling towards our colored population, I will not yield to any one, yet I never can approve of a plan for retaining and establishing them in this country. Such a plan I must oppose to the extent of my influence, from a conviction that it would eventually terminate in their ruin, and that, in the meantime, they would have no guarantee for personal safety, nor we for the preservation of the peace. The feeling which exists on this subject is gaining strength: it pervades the great body of the people, and no effort to change it, were it desirable to do so, can be attended with success. Is it not, then, the dictate of wisdom to yield, where perseverance must be unavailing?

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society, from the 17th November, to the 15th December 1841, inclusive.

Collections by Rev. John B. Pinney, General Agent:—

<i>Brownsville</i> , November 17, J. Duncan, Esq.	\$5 00
<i>Dunlaps Creek</i> , November 17, E. Finley \$5, Rev. S. Wilson, Aaron Bairds, Mrs. McCormick, R. Gaddis, E. Finley Jr., each \$1, E. H. Finley, Z. Vankirk, each 25c—total	10 50
<i>Masontown</i> , November 18, G. H. Rider.	8 00
<i>Geneva</i> , November 19, Esq. Nicholson,	5 00
<i>Greensburg</i> , November 20, Dr. Stevenson, \$7, B. F. Black, \$5, W. Nicholson, Br. Boughnet, E. Linton, each \$1—total	15 00
<i>Waynesburg</i> , November 22, B. Campbell \$15, J. Layer, L. Clenenger, H. Buchanan, C. L. Pennock each \$5, W. H. Berryville \$2, W. Savage, C. L. Hager, L. Roberts, J. Mahannah, R. W. Downey, John Ingraham, Jesse Ingraham, A. G. Allison, Dr. A. Ingraham J. Campbell R. H. Lindsey, C. A. Black, L. L. Minor, each \$1, R. Adams, 75c., Mrs. Ingram, 50c.,—total	51 25
<i>Jefferson</i> , November 23, Wm. Denny, \$10, Mrs. T. Culvert, Thomas Culvert, each \$5—total	20 00
<i>Clarksville</i> , John Hiller, \$5, Alexander Stewart, \$2, J. Greenbeer, Wm. Hillen, Jr., E. Patton W. Hupp, each \$1, N. Price, C. W. Minor, each 50c.	
<i>Millsburg</i> , November 24, Dr. Dod, W. Woods, each \$1, J. Coyle, J. Boon,	

each 50c., M. A. Rutten, 25c.—total	3 25
<i>Centreville</i> , November 24, Alexander Hannah, \$5, Master E. Penrose, \$1, J. Rogers, Miss S. Penrose Wm. McJunkin, each 50c.—total	7 50
<i>Amity</i> , November 25, J. Breden, \$10, Rev. C. Dodd \$5, Jesse Jordan 50c.—total	15 50
<i>West Alexander</i> , November 26, Joseph Yates, to constitute his son Andrew Yates a L. M. of the P. C. S. \$50, Wm. McMurry, 10, J. Wethan, John Yates, Joseph Yates, Miss Mary Yates, G Wilson, Andrew Yates, Adam Yates, Thos. Bryers, each \$5. Mrs E. Ferris, J. Buchanan J Pollock, each \$1—total	103 00
Collection at the Pasely Church Forks of Wheeling.	\$17 77
<i>West Liberty Ohio County Virginia</i> , November 27, A young lady, 50c.	50
Rev. N. Shotwell, Wm. Farris, each \$5, Miss M. Wilson, Miss Abbott, each, \$2, J. Maxwell, 150, Wm. Yates, Mrs. Shotwell, W. Brown, each 1,	18 50
<i>Lower Buffalo</i> , November 29, J. Boyd, A. Manchester, T. Long, J. McComoley, J. Scott, D. Waugh, each \$1, J. White, 50c.—total	6 50
From Treasury Independence Colonization Society, —	12 50
<i>Collecti ns in Washington County Penn. Florence Colonization Society</i> , November 30, Moses Jackson, \$10, Robert Withrow, \$5, Robert Patterson, \$3, James McFerran, J. Duncan, each \$2, James Irving, Wm. Rankin, each \$1, Mrs. J. Jackson, 50c.—total	24 50
<i>Treasurer Cross Creek Colonization Society</i> November 30, —	21 00
“ <i>Upper Buffalo</i> “ December 1, —	43 25
<i>Cannonsburg</i> , December 2, Dr. Rumsey, Rev. Prof. Wm. Smith, Prof. R. J. McCullough, Rev. W. Brown, D. D., each \$5, Mrs. Monroe, Rev. A. Brown, each \$3, Mrs. Chickeineg, \$2, cash, \$2, Mrs. Ritchie, \$2, Wm. Carson, Wm. McDaniel, J. V. Herriott, Samuel Smith, Dr. Stephenson, each \$1, Miss Carson, 50c.—total	37 50
<i>Washington</i> , November 3, Dr. McConaugh, D. Moore, Alex. Reed, Dr. R. R. Reed, S. Cunningham, C. Reed, Dr. Murdock, Esq. Gow, J. N. Dagg, M. Brice Wylie and Clark, each \$5, Prof. Abrich, \$2, cash \$1, cash 50c.—total	58 50
<i>Pidgeon Creek</i> , December 3, Daniel Riddle, \$10, Gen. W. McIlvaines, \$5—	15 00
<i>Williamsport</i> , December 3, —	5 00
<i>Noblestown</i> , December 6, John Matthews, M. L. Sturgeon, James Snodgrass, James Vincent, Thomas Matthews, John Johnston, each \$1—total	6 00
<i>Raccoon</i> , December 6, E. McDonald, \$2, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. McKaig, M. I. Venaman Mr. Wm. Clark, Rev. C. McKaig, each \$1, George McClain, 25c.	7 25
<i>Clinton</i> , December 7, a friend, 50c.—total	50
<i>Hiland</i> , December 8, J. McKnight R. Hilands, each \$2, cash 25c. Thomas Courtney, Samuel Meaus, J. W. Johnson, D. H. Cunningham, J. D. Highlands, Francis Smith, each \$1, cash 50c. J. Brown, 50c. Robert Wallace, 40c., Robert Wallace, 39c.—total	12 04
<i>Waford</i> , December 9, George Whitsel, \$3, Rev. L. R. McAboy, S. Logan, each \$1, Mr. Pollock, 50c.—total	5 50
<i>Sharpsburg</i> , December 10, T. M. Shaw, \$5, other friends at Presbyterian Church, \$6,25.—total	11 25
<i>McKeesport</i> , December 13, Presbyterian Church, —	4 75
<i>Round Hill</i> , December 13, Presbyterian Church, per Rev. Mr. Eaton, \$16,25 Elizabeth Methodist Episcopal Church, \$1—total	17 25
<i>Wellsburg Virginia</i> , December 13, at a meeting of the citizens in the Presbyterian Church, —	105 50
per D. J. Morgan, from Isaac Vance, \$20, Wm. Farris West Alexander per Mr. Ingraham Pittsburg \$5—total	25 00
<i>Robbstown</i> , December 15, Mr. A. Plumer, T. Patterson, each \$5—total	10 00
<i>Pittsburg</i> , December 15, Charles Brewer, Esq. Mrs. Charles Brewer, each \$50, J. E. Breathing, \$5—total	105 00
Total.	570 06

CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society, and Receipts from November 24, to December 25, 1841.

MAINE.

Blue Hill, remitted by Rev. J. Fisher, (with \$1,50 for Repository, — 3 50

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Collections by Capt. George Barker, Agent.

Keene W. Sampson \$3, L. Chamberlain Mrs Metcalf each \$1, Miss Mary Wright, 25c. — 5 25
Lime, J. Franklin; B. Latham, each \$10, Hon. D. C. Churchill, \$3 50
A. Latham, Jr. \$3, A. Latham, Rev. J. Fenney, each \$1, Mrs. Perry, J. Conant, each 50c. — 20 50
Oxford, Rev. D. Campbell, S. B. Wheeler, each \$10, S. Willand, \$5,

H. Howard, \$1	27	W. Howard, Jr. \$1,	-	-	-	-	27	00
<i>Haverhill</i> , Hon. J. Page, \$5,	N. B. Felton, J. L. Rice, D. H. Collins,							
Mrs. Ball, each \$1,	E. Hale, 50c.						9	50
Collections by Rev. R. Porter, Agent.								
<i>Winchester</i> , By the congregation, in part to constitute their pastor the								
Rev. John Thompson a L. M.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	95
<i>Hancock</i> , Collection 5th July \$7, and \$3,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	00
<i>Peterboro</i> , Sundry individuals,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	00
<i>New Ipswich</i> , do do	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	87
<i>Hollis</i> , do do	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	00
<i>Mcunt Vernon</i> , Donations,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50
<i>Francistown</i> , Donations,	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	00
<i>Cowish</i> , Auxiliary Colonization Society, \$20 50, \$2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	50
<i>Hillsboro Centre</i> , Donation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	00
<i>Meriden</i> , Rev. A. Blanchard's Society,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	40
								194 47

VERMONT.

<i>Windsor</i> , Rev. L. C. Tracy, J. W. Hubbard, Rev. D. Kidder, Mrs.								
Hayes, each \$5. Mrs. Skinner, Judge Dennison. each \$2, W. R.								
Gilley, A. G. Hath, Miss Stone, Mrs. Townsend. Mrs. Forbs, N.								
G. Goddard, J. H. Simmonds, Mrs. Asa Aikens, Mrs. T. Hanley,								
Rev. Rev. J. Richards, each \$1, C. Merrifield, 50c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	50
<i>Hartford</i> , Dea S. Tracy, \$4 25, Widow R. Tracy 50c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	75
<i>Woodstock</i> , Hon. C. Marsh, \$10, Miss Ailwyen J. Lyman, J. Col-								
lamer each \$2, B. Swain, Mrs. Wright, Hon. T. Emerson, Rev. W.								
Wright, each \$1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	00
								58 25

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Braintree</i> , Remitted by Rev. D. Storrs, collection on thanksgiving								
day, \$10, and from a friend,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	20 00

RHODE ISLAND.

Collections by Rev. S. Cornelius, Agent.								
<i>Providence</i> , Rev. W. H. Hoppin, \$3,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	00
<i>Pawtucket</i> , J. Dunnell, J. Smith, E. Ingraham G. L. Spencer, B.								
Murray, each \$5, collection at meeting \$4 65, D. Lefevre, \$3,								
C. Blodget, D. Benedict, S. Leood, H. Jerauld, each \$2, cash \$2,								
Mr. Sidley, A. A. Tillinghast, Gen. J. B. Read, J. Wilson, Esq.								
French, N. G. B. Dexter, J. H. Weedon, N. W. Potter, A. Mc-								
Read, L. Fanbrother, each \$1, Mr. Thayer, 50c., W. Field, \$10,								
W. W. Boron, 50c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	65
<i>Bristol</i> , Rev. J. Bristead, \$10, Mrs. Rogers, J. Wood, C. De Wood,								
each \$5, Wm. B. Spooner, Capt. J. Norris, S. Babbitt, each \$3,								
two Ladies, J. L. Bawell, each \$2, Rev. M. Shepherd, Captain								
Wardwell, B. Wyatt, S. Church, Mrs. Peck, Rev. Mr. Fales, Mrs.								
R. De Wolf, Mary Luce, J. L. Daggett, Catherine Coggeshall, W.								
W. Throop, L. C. Richmond, Frederick —, L. De Wolf, each \$1,							52	00
<i>Newport</i> , G. Eng, Mary Hazard, each \$10, J. H. Gillott, M. Free-								
boon Mrs. Jones, Wm. Gunlo, each \$5, E. Lawton, Mrs. Camp-								
bell, Mrs. Hammet, Mrs. Gahoone, Dr. Dunn, W. A. Clark, Ann								
King, each \$3, cash, \$1, Dr. R. R. Hazzard \$2, cash \$2, G. Bar-								
ney, cash \$1, Dr. Dunn, T. Thayer, each \$2, J. Barker, D. C.								
Denham, Mrs. Session, M. Clark, Mr. Giles, each \$1, (of the								
above \$30, was contributed by the United Cong. Church to con-								
stitute their Pastor Rev. T. Thayer, a Life Member.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	50
<i>Warren</i> , J. Smith 10, S. P. Child, \$5, H. H. Luther, \$3, A. Bos-								
worth, J. Welsh, each \$2, M. Barney, Mr. Fessender, each \$1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	00
								221 15

CONNECTICUT.

<i>Bristol</i> , G. Welsh, T. Barnes, C. Jerome, each \$5, Capt. E. Durrow,								
\$2, O. Allen, \$1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	00
<i>New Haven</i> , Professor Salisbury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	00
<i>Derby</i> , P. Basset, \$5, P. Phelps, \$1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	00
<i>Milford</i> , Mr. Marshall, M. Benjamin, each \$1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	00
<i>Bridgeport</i> , Sylvanus Sterling, constituting himself a Life Member,								
Iva Sherman do do do	-	-	-	-	-	-		
each \$3, H. Hyon, S. R. Jones, each 5, A. Hamilton, P. C. Wor-								
den Mrs. Harols, Capt. Brooks, each \$3, W. B. Burwell, N. Nor-								
throp, Dr. Nash, Porter and Bothe, N. R. Hewitt, D. D., J. Sterling,								
J. E. Beach, W. Peat, each \$2, unknown, & 1 50, W. De Forest,								
G. Sterling, T. Hawley, N. Beard, Mr. Sterling, J. Hubbel, W.								
B. Dyer, R. Lewis, H. Holl, & Co. Wm. Ransom, M. Hawley, Mrs.								
Molabar, S. Porter, E. Porter, Hawley and Brs. N. Wade, Mrs. Perry,								
each \$1, B. De Forest, E. Birdsey, J. Gregory, H. Blackburn,								

each 50c, cash from several \$3, (of the above \$30 was from members of the Bridgeport Cong. Church, and Society to constitute Nathaniel R. Hewitt a Life Member, -	123 50	
Hartford, Cash \$3, -	3 00	
New Haven, B. L. Hamlin, \$5, -	5 09	
Derby, L. Stone, \$5. E. N. Shelton, \$5, R. Gates, \$2, H. Curtiz, E. Hotchkiss, each \$1, -	12 00	
Birmingham, Contribution, \$10 62, Judge P. Woodburg \$1, -	11 62	
Southburg, Contribution, \$3 94, Mr. Hotchkiss \$2, Mr. Morris 50c. -	6 44	
Litchfield, Rev. Mr. Brace, J. T. Fuller, C. Grant, T. Peck, S. Lewis, each \$1, cash 37c., -	7 53	
Colchester, L. Strong, \$2, J. Turner, E. Ransom, D. Carroll, each \$1, Mrs. Wheeler Mr. Sparrow, each 50c., Mrs. Hall, a Friend, each 25c. -	6 50	
New London, Hon. P. Benjamin, \$8, A. Frink, \$5, Andrew Frink, J. Longdon, Mary Spencer, Sarah Town, J. Harris, each \$2, C. C. Comstock, C. Chapman, R. Harris, each \$1, cash \$2 14, -	28 14	
Essex, Captain Champlin, \$10, T. Pratt, \$5, Colonel J. Hill, \$3, R. Post, R. P. Williams, Capt. West, each \$2, cash \$5, Capt. Smith, E. Redfield, B. Comstock, each \$1, -	33 00	
Killingby, Mr. Browne, \$2, Mrs. Thompson Rev. W. Whitmore, \$1, J. T. Hutchins, Mr. Simmons, W. Sternes, each 50c. -	5 50	
Norwalk, C. Bissel, \$5 C. Mollary E. A. Beard, each \$2, H. Sellock, \$1 50, Rev. J. J. Woolsey, S. Curtis, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Philips, E. C. Bissel, T. C. Handford, Mrs. Hubbel, Dea Wicks, A. Mallary, E. Hoit, each \$1, Mr. Weed, J. Seymore, Mr. Fetch, Mrs. Fetch, C. Sweat & Co. C. E. Dishaw, each 50c. Rev. Mr. Hall, 19c., cash \$1 25, G. Seymore, 25c. (of the above \$20 19, is on account of a Life Membership for Rev. Edwin Hall,) -	25 19	
Middletown, Remitted by Miss M. H. Hulbert, Secretary F. Col. Society, a contribution by Noah A. Phelps Esq. -	10 00	
Litchfield, Prof. Hon. T. Smith, Amelia C. Ogden (with \$4 for Repose-Friends, -	6 00	
	2 00	615 33

NEW JERSEY.

Contribution by the State Colonization Society, -	500 00	
Bridgetown, Wm. Ehner for 1841-1842, -	20 00	
Trenton, Contribution by Pres. Church, Dr. Ketway, -	3 50	
Bloomfield, Wm. R. Peters, constituting himself a L. M., -	30 00	553 50

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dauphin County, Contribution by the Derry Congregation per Hon. Mr. Symington, -	12 000	12 00
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VIRGINIA.

Parkersburg, Remitted by W. F. Peterson, a contribution of John J. Jackson, Esq. to constitute the Rev. Festus Hawks, a L. M., -	30 00	
Botetourt County, Rev. Dabney N. Wharton, annual subscription per Hon. Mr. Goggin, \$10, -	10 00	40 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Fraziers, Rev. W. R. Hemphill, "a part of the avails of a missionary patch," -	10 00	10 00
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KENTUCKY.

Lexington, Remitted by F. Montmollin Treas. collection in first Pres. Church, -	70 00	
Nicholasville, Collection in Presbyterian Church, -	11 00	
Dr. Mulbery, do do do -	60 37	71 37

OHIO.

Tulmadge, Dr. Upson, Treas. Colonization Society, per Hon. Mr. Andrews, -	30 00	
Collections by Rev. L. G. Olmstead, Agent.		
McConnellsville, L. D. Barker, \$3, Rev. W. Aiken J. M. Laughlin, Gen. A. McConnel, each \$2, F. Sill, Mrs. E. Barker, J. M. Gaylord, R. Robinson, each \$1, cash 75c. -	13 75	
Malta, H. Dawes, G. L. Corner, each \$2, J. Rinngardner, W. Sherwood, each 50c. -	5 00	
Rehoboth, W. James -	1 00	
Somerset, J. Ritchie, \$1, J. Beckwith, 50c. T. Davis, 24c. -	1 74	
Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Rochester, \$1, cash 50c. -	1 50	
Adelphi, J. Fowler A. D. Carthick F. B. Atwood, G. Willis, each \$2, J. Dillon J. Rock, each \$1, -	10 00	

<i>Pikeston</i> , Rev. W. Burton, \$1 50, J. Turner, O. M. Holister, W. Odell, J. Moon, each \$1, cash 75c. B. Dunham, 50c. -	6 75	
<i>Waverly</i> , Mrs. R. Foster, \$1 50, Mrs. E. Crookham \$1, cash \$1 50		
J. R. Aibbins, R. L. West, each \$1 J. Tomlinson, Miss Nancy Wilson, each 50c. -	7 50	
<i>Richmond</i> , J. Higby, \$1, R. Simpson, 50c., Mrs. M. A. Maffit, Mrs. A. Higby, J. Ruse, S. Robline, each 25c., cash \$1. -	3 75	
<i>Jackson</i> , J. Throckmorton 18c., cash \$3, -	3 18	
<i>Gallapots</i> , P. Menager, \$5, L. Menager, \$4, contribution in Pres. Church, \$3 72, cash 25c., S. Nash \$3, O. Cinzette L. Newsom, each \$1, Mrs. E. A. Curtiz, 25c. -	18 22	
<i>Oranre Furnace</i> , R. B. Hamilton, -	4 00	
<i>Whealersburg</i> T. Bliss, \$1, cash \$1, J. Merrill, \$1, cash 12c., E. Hurd, 50c. -	3 62	
<i>Portsmouth</i> , cash \$1 50, 75c. -	2 25	
<i>West Union</i> , N. Barren, \$3, A. Hollingsworth, \$2, W. Lee, \$1 25, T. Fink, W. W. Carpenter, J. Darlington, L. Cole R. Noleman, E. S. Moon, J. McCallough, each \$1, A. W. Goveny, 45c., -	14 70	
<i>Georgetown</i> , B. Penn, \$2, Rev. J. W. Clark, Mrs. S. Lynch, each \$1, J. M. Evans, 25c. cash \$1 50. -	5 75	
<i>Bethel</i> , Cash, -	1 00	
<i>Rich Hill</i> , Collection by Rev. W. Wallace, Agent. Reported in October, -	8 50	
From Washington, -	75	\$142 96

INDIANA.

<i>Bloomfield</i> , Dr. John Bemiss, per P. M. (with 1 50 for Repository,) -	3 50	3 50
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ILLINOIS.

<i>Morgan County</i> , The M. Co. Colonization Society per Hon. J. T. Stewart, -	50 00	50 00
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\$2,066,03

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE. — <i>Mt. Desert</i> , H. Kittredge, for '41 and '42, \$3, I. S. Dodge, for '40 and '41, \$3, J. Somers, for '41, Jacob Somers do., T. H. Parker, do., John Somers, do., A. Somers, do., each \$1 50; <i>East Trenton</i> , S. Young, for '41, \$1 50; <i>Machias Port</i> , J. Marston, for '40 and '41, \$4; <i>Machivil</i> , G. S. Smith for '41, '42, and '43, R. H. Porter, do., each \$5, Rev. J. Fisher, <i>Blue Hill</i> , for 1842, \$1 50, 30 50		
NEW HAMPSHIRE. — <i>Portsmouth</i> , J. Morrison for '42, \$2, D. R. Rogers, for '42, \$1 50, D. Sibley, for '42, \$1 50; <i>Greenland</i> , T. Brackett, for '42, \$1 50; <i>Stratham</i> , Dr. J. Bartlett, for '42, \$1 50, G. Wingate for '42, \$2; <i>Seabrook</i> , M. Morrison, for '42, \$2; <i>Concord</i> , S. Knowlton to Dec. '42, \$1 50, J. Dimmond, on account 75c.; <i>Peterboro</i> , Rev. C. Cutler, to Dec. '42, 1 50, 15 75		
MASSACHUSETTS. — <i>Newburyport</i> , Miss Ruth Stickney, J. Roberts, G. S. Noyes, each \$1 50, for '42; <i>Amesbury</i> , J. Horton, N. White, W. Chase, N. B. Gordon, each \$1 50, for '42; <i>Haverhill</i> B. Emerson, H. Plummer, Mrs. O. Lebosquot, J. H. Duncan, Mrs. A. Kittridge, each 1 50, for '42; <i>Methuen</i> , J. Tenney, for '42, \$1 50; <i>West Bradford</i> , Miss A. E. Hasseltine, J. Morse, B. Greenlief, S. Lovejoy, L. Johnson, D. Fittz, each \$1 50, for '42; <i>George-Town</i> , Dea Asa Nelson, for '42, \$1 50 - 30 00		
RHODE ISLAND. — <i>Pawtucket</i> , H. Merchant to '42, \$2, Newport, T. R. Hazard H. Session, each 3, to 17 Sept. '42, - 8 00		
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NEW YORK. —S. S. Breese, S. Shanandoa for '40 and '41, - 4 00		
NEW JERSEY. — <i>Rahway</i> , H. R. Lee, for '40 and '41, - 4 00		
VIRGINIA. — <i>Holidays Cove</i> , T. S. Orr, for '41, \$2; <i>Wheeling</i> , Hon. Joseph Fry, for '40 and '41, \$3, 5 00		
SOUTH CAROLINA. — <i>Fraziers</i> , Rev. W. R. Hemphill to Sep. '43, \$5 50, A. Kennedy, J. Kennedy, Rev. J. S. Presly, each \$1 50, for '41, 10 00		
KENTUCKY. — <i>Danville</i> , Capt. J. Smith, to Aug. '42, 2 00		
INDIANNA. — <i>Bloomfield</i> , Dr. John Berniss, for '41, \$1 50; <i>Waveland</i> , J. Miligan, for '40 and '41, \$4, 5 50		
OHIO. — <i>McConnellsville</i> , Baily and Laughlin for '40 and '41, \$4; <i>Richmond</i> , Mrs. E. Cookhan to Dec. '42, \$1 50; <i>Whealersburg</i> , R. Enslow, to Dec. '42, \$1 50, 7 00		

Donations	\$1,33 75
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Total \$2,199 78

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

VOL. XVIII.] WASHINGTON, JANUARY 15, 1842. [No. 2.

Extracts from a sermon delivered in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Friday the 10th of September, 1841, on the death His Excellency, THOMAS BUCHANAN, late Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia.

BY ELDER HILARY TEAGE.

In conclusion, we must be permitted to say something more particularly, relating to our late beloved Chief Magistrate. Governor THOMAS BUCHANAN arrived here in 1839, and directly assumed the administration of the Government of the Colony. His policy, and the character of his administration are known to you all. The condition of the Colony when he arrived, was such as rendered the duties of his office trying and arduous, and demanded no small degree of firmness and moral courage, to perform faithfully. Many ancient land-marks removed from their position, had to be replaced. Salutary laws existing, but lying dormant on the statute book, demanded to be enforced, and other regulations equally required, had to be made and exerted. These and other circumstances, which the time will not permit us even to enumerate, brought him frequently in contact, with some one or another party. But his duty was plain, and he was not the man to shrink from it. In order that we may properly appreciate his character and rightly estimate our loss in his death, I crave your indulgence, while I descend to particulars.

I instance first his influence over the natives, our savage and restless neighbors.

Not unfrequently to be met with in the history of nations, is the fact of some individual's name, from a fortuitous concurrence of circumstances, carrying terror wherever it was heard among his or his country's foes. The brilliant and continuous chain of success, which crowned the campaigns of Napoleon, is to be accounted for as much from this fact, as from their universally admitted skill in their science and courage on the field of combat. Victory was supposed to hover over their march, and in the field, to perch upon their sword. Thus their enemies palsied with terror, were prepared at the very first onset to yield an easy victory, to seek safety in an ignominious flight, or unconditional surrender. From similar co-incidences, united with the strict integrity and good faith, which marked all Governor BUCHANAN's intercourse with the natives—readily conceding to them all their rights, and inflexibly demanding his,—the like impressions pervaded their minds. The brave encounter of him in the hall of palaver or in the field of fight, was regarded by them as an earnest of

defeat. Never was man more feared or respected by the natives than Governor BUCHANAN, nor is there a man in all the colonies, the influence of whose presence can so effectually check and hold in obedience their blustering passions, as did the presence of our lamented Governor. And to relieve my judgment from the imputation of being warped by the partiality of friendship, I am happy that I address many who are witnesses for my assertion, that by many of the natives, he was regarded somewhat more than human.

Many acquainted with the state of feeling among the natives, are already the subjects of anxious forebodings, as to our relations with these people. Freed from the restraint in which fear enchanted them, it is apprehended their restless spirit will not be long in finding a pretext for renewing hostilities. Their ideas of policy, as well as desire to follow the time-hallowed pursuits of their fathers, will long render this Colony an object of their implacable hatred. At the slave trade, their idol, and their source of supplies, we not long since aimed a deadly blow. This they regarded not only a serious affront, but also a serious injury; as their conduct proved at the time. And can any one, acquainted with them be duped into the belief, that they will speedily cease to regard it so, and become inclined to regard us as friends? No, they secretly cherish sentiments of deep revenge.

The circumstances to which I have thus briefly adverted, will serve in part as an answer to any who may inquire, why, if this be the state of feeling, they have not before manifested it. The remaining part of the answer is found in the fact, that Governor BUCHANAN had obtained the occasional presence of American naval vessels, and had kept up a friendly communication with the commanders of the British squadron. The natives in ignorance how far in the way of assistance their friendship would extend, if assistance should at any time be demanded, regarded it as utter madness to array themselves against one so terrible in himself, and backed by such powerful auxiliaries.

But while I believe the remarks in respect of the opinion which the natives entertained of our late Governor to be strictly correct, I am far from supposing we do not possess in ourselves the ability to assert our rights, at any time to teach these savages the folly of the encroachment. Our affliction on this score does not arise so much from the belief, that the death of the Governor has left us unable to combat them, as from the loss of his personal influence, to render a combat unnecessary. The same courage, courage which heretofore animated the bosoms of Liberians, will again animate them when a proper occasion shall call it into play. In the hour of danger they will recollect themselves, and recollect a Buchanan, and advance to their object.

Nor will the benefits of his administration appear less conspicuous if we direct our attention to the military department of the colony:—In what state did Governor Buchanan find this department when he landed here in 1839. There was scarcely a show of military defence. The martial spirit so necessary not only to our peace, but also our existence, had sunk into a slumber from which nothing but his uncommon energy and activity could arouse it. Where were our ordnance and other motions of defence? Our guns dismantled and scattered, the carriages rotten and decayed, proclaimed to the visitor both native and foreign, our weakness and poverty! Soon however, under his vigorous administration, our military preparations assumed a new and formidable aspect. Our guns were remounted, or new and efficient ones took the place of the old and worthless. Arms were placed within the reach of all, and although at the time some dissatisfaction was expressed, with the regulations by which these arms were issued

to the people, (and what regulation was ever adopted here that did not at first encounter opposition,) I leave it to any reasonable man, whether these arms were not a public benefit. It was entirely owing to Governor BUCHANAN's influence at home, that we obtained them; for to an application by Lieut. Governor Williams to the Board for defences for the Colony, he received as answer: "the Board, as punishment for our prodigality with those that had been before sent, would send no further supply." To our departed Governor we owe the respectable and martial show which this house at this time presents; to him we owe the soul-subduing music to which he so much delighted to listen, and whose solemn-measured melody has already to-day, and will presently again restore him from the darkness of the grave, and present him with the ownness of real personality before us.

The chief complaint urged against the Governor by the *citizens* of the commonwealth, was a rigid parsimony in the fiscal concerns of the government. This, however, instead of depressing, should rather exalt his character, when all the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration. A solemn trust had been committed to his hands. To his management had been entrusted the affairs of a society burdened with an enormous debt, and so far sunk into disrepute as to be able to make scarcely any annual collections. To him the society looked, more than to any other man, to retrieve, by his prudence and management, their waning character; to restore to him public confidence; to summon patronage to their aid; and thus enable them to maintain a share of operations, and to silence the clamors of creditors by small annual instalments. This was his duty, and he did lay down his rules; and no consideration of friendship could induce him to depart therefrom. Friends and foes were all meted the same measure, for he was a stranger to favoritism. I can, however, believe that the stern necessity which drove him to adopt this odious rule; was altogether repugnant to the native goodness of his heart, and that it was as much deplored by him as by any one whom I have now the honor to address.

But it is not to the forum of violence, nor to the frozen regions of ceremonial convocation, that you should go, to study the character of man. If you would know it, you must repair to the domestic circle—to the parlor assemblage of private friendships. There he unbends from the stiffness of character assumed to meet the public eye, displays the genuine sentiments of the soul, which itself beams forth without disguise. Governor BUCHANAN in the administration of public affairs, was an altogether different person from Mr. BUCHANAN in the social meeting. There he was firm and inflexible—here he was courteous and affable. In the one he had no friends; in the other, with open arms, he received all; and while a rigid parsimony marked his management of the public funds, a profuse and genteel liberality was displayed in every thing when only his private interest was concerned.

From the charge of selfishness, I feel bold to exempt the lamented subject of our present remarks. If ever a man was free from sinister views, was actuated by pure motives of philanthropy, THOMAS BUCHANAN was; and if ever a man sincerely desired the happiness and prosperity of a people, he was desirous for the happiness and prosperity of this people, and was anxious for their character. In his intercourse with foreigners, in his letters abroad, in his published communications, his constant aim was to represent them in the most favorable light that honesty would admit. And objections sometimes urged with much plausibility and apparent justice against our habits, our institutions, and our tardy improvement, he promptly and cheerfully met with every extenuating circumstance the case

would admit. 'This inflexibility and firmness, in enforcing our laws as well upon citizens as foreigners, who affected to despise, and who wished to disregard them, are known to you all. He advanced steadily along the line of his duty, regardless alike of odium here, and consequences abroad ; and to this feature in his administration more than to any thing else, is to attributed that attention which the colony is attracting abroad.

"Wo unto you," says the Oracle of Truth, "when all men speak well of you;" and it seems, therefore, fortunate for the good, that virtue will always have a persecuting enemy in bad men. The tongue of calumny, the malignant spirit of envy, will always seek to detract from the good man's character ; and in proportion to the distance there is between him and those to whom he is an object of envy, will be their endeavor to reduce him from an elevation to which, from their moral and mental imbecility, they can never hope to rise. Our Governor experienced, in its full force, the truth of these remarks. But as the sly arts of feigned friendship for selfish purposes failed to seduce, so the more obvious weapons of slander and calumny were powerless to deter him from the apprehended path of his duty.

To say he was not perfect, would be saying no more than that he was man. The sun has his spots. His failings, however, were of the most innocent kind !—such as are triable by all the good with lenity and forbearance. I am not attempting a delineation of his character : that demands an order of talent far above mine. I will only add, that his soul was formed for friendship. Frank and open, he was a stranger to duplicity ; and, therefore, weighing the character of others by his own, he sometimes became the victim of design and intrigue. He possessed largely that charity that thinkest no evil, and acknowledged readily whatever was commendable, even in the character of his enemies. He was long in taking offence, invariably placing the most favorable construction upon the saying and doing of others ; nor would he unnecessarily offend the meanest or the poorest with whom he might be thrown in contact. He presented a harmonious union of dignity and gentleness. To sum up his character, he was a Christian and a gentleman.

From the Christian Mirror.

A BRIEF TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE HON.
THOMAS BUCHANAN,
Late Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia.

I READ with grief! A source of joy is fled ;
The dear BUCHANAN sleeps among the dead !
Yes, he was dear to Afric's sable race ;
Dear to Liberia, late the favor'd place
Of his discreet and unremitting care ;
Dear to his friends, and all, who knew him there.

Liberia labor'd with increasing weight
Of debt and trials, and a gloomy fate
Seem'd hovering round, with clouds foreboding ill ;
BUCHANAN came—the threatening storms were still ;
The gathering clouds before him pass'd away,
And gave the land a fair and cheerful day.

Deep were his thoughts, expansive was his mind,
And great his skill the plans his thoughts design'd
Well to sustain ; nor did his courage yield
The palm to heroes, when at times the field
Of battle call'd him to repel the foe,
And lay the invaders of Liberia low.

The savage Natives in the region round
In him a friend and kind protector found
Against the slavers : they at length rever'd
His deep laid counsels, and his prowess fear'd.

They sue for peace, and give the willing hand
Of plighted friendship, on his part to stand,
And pledge their faith to give no further aid
To lawless Slavers, in their cruel trade.

Lov'd by the Colonists, and much their friend,
They mourn the briefness, and untimely end
Of his administration. We the same
Mourn from the heart, and venerate his name.

But God has call'd him, and shall we complain?
His race, tho' short, he did not run in vain;
A fair example he has left to guide
Some wise Successor, who may next preside
O'er that bereaved land. Tho' now we grieve,
Our faith assures us God will never leave
The infant nation, planted by his care
To fade and fail, and languish in despair.

Almighty Sovereign, by whose holy will
Nations are raised, their destiny fulfil,
And sink again; thy blessing we implore
To rest long ages on the western shore
Of Africa's dark land, till thence have run,
The glorious gospel towards the rising sun,
Thro' all its vast interior, then have spread
To North and South, reviving still the dead
In sin's vile grave, till not a spot remains
Unwash'd by Christ's rich blood from sin's defiling stains.

HOLEM.

December 18, 1841.

THE following tributes to the memory of GOV. BUCHANAN, are extracted from private letters on business from some of our most distinguished patriots and philanthropists. They will excuse the liberty we have taken in publishing them contrary to their expectations. They are so just, so true, and so timely that we cannot withhold them from the public.

FAIRFIELD, CON. Dec. 15, 1841.

DEAR SIR.—* * * I have heard of no event of recent occurrence, affecting the interest of African Colonization, of greater moment than the death of Governor BUCHANAN. He was not only eminently qualified for the station which he held, but equally so for the highest duties, civil or military, which any nation could require. All his words and actions were marked with wisdom, integrity and dignity. His talents, like those of WASHINGTON, were adapted to every exigency, and to accomplish the greatest good was his constant and controlling principle.

If some talented author would write his life, he might so mingle the interests of colonization with the history of this great man, as to produce a useful influence on the public mind.

I am, sir, with great respect, very truly yours,
ROGER M. SHERMAN.

PRINCETON, Dec. 22, 1841.

DEAR SIR.—* * * In common with all the friends of African Colonization, I deplore the premature death of Governor BUCHANAN. I do not know how you will be able to supply his place. He was a man of commanding talents, and admirable decision and courage. But that Providence which has hitherto watched over the interests of this infant colony, will, I trust, bring forward some other suitable person to assume this dangerous and responsible charge.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
A. ALEXANDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1841.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

MY DEAR SIR.—I have just received your note covering a copy of a preamble with resolutions passed unanimously at a meeting of your committee and several members of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, held at Washington on the evening of the 13th inst., and after despatches from Lieut. Governor ROBERTS had been read, detailing the melancholy circumstances of the death of our excellent friend Mr. BUCHANAN.

Most sincerely do I sympathise with the society and its friends in the loss they have sustained and the strong sentiments of esteem and affection in which they hold the memory of the late Governor of Liberia. None but He who raised up for us the faithful servant, whom he has now called to rest, can supply the place so made vacant.

I thank the Ex. Committee for the honor they have done me in the request that I would deliver an obituary discourse at the annual meeting and report that it will be entirely out of my power to do so. The state of my voice is such as to forbid my preaching even at home more than once a week, very briefly, or to go out at night, or to travel at this season.

I trust that my friendship for the illustrious dead, and my love for the cause, will be so far acknowledged as to convince the committee and yourself, that I decline the office proposed through necessity.

I am, with great respect, yours,

GEO. W. BETHUNE.

From the Liberia Herald.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, Sept. 14, 1841.

SUMMARY.

SIERRA-LEONE has a new Governor, W. FERGUSON, M. D., extensively known for his long and efficient services on this coast, is the present incumbent, may his administration be long—honorable to himself, satisfactory to his government, and beneficial to the people.

The government of Liberia devolves upon His Honor J. J. ROBERTS, Lieut. Governor.

Rain. We have a shower *now* and *then*.

RECIPROCITY. Two expeditions have left Sierra-Leone for the West Indies. They may exchange salutations with the American expedition bound here.

The Neffous and the Nanna Kroos are at war. A party of the former lately attacked a canoe manned by individuals of the latter tribe and murdered four persons. The canoe was employed by the British Brig Englishman, Captain Dyer. The Englishman, returned here in search of a man of war.

The weather has been unprecedentedly boisterous. The schooner Guineaman, Captain Jackson, is said to have lost all her boats and canoes and otherwise seriously interrupted by stress of weather in procuring her load.

Rice is creeping in town again.

The atmosphere is quite *ambrosial* at present.

A large Leopard had the audacity to come in town a few evenings since, and on being approached by a man with a rifle, had the boldness to go out again!

Five slavers, prizes were lying a few weeks since at St. Helena.

RENCOUNTER.—A boat belonging to H. B. M. cruiser the "Hessian" in boarding a large slaving Brig, was sunk along side by the slavers, who

made a desperate resistance aided by the natives, who went on board to their assistance, and one or two of the seamen killed or drowned. The gallant tars however carried him and returned the compliment by killing twenty five of their assailants.

METAMORPHOSIS.—The little forty tons schooner which was here not long since with a load of Onions and Potatoes, was lately found on the coast of West Indies.

The Potatoes and Onions had changed into little boys and girls, and lest these little boys and girls would take it into their heads to change into doubloons, they were taken charge of, in the name of Her Britannic Majesty.

MARSHALL OR JUNK SCHOOL.—The Rev. DANIEL WARE, Missionary at Marshall or Junk, writes that the day school is in a prosperous condition; numbering upwards of thirty pupils. A few days since, we were besieged by no less than seven letters, from the pupils of this school. They all went to show improvement, and to beg and beseech that we would send them an additional supply of elementary books, such as spelling books, readers, arithmetics, grammars, &c. &c. The *turn out*, took us by surprise, and we capitulated by granting the articles.

One little boy writes thus :

MARSHALL, *August 30, 1841.*

SIR :—I hope you are enjoying good health. My object in writing to you, is to let you know my need. I am going to school, but have no books, of a proper kind. I am willing to get my education; but cannot without books. I will inform you what kind we want here. First class spelling books; second class spelling books, reading books, primers, and a few grammars and arithmetics.

Another,—a little girl says :

My object for writing is to inform you that we are going to school; but have not enough of books; so the scholars have agreed to write to you; knowing that you are capable of supplying us. You know we cannot learn without books. Now I will let you know what kind we want. Primers, spelling books, reading books, slates, slate-pencils, arithmetics, and grammars; and if you will try and oblige us, so that we children can learn, we will try and satisfy you for them. Please, sir, excuse this writing for the first.

The above samples, are a fair specimen, of the contents and character, of the "seven letters." Of course we are not deaf to such calls and appeals. Marshall school, shall be supplied with books and stationery, by the first opportunity. It shall also receive a copy of Africa's Luminary; so long as this disposition to learn and improve continues.

Marshall is a colonial settlement, on the Atlantic coast, at the mouth of the Junk river; and is about thirty miles south from Monrovia. It is named after the late, Judge MARSHALL, of the United States. There are, at this place, some forty or fifty Americans; who are engaged principally in trading, with the natives, for palm oil, camwood and ivory. The settlement does not improve. The dwellings, except the M. E. Mission house, and chapel, are after the native style.

Marshall, was founded, during the governmental administration, of the Rev. EZEKIEL SKINNER. It was supposed to be a more healthy location than Monrovia or Bassa Cove; and we are informed that the chief ground of this opinion, was based upon the fact, that oysters are very plentiful and of easy access, in the river at that place. Marshall supplies Monrovia, Caldwell, Millsburg and other places, with lime, which is procured by burning oyster and other shells.

BASSA COVE SCHOOL.—'The report from our school at Bassa Cove, states, that there are thirty-four regular pupils ; and that the school is doing very well. 'The Rev. JAMES H. STEVENS, is the teacher of this school. He writes, that most of the scholars are improving ; and he hopes to be able shortly, to give a still more increasingly interesting account of his school and charge, at Bassa Cove.

It will be recollected, that in our last, we gave an account, of seven or eight schools ; above we add two more. There are several others, not yet reported to us, viz : Edina, Sinoe, Robertsville, and those at Cape Palmas.—*Africa's Luminary.*

NECROLOGY.—A late vessel from Africa brought the unpleasant and painful intelligence of the death of Thomas Buchanan, Esq., Governor of Liberia. The time and circumstances attending his decease, we have not been able to learn. Governor Buchanan was the last of those talented and eminent men who have been swept off during their administration of the government of that Colony—Ashmun and Randal were his predecessors. None others have fallen while acting as agents of the Society. It is not our intention to attempt an eulogy on Mr. Buchanan, although we knew him well as an accomplished gentleman, a brave and able commander, a sagacious and patriotic magistrate, and a consistent and exemplary christian. But little avails the tribute of "the lettered page or storied urn" to him who has fallen a martyr to a high and holy calling. The common language of panegyric serves rather to tarnish than bedizen the fame of him who has voluntarily sacrificed home, country, friends, the fairest hopes, and periled life itself, to serve those whose only claim was based upon the common brotherhood of humanity, their sufferings and their sorrows. The man who can thus act, and thus suffer, enjoys a nobler satisfaction than can arise from human praise or adulation, receives a richer recompense than can be awarded in this world. Still we have some recollections that tell us, that however high and noble our resolves, however sincere and deliberate our determination to persevere, and even perish in a work so truly glorious, yet the idea of falling a victim to disease, far removed from our home and friends, and all that we hold dear in life, was ever exceedingly painful, and we cannot doubt such feelings must have been experienced by Buchanan in his last hours.—*Ibid.*

Morieur, et moriens dulces reminiscitur Argos.

CUBA.—By the subjoined extract from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 5th ult., we have further rumors of the design of Great Britain on Cuba :

A commercial gentleman, who had spent some weeks in Havana, informs his correspondent in this city, that he has become satisfied from information he has obtained in the best quarters, that England is negotiating with Spain for a cession of Cuba. Some of the steps he has learned the British Government have taken in the matter he states thus :—"The English demand the liberation of the negroes introduced here since the treaty of 1820, as being called for by the spirit of that document. The government at Madrid referred the question to the Governor here, who called a junta of rich people—they answered (with one exception) we cannot allow it. Now, England has said it *must* be done. If the Regent of Spain says to Cuba, *do it*, and the people of Cuba persist in saying *no*—what will be the result ? Submission to such a demand seems to me to be out of the question. A proud Spaniard asked me the other day, if I thought that the United States would accept of the Island ! I answered, I believe the Island would be received, but you must first achieve your own independence—then she will acknowledge you, and take you in a partner. But the grand question is, will Uncle Sam allow *Bully Bull* to take possession here, even if old Spain consents ?"

WASHINGTON CITY, JANUARY 15, 1842.

THE present number completes the first year of our Editorial labors. Our time has been so much occupied with other duties connected with colonization, that we have only been able to devote a few hasty thoughts to the important office of editing this Journal. Still we have done the best we could. We return our thanks to our friends for their patience. We hope it may please the Board of Directors to appoint an editor who will have more talent and time to devote to his duties and make the Repository what it ought to be.

OUR NEXT.—In our next number we shall hope to lay before our readers the whole or a part of the Annual Report of the American Colonization Society which we trust will be an interesting document, calculated to excite the friends of this sublime enterprise to new zeal and increased activity in its advancement.

The Report and proceedings of the Annual meeting will also be soon published in pamphlet form, for gratuitous distribution. Persons wishing an extra number of copies will please send in their orders without delay.

FATAL NEWS.

THE latest news which we have received from the British Niger Expedition, was of the most melancholy kind. It had not yet reached the mouth of the Niger, and had lost some thirty men with the coast fever—and nearly all on board had been more or less sick. This augurs very badly for the success of the enterprise. And should it fail, we know not what one can succeed, manned by *white* men. The greatest care has been bestowed upon all the preparatory arrangements. None could be better managed. And yet it is likely to be a total and a signal failure.

We have often advanced the opinion that the Divine Ruler of the universe had made the climate of Africa for the colored man, and we are confirmed in this opinion by every effort made by white men to penetrate the interior and appropriate to themselves the productions of its fertile soil. If there is no other barrier to prevent the white man from spoiling and destroying the colored man, the climate of Africa presents such a barrier to any well organised effort to penetrate his country and rule him on his own soil.

We hope those who are seeking the welfare of the colored race, will think of and improve this fact.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Colonization Society will be held in the city of Washington on the third Tuesday instant, being the 18th day of the month.

According to the Constitution of the Society, each auxiliary society having contributed one thousand dollars to the funds of the American Colonization Society the past year, is entitled to two delegates in the Board of Directors.

We trust such societies will be punctual in sending up their representations.

GOOD FRIENDS.—Several of our subscribers have sent us substantial evidences of their attachment to the cause in which we are engaged: They have not only made payment for their own paper, but have also added some new names to our list. They are engaged in a good cause. They have our hearty thanks for their kind attentions. We hope they will be both zealously affected in a good cause, and persevere unto the end.

If all our subscribers would *pay up*, it would relieve us from much embarrassment and enable us to make many improvements in the appearance of the Repository, which are much needed. We desire much to make these improvements, but, though our subscription list is large and very respectable, still we cannot venture on any extra expense until we receive some of the many sums now due us. Surely our friends will not withhold more than is mete. The small sums that each one owes will not make any deficit in their own resources while it will add greatly to the sum total of ours.

THE COUNTRY DEVIL.

In another column, will be found, a short account of Mumbo-Jumbo; or African God of the Woods; copied from the Journal of a Sailor.

Mumbo-Jumbo, seems to be to the Africans on the Gambia coast; what the "Country Devil," is to the tribes around Liberia.

The Country Devil is a native, generally of a gigantic stature, who when initiated into the office, performs the duties of an arch agent, to his Satanic Majesty; and rules the people in a most despotic manner.

Children, youth, and women, are not allowed, under any consideration to know what, and who he is; and live. They are kept in the most abject subjection to him; and from his decision there is no appeal. He is made an absolute arbiter between kings, and head men, and in all *palavers* of a difficult nature. Females are always kept in ignorance as to who the Country Devil is, and he is most frequently invoked, to decide disturbances growing out of infringements of domestic and social laws. Men are allowed to present the case to him, but women dare not address him; neither will he allow the parties to argue with him, it is sufficient, that the difficulty be made known to him and he proceeds to declare judgment, which is always submitted to, and supposed to be just, and lawful.

We learn from our missionary at Robertsville, that a palaver was held some fifteen miles in the interior from Robertsville; and that an old king, finding that he would be worsted, declared his determination to call in the Country Devil to decide the matter. To this the other party objected; and declared that he knew what the Country Devil was, and therefore would not be governed by him. That if the Country Devil came he would shoot him. This announcement was the highest form of insurrection; decidedly revolutionary; notwithstanding the Devil's immortality. Therefore the poor man must suffer for saying he would do, what the united wisdom of all nations and past ages, prove cannot be done, viz: shoot the Devil! He however, declared his intention of keeping his word, and trying at least; for the missionaries had told his people, that there is nothing in the Country Devil, and he believed them. He also said that the old king wanted to impose on him, and destroy his reputation, because he was young; and he thought he had as good a right to women as the old king.

The old king persisted and sent for the Country Devil. The opposing party sent his boys into the woods with guns upon their shoulders, and instructed them to shoot down, the first object that came along the path, provided it would not speak or have the appearance of a human being. Shortly, along came the Devil, roaring and yelling in a most hideous manner, and presenting a most frightful figure; the boys hailed, once, twice, thrice, and receiving nothing but the usual evidences of the Devil, such as roaring and the maddening gestures; they let off their guns and brought him to the ground, stripped off his horns, thatch straw, bells and other articles of covering and terror, and exposed the dead body of a fellow man, who they had just sent into Eternity! The women were called, and made to look and believe that the Country Devil is a human being. Thus has truth triumphed over error and superstition. The whole country is rejoicing; and they now pay no respect to the Country Devil.

This is a true story.—*Africa's Luminary.*

COLONIZATION.

A convention of the friends of Colonization was held according to appointment, in the Vestry of the third Church on Monday evening the 20th instant.

Mr. JOHNATHAN HYDE, was appointed Chairman, and S. B. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. ELLINGWOOD.

Voted, That it is expedient to form a Colonization Society in this place. The Constitution which was presented, was then considered, and adopted, article by article.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of Officers and the following persons were unanimously elected.

LEVI HOUGHTON, President.

CHARLES DAVENPORT, Secretary.

JONATHAN HYDE, Treasurer.

Voted, That the Secretary present a copy of the proceedings of this meeting for publication in the Lincoln Telegraph.

The Society then adjourned.

JONA. HYDE, *Chairman.*

S. B. GOODENOW, Clerk:—*Lincoln Telegraph,*

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—The Lenox Eagle states that the late Mr. Cyrus Williams of Stockbridge, not long before his death gave about \$12,000 to the following benevolent objects?—To the Academy in that town, 4,000; and by will to the American Bible Society, 2,000; Foreign Mission Society, 1,500; Home Mission Society, 1,500; Tract Society, 1,500; Education Society, 1,000; Seamen's Friend Society, 1,000; Evangelical society, 1,000; Colonization Society, 500.

One thousand dollars of the money given to the Bible Society is to be appropriated toward printing the Scriptures for the use of the blind.

The sum given to the New York Colonization Society to be applied toward the expense of transporting to Liberia or elsewhere, colored persons from N. England, and if none offer to go, then persons of color from other States.—*Northamp. Courier.*

FOR THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Mr. EDITOR: It always has been, and is to me now, a matter of profound astonishment and regret, that so few people compared with the mass of our white population in the United States, know at all much of the objects and utility of the Colonization Society, or knowing, care so little for its purposes, especially in the South. This like an improvidence, a forgetting of the past and thoughtlessness of the future—a want of forecast and an apathy of enterprize, that would apparently leave the brunt of the business as to the final restoration of the colored people, to some succeeding generation. Age is always saddling on posterity the duty of an emergency—and our children are they that are left to complete moral intentions—the coming Herculeases, to fulfil the great labours of the age! This is want of philosophy, or of the penetration that attends that correct way of thinking belonging to the philosopher. Few men are genuine philosophers, and of course, the friends of colonization are few and scattered. Do not the south see that the next generation of men, now infants and children, might adopt from force of habit and education, or the ill-directed resources of interests, the very reasoning now in vogue here, and postpone to the second and third generations, if not to all time, that support of the society which now occupies no place in their thoughts, or is left to the superior inspiration of posterity. This is what I denominate improvidence. And it may stand a question, which is most improvident, the wild negro savage in the forests of Africa, who all day drowzes and all night dances; or the *southern opponent* to the colonization scheme, who provides nothing for the future disposal of the colored population, but to leave them in the country or make them a dernier legacy to his posterity; who perhaps will little thank their fathers for the entailment of the trouble of attending to the fortunes or misfortunes of the Farm, instead of bringing them up to some independent trade! Our fathers of the Revolution did not make a virtue of an evident necessity, and leave it to us in our better growth and greater numeration to brook the power of England over these then feeble colonies. *They bequeathed not unfinished labours to their posterity!* We have now a great work, which instead of manfully and deliberately settling, we appear as counting the costs of the interests and taking a survey of the premises, with the view of particularizing parcels to different legatees, without a solitary thought of the consequences of prolonging their stay in this country, for centuries, which many seem determined to do.

Many say they would gladly get rid of their negroes, if they but had a good chance: but they never contributed a dollar to the Treasury of the Society. If these gentlemen would find a chance for any thing, they must be the *creators of the chance*, for chance does not come by mere chance, but opportunities are the results, often if not always, of skilful application and unremitting industry. Many also say they see nothing but abolition in disguise in the colonization plan: aside from the fact that the originators and fathers of the Society were eminent Southern men, many of whom are guiding political stars to the South;—revered when living; lamented as dead;—men against whom no charge of sinister calculations against their country can fix, and who originated the society long before abolition had uttered a word—aside from this view—the very crisis to which the country is tending with an inevitable propulsion and vast momentum, would admonish them to take into wise and timely consideration the propriety of finding a colony at a distance, which in peace and in war may serve as a refuge to the children of Ham, while the relief afforded shall prove mutual. If this course be necessary, why not extend the friendly hand to the plan—instead of forever comparing darker aspects and cogi-

tating horrors out of the most worthy and feasible institution expedient to correct the growing evil of abolition itself. The very thing that *lessens* the power of abolition cannot be abolition itself—"for a house cannot be divided against itself and stand." Destroy the influence of Colonization; scatter the system to the stormy winds; make Liberia an abandoned and forsaken site;—leave Slavery and Abolition alone as antagonists to settle the question according to the potency of either party;—and what is the result or element left? Why the fact will be an increase of our dangers. The conflicts of Legislation will be but the prelude to those of the embattled plains. The power then, of the Abolitionists will, from the great mass of the uncolonized negroes left in the country, that had been carried to Liberia *by the Society*, be greater—and in proportion to the loss of the system will be our difficulty. Already Virginia and Kentucky, southern border States, are calculating the value and policy of slavery and freedom. The chance of either hangs on a balance that can be altered by a few grains more of sand. Should freedom to the slaves be once declared in these States, no alternative will be left to the South but to adopt their example of Emancipation or absolute abolition, or to continue a long dissatisfactory and troublesome discussion and excitement, that would be a burden to our children and force them, to pursue the pathway of Virginia! or if the present generation declare war and enter into civil feuds, what will that avail this section before the tremendous power of the West and the North. The crisis will be one of martyrdom to the refractory minority, or something quite equivalent. Are we then to choose martyrdom or to subject our progeny to this condition should they keep faithful to the counsels of their progenitors? This would be the meditations of maniacs or lunatics, for every thing even politics, has to yield to the extreme exigences of certain occasions, and instead of giving into the unsound deliberations of the desperate, let us give in to the exigency of having and supporting the colonization society, which by making Liberia a good place for the present free emigrant Africans, may curtail here their increase and numbers and by diminishing their present force, forestall and countermand the murderous intents of the disaffected abolitionists.

If the South would not now agree to aid the Colonizing plan, we must await better times and wiser heads, at least on this particular consideration. If nothing else would, necessity will one day force this section to embrace the Society as a *firm friend as she has ever been to these States*. The operation of this necessity though slow will be sure. It is as certain and irreversible as a law of nature.

But even supposing this hope of security in this species of property to be fulfilled in all extent with the South—is there no moral and religious consideration to be taken as to the treatment of the slaves. I have often told my neighbors in Georgia that if the slaves were forever to be retained in this country as such, they should as a part of our religious duty be taught to read the scriptures. (There is no danger of this turning to the harm of the proprietors especially under the supervision of a regular police.) Why should the blacks be kept so ignorant of God and his attributes, for fear they might read abolition tracts? It cannot be from them alone that we have any thing to fear in the war of insurrection, unconnected with other movements—The first blow will be struck from the North, (if struck at all), and the matter of having the slave, to read or not, will never alter the case as to what would be the circumstance attending a civil war as to their action. If forever to be kept for slaves I think they ought to have schools. For the free colored people a more congenial plan presents itself in the view of Liberia. Send them away to that country of

their ancestors and let them there have their schools. And let every man do something for the advancement of Colonization, for all can contribute something, howsoever, penurious. Africa is the natural home of the colored race. The very difference of complexion, of climate, of habits and frame of mind, forbid us to suppose the nations were not designed to be separately settling the Earth as they are found.—It was the plan of Jehovah to give Asia to SHEM, Europe to JAPHAT and Africa to HAM. No contrivance of man can alter this primeval separation. The laws of nature have to be suspended and a new order of things intervene, before the whole face of the Earth and all people become homogenous. How wise, then, and how happy, for us to follow the original indications of the will of the all-wise God, and to permit the African to cultivate his own fields under his inheritance from his ancestors, while we adapt our own habits to our condition, and embellish our own heritage by our own independent labors, with colossal cities and smiling fields; and undisturbed by the recollections of the slave trade by the presence of that party spirit which array against each other the North and the South, and undismayed by doubtful forebodings as to the future, we might become a great people, and what is above all other consideration, receive the Divine blessings as a quiet, pacific and thriving commonwealth.

JOHN JAMES FLOURNOY.

WELLINGTON, NEW ATHENS, GA., Nov. 1, 1841.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

Captain Dyer, of the brig Englishman, arrived here on the 17th ult. from the Kroo country, and detailed to us the particulars of a brutal outrage which was committed upon four natives in his employ. Briefly the case is as follows:

Niffou and Nanna-Kroo are two considerable towns on this coast, in what is known as Kroo country, and in about the 5th degree of north latitude. Niffou is inhabited by a portion of the tribe of Fishmen: Nanna-Kroo, by Kroomen. Between the two, wars and deadly feuds have existed for a length of time. Captain Dyer, on his way along this coast, had stopped at Monrovia some three weeks since, and as usual, employed Kroomen at this place to accompany him in his trading voyage, and to work his boats, &c. On arriving at Niffou, he ascertained that his Kroomen were from Nanna-Kroo, from demands which the Niffou people made upon him to deliver his boys up to them—a custom which prevails among most savage tribes, and some civilized too. Captain Dyer refused to give up his Kroomen to their enemies, knowing that if he did, they would be beheaded.

The Niffou people watched an opportunity, and at a time when Captain Dyer's boats and men were employed, they surrounded one of his canoes while passing from the brig to the shore, seized four of his Kroomen, and struck off their heads immediately upon landing upon the beach. While this was going on, one of the captain's mates was trading at Nanna-Kroo, which is in sight of the former place. The news soon reached the people to whom the Kroomen belonged, and they seized the mate and boats, declaring that as the Niffou people had taken Nanna-Kroomen from Dyer and killed them, he, Dyer, must pay for them. Captain Dyer hastened to his mate, and remonstrated against the measure; told them that he had refused to give up those men; but that they had been violently taken and murdered. To this they only replied that he must pay, and for default they carried him to the palaver-house. For a length of time his situation was critical; however, by promising to endeavor to procure the presence of a man-of-war to knock down Niffou, they suffered him to depart uninjured.—*Africa's Luminary.*

THE SLAVE TRADE—RIGHT OF SEARCH.—We publish to-day the voluminous correspondence between Mr. Stevenson, our late Minister to England, and the British Foreign Secretary, relative to the visitation and search of several American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa. The British Minister distinctly disavows, on the part of his Government, any claim to the right of visiting and searching American vessels in the time of peace; but states that "it has been the invariable practice of the British Navy, and as he believes, of all navies in the world, to ascertain the real nationality of merchant vessels met with on the high seas, if there be good reason to apprehend their illegal character."

In certain latitudes, (he says,) and for a particular object, the vessels referred to are visited, not as American, but as either British vessels engaged in an unlawful traffic, and carrying the flag of the United States for a criminal purpose, or as belonging to States which have by treaty conceded to Great Britain the right of search, and which right it is attempted to defeat by fraudulently bearing the protecting flag of the Union; or, finally, they are visited as piratical outlaws, possessing no claim to any flag or nationality whatever.

* * * * * He farther admits that so much respect and honor are due to the American flag, that no vessels bearing it ought to be visited by a British cruiser except under the most grave suspicions and well founded doubts of the genuineness of its character.

The undersigned, although with pain, must add, that if such visit should lead to the proof of the American origin of the vessel, and that she was avowedly engaged in the slave trade, exhibiting to view the manacles, fetters, and other usual implements of torture, or had even a number of these unfortunate beings on board, no British officer could interfere further.

He might give information to the cruisers of the United States, but it would not be in his own power to arrest or hinder the prosecution of the voyage and success of the undertaking.

It appears that the search and detention of the Douglass, and other American vessels, prior to the opening of the present correspondence, was made under an agreement between the commander of the British Squadron on the African coast, and Lieut. Payne, of the U. S. ship Grampus, allowing the mutual right of searching and detaining all British and American vessels found trading in slaves. The agreement, Mr. Stevenson says, was unauthorized by the American Government. "Such cases however," says Lord Palmerston, (who was Lord Aberdeen's predecessor in the Foreign Office,) "cannot happen again; because positive orders were sent by the Admiralty, in February last, to all Her Majesty's cruisers employed for the suppression of the slave trade, not again to detain or meddle with the United States vessels engaged in the slave trade. These orders have been sent by Her Majesty's Government with great pain and regret, but as an act due by them to the rights of the United States." The controversy is therefore narrowed down to the single point, whether vessels suspected *not* to be American, but to have hoisted the American flag for criminal purposes, may be boarded by British cruisers on the African coast, in order to ascertain their true character. It is admitted that if they prove to be American vessels, they cannot further be molested by British cruisers, whether engaged in the slave trade or not. The British Minister maintains that this faculty of preliminary visitation for the sake of inquiry is absolutely necessary to the success of the efforts of the British government to extinguish the slave-trade. He says,—

"There is an essential and fundamental difference between searching a vessel and examining her papers to see whether she is legally provided

with documents entitling her to the protection of any country, and especially of the country whose flag she may have hoisted at the time. For though, by common parlance, the word "flag" is used to express the test of nationality, and though according to that acceptance of the word, Her Majesty's Government admit that British cruisers are entitled, in time of peace, to search merchant vessels sailing under the American flag, yet Her Majesty's Government do not mean thereby to say that a merchantman can exempt himself from search by merely hoisting a piece of bunting with the United States emblems and colors upon it; that which Her Majesty's Government mean, is, that the rights of the United States flag exempt a vessel from search, when that vessel is provided with papers entitling her to wear that flag, and proving her to be United States property, and navigated according to law.

But this fact cannot be ascertained unless an officer of the cruiser whose duty it is to ascertain this fact, shall board the vessel, or unless the master of the merchantman shall bring his papers on board the cruiser; and this examination of papers of merchantmen suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, even though they may hoist a United States flag, is a proceeding which it is absolutely necessary that British cruisers employed in the suppression of the slave trade should continue to practice, and to which Her Majesty's Government are fully persuaded that the United States Government cannot, upon consideration object."

Mr Stevenson replies, in effect, that the right claimed by the British government, is as much an infraction of the principles of public law and the rights of independent States, as that of search, which is disclaimed; and that if British cruisers cannot suppress the slave trade without resorting to such interference, they must leave it unsuppressed. His language is, "if Great Britain or any other nation cannot restrain the slave traffic of their own people upon the ocean without violating the rights of other nations and the freedom of the seas, then indeed the impunity of which Lord Aberdeen speaks, will take place. This may be deplored, but it cannot be avoided." Mr. Stevenson's argument against the right of boarding American vessels in order to ascertain whether they are in fact American, is as strong, it seems to us, as the nature of the case admits. Perhaps it is conclusive. But it is well worth the inquiry, whether, within certain parallels of latitude and longitude, on the African coast, what is denied as a right, might not be mutually conceded for a specified period, as a privilege, for the sake of humanity; provided always, that the examination should proceed no farther than is necessary to ascertain the nationality of the vessel, and should be conducted in a respectful and becoming manner. We are aware that our government has once refused to enter into a treaty with Great Britain for the mutual right of search in the African seas,—but it appears to us there are not the same objections to the mutual right of *Visitation*, if made with the express stipulation that on proof being furnished that the vessel is American, the inquiry shall proceed no further. Our vessels in those seas are not very numerous, and the rights or privilege might be so guarded, we should think, as to occasion no serious inconvenience to our commerce, while it would enable the British cruisers to proceed without embarrassment in the suppression of the most detestable traffic that ever disgraced humanity. We hope this subject will receive the attention of Congress at the present session.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

VOL. XVIII.] WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 1, 1842. [No. 3.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The American Colonization Society and Board of Directors met in the 4th Presbyterian Church of this city on the 18th ultimo, at 7 o'clock P. M. In the absence of the Hon. H. CLAY, President of the Society, the Rev. WM. HAWLEY, one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the chair, and presided over the meeting. On taking the chair, Mr. HAWLEY stated that a letter had been received from Mr. CLAY deeply regretting that ill health prevented him from being able to attend the meeting.

The Rev. W. McLAIN was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. JOHN C. SMITH, pastor of the church.

The Rev. W. McLAIN read the Annual Report of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, it was resolved, that, to give time for the consideration of the Report, and to make way for other exercises this evening, the Report be laid on the table.

The Rev. C. C. VANARSDALE, of Philadelphia, in compliance with the request of the Executive Committee, delivered an able and highly interesting discourse on the life, character, and death of the late THOMAS BUCHANAN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia.

After which the Society adjourned, to meet in the Colonization Rooms to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, January 19, 1842.

The American Colonization Society met agreeably to adjournment—the Rev. Mr. HAWLEY in the chair.

The Annual Report was, on motion, taken up and referred to the Board of Directors, for their consideration and action.

On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, it was resolved that the thanks of this Society be tendered to the Rev. C. C. VANARSDALE for the very able and interesting discourse which he delivered before the Society last evening.

and that we request a copy for publication, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

The late despatches of Lieutenant Governor ROBERTS, including a correspondence between himself and Capt. DENMAN, H. B. M. sloop *Wanderer*, and also the despatches of the Executive Committee to General ROBERTS, were read; and, on motion, they were referred to the Board of Directors for their action.

Messrs. STONE, BACKUS, and HAWLEY were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The committee reported the following list; and the individuals therein named were, severally, unanimously elected, viz :

HON. HENRY CLAY, *President*.

Vice Presidents.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. John C. Herbert, of Maryland. | 29. Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi. |
| 2. General John H. Cocke, of Virginia. | 30. James Boorman, of New York City. |
| 3. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts. | 31. Henry A. Foster, of New York. |
| 4. Charles F. Mercer, Florida. | 32. Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi. |
| 5. Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., of Conn. | 33. Robert Campbell, of Georgia. |
| 6. John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut. | 34. Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey. |
| 7. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. York. | 35. Alexander Reed, of Pennsylvania. |
| 8. Louis McLane, of Baltimore. | 36. James Garland, of Virginia. |
| 9. Moses Allen, of New York. | 37. Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the |
| 10. General W. Jones, of Washington. | Methodist E. Church, Ohio. |
| 11. Francis S. Key, of Washington. | 38. Rt. Rev. Bishop Griswold, of Boston. |
| 12. Samuel H. Smith, of Washington. | 39. Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, of London. |
| 13. Joseph Gales, jr. of Washington. | 40. Wm. Short, of Philadelphia. |
| 14. Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D. Bishop | 41. Elijah Paine, of Vermont. |
| of Virginia. | 42. Willard Hall, of Delaware. |
| 15. Alexander Porter of Louisiana. | 43. Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee. |
| 16. John McDonough, of Louisiana. | 44. Gerald Ralston, of London. |
| 17. S. L. Southard, New Jersey. | 45. Courtland Van Rensselaer, of N. J. |
| 18. George Wash. Lafayette, of France. | 46. James Ronaldson, of Philadelphia. |
| 19. Rev. James O. Andrew, Bishop of the | 47. Dr. Hodgkin, of London. |
| Methodist Episcopal Church. | 48. Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., of Dedham, |
| 20. Wm. Maxwell, of Virginia. | Massachusetts. |
| 21. Elisha Whittlesey of Ohio. | 49. Thos. R. Hazard, of Providence, R. I. |
| 22. Walter Lowrie, of New York. | 50. Dr. Thos. Massie, of Tye River Mills, |
| 23. Jacob Burnett, of Ohio. | Virginia. |
| 24. Joshua Darling, of New Hampshire. | 51. Gen. Alex. Brown, of Virginia. |
| 25. Dr. Stephen Duncan of Mississippi. | 52. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Washington. |
| 26. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia. | 53. Rev. F. Wayland, D. D. Rhode Island. |
| 27. Rev. J. Laurie, D. D., of Washington. | 54. Rev. Thos. E. Bond, D. D., N. York. |
| 28. Rev. Wm. Hawley, of Washington. | 55. Rev. A. Alexander, D. D. New Jersey. |

After which the Society adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1843.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1842.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met immediately after the adjournment of the Society.

In the absence of the President, Judge WILKESON, Col. STONE, of New York, was called to the Chair, and Rev. W. McLAIN was appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen appeared as Directors and took their seats :

A. G. PHELPS,	} New York State Colonization Society.
D. M. REESE.	
W. L. STONE,	

E. J. BACKUS, }
J. B. PINNEY, } Pennsylvania State Col. So.

J. W. MILLER, New Jersey State Col. So.

E. WHITTLESEY, }
S. MASON, } Ohio State Col. So.

THOS. W. WILLIAMS, Connecticut State Col. So.

On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, it was resolved, that so much of the despatches of Gen. ROBERTS as relate to making specific appropriations in the colony be referred to a committee, to report their views thereon. The Chair named as this committee, Messrs. PINNEY, ELLSWORTH, and PHELPS.

On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, the Board took up so much of the annual Report as relates to the resignation of S. WILKESON, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Whereupon, the letter of resignation, addressed by Judge WILKESON to the Executive Committee was read; and, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the resignation of S. WILKESON, Esq., be accepted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Judge Wilkeson for his arduous services while General Agent of the Society and a member of the Executive Committee; and especially for his devoted and gratuitous aid during a period of great difficulty and embarrassment; and that he be assured of their highest respect and confidence, with the most ardent wishes for his future welfare.

On motion of Dr. Reese, a committee of three was appointed to examine the Treasurer's report, and the financial transactions of the Society.

The chair named as this committee, Messrs. Phelps, Williams and Backus.

On motion of Mr. Pinney, the Annual Report was taken up and referred to a committee of three, to report thereon.

The chair appointed Messrs. Pinney, Reese, and Williams on this Committee.

The committee appointed at the last annual meeting on the general state of the colony, and to consider the proper distribution of legislative powers between this Board and the Colonial Council; and also the committee appointed on the 22d of July last, to report on the proper manner of impeachment by the Colonial Council, were called upon to report; and not being prepared, the subjects above mentioned, together with the despatches of Gov. Roberts, on the same subjects, were referred to another committee, consisting of Messrs. Underwood, Mason, and Miller.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Board go into an election of members of the Executive Committee. This motion, after discussion, was laid on the table; and the letter of Mr. Gurley, addressed to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, dated 15th November, 1841, was read, and referred to the committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Ellsworth, the Board resolved to go into the election of a Corresponding Secretary ; which motion was laid on the table. And on motion of Mr. Whittlesey, it was resolved, that it is expedient to appoint, for the present year, a Corresponding Secretary, whose duty shall be defined by the Executive Committee, and whose services shall be under their control.

The motion to go into an election of Corresponding Secretary was then taken up, and the Rev. R. R. Gurley was unanimously elected to that office.

The motion to go into the election of the members of the Executive Committee was then taken up, and the following gentlemen were elected, viz : W. W. Seaton, M. St. C. Clarke, H. L. Ellsworth, R. S. Coxe, E. Whittlesey, H. Lindsly, and R. R. Gurley.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, it was resolved that the Executive Committee be and they are hereby authorized, from time to time, to employ one or more individuals to do any business which the interest of the Society may require to be done.

On motion of Mr. Williams, it was resolved that the salary of the Corresponding Secretary be fifteen hundred dollars per annum, exclusive of his travelling expenses.

The memorial of N. Brander (colonist) was read and referred to the committee on the general state of the Colony.

* * * * *

Adjourned till to-morrow.

January 20, 1842.

The Board met according to adjournment. Present as yesterday.

The memorial of A. W. Anderson, on the subject of common schools, was taken up, and, on motion, was referred to the Executive Committee for their action ; and they were instructed to take the general subject of education into particular consideration, and to adopt the best measures possible for its advancement.

* * * * *

The subject of the distribution of premiums in the Colony was taken up and referred to the Executive Committee for their consideration, to act in the premises as they may deem advisable.

The subject of preparing a code of laws for the Colony of Liberia, with instructions to correspond with Gov. Roberts, to obtain all the information possible in regard to the laws legally passed and in force in the Colony, and to act thereon as the necessities of the case demand, was referred to the Executive Committee.

The committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account, and examine the financial transactions of the Executive Committee, laid before the Board a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Society for the past year, as follows, with their certificate of its correctness :

Dr. Receipts and expenditures of the American Colonization Society, from 20th January, 1841, to 17th January, 1842.

1842.]

OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

37

Cr.

To balance per last report -	\$3,945 84	By payments for passages, &c., of emigrants -	\$4,930 08
Donations, subscriptions, and legacies -	32,136 72	Do. " Colony of Liberia -	2,781 92
Receipts from colonial store -	6,622 96	Do. on account of Dr. Day's salary -	754 93
" " for African Repository -	3,684 00	Do. " Gov. Buchanan's do. -	1,680 83
Balances due by the Society, per ledger, (not including the old debts) -	7,922 32	Colonial store for goods sent, &c. -	14,785 11
		Compensation to agents -	3,054 45
		Paid a debt of Louisiana Col. Society -	80 00
		Paid on account compromised debts -	6,507 26
		Paid Judge Benedict an old debt -	100 00
		Paid Dr. Skinner on acc. of relinquished debt -	53 00
		Cost, outfit, and insurance of schr. Regulus -	5,311 31
		Expenses for African Repository -	2,542 12
		Contingent, travelling expenses, office rent -	4,428 66
		Profit and loss, disc. on uncurrent money, interest, &c. -	474 75
		Balances due the Society -	6,640 42
		Stereotype plates, &c., on hand, charged in receipts -	190 00
	\$54,311 84		\$54,311 84

The undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the account of Treasurer and Executive Committee, from 20th January, 1841, to 17th January 1842, have performed the duty assigned them, and find the above statement correct.

ANSON G. PHELPS,
E. J. BACKUS,
THOS. W. WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1842.

* * * * *

The committee appointed to examine the Annual Report were called upon, and made the following report:

"The committee appointed on the Annual Report, beg leave to report, that they have carefully examined the same, and recommend that it be published under the supervision of the Executive Committee."

On motion of Mr. Phelps, Lt. Gov. Gen. J. J. Roberts, was appointed Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia for the time being.

The various committees made reports on the subjects committed to their consideration; which were disposed of as the nature of the case required.

After the transaction of much business of a merely local nature, the Board adjourned.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The time has again arrived when it becomes our duty to present to the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, and through them to the public generally, a detailed statement of our transactions during the year that has passed.

Our thanks and gratitude are due to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe for the favor which he has shown to this Society and all its interests since our last anniversary. The tokens of his love have been manifest and often repeated. At no time have we enjoyed more evidences of his providential regard, nor been more encouraged to trust to his power and wisdom to carry forward this great enterprise to its glorious completion. We recognize, as applicable to our plans and undertakings, the great principle that "except the Lord build the house, the builders labor in vain: and except the Lord watch the city, the watchman waketh in vain." We have no confidence in our own councils, or our best directed efforts, apart from his divine blessing. It is, therefore, with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we are able to recognize the "good hand of our God upon us," and his benevolent aid afforded to us in all the labors of the past year. For the general and increasing prosperity of the cause in this country; for the favorable impression made upon the minds of the colored people; for the great liberality which many friends have manifested in their contributions; for the manner in which our vessels have been protected while sailing the bosom of the mighty deep; for the preservation of the colony in times of extreme peril; for the general health which has prevailed; for the advancement in industry, education and general improvement; for the outpouring of his Spirit on the churches; and for many other blessings, we are indebted to Him who ruleth among the nations, and whose dominion is over all.

But while we speak of that favor which has so signally marked the operations of the Society during the past year, we are called upon to record the removal by death of one of our most ardent, untiring and suc-

cessful fellow-laborers. Our excellent and worthy Governor, THOMAS BUCHANAN, departed this life on the 3d of September, at the Agency House, at Bassa Cove. He left Monrovia, with apparent good health, on the 24th of July, in the colonial schooner *Regulus*, for the purpose of visiting the leeward settlements, for the discharge of the important duties connected with his office. He arrived at Marshall on the following day; and immediately after his arrival he was seized with a violent attack of fever, which continued at intervals for several successive days. With indefatigable zeal he prosecuted his duties until the 31st, when he again embarked for Bassa Cove. While at Marshall he was unfortunately unable to get the medicines which he ought to have taken, and when leaving there he was thoroughly drenched in the rain, which brought on again the paroxysms of fever with greatly increased violence. He arrived at Bassa Cove on the 1st of August, and was confined to his bed until the 7th, when he again found himself convalescent, and commenced the discharge of his various duties. They being exceedingly arduous, and his zeal unconquerable in prosecuting them, he soon sunk under them. After a few days' relaxation, he again partially recovered, and again resumed his duties, hoping to complete them, that he might return to Monrovia: but it was too much for him; his constitution was too shattered to sustain itself, and alas! he is gone! His mortal remains lie entombed in the Government grounds at Bassa, beneath some stately trees, shading the house built by himself some six years ago. "He has ceased from his labors, and his works do follow him." He retained the exercise of his faculties of mind until the last. He enjoyed a calmness and peace of soul which nothing could shake; and he died in the triumphs of that faith which he had long professed, and in the blessed hope of the glory of God. We find in the journal kept by him on his first voyage to the Colony, in 1835, the following interesting record of his feelings and hopes, on entering upon the work in which he laid down his life: "*The God who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, can also temper the rays of a tropical sun to a northern constitution.* BUT THOUGH HE SLAY ME, YET WILL I TRUST IN HIM. THE WORK IS HIS TO WHICH I GO, AND IS WORTHY OF ALL SACRIFICE."

While we deplore the loss sustained by ourselves, by this country, the colony, Africa, the church, and the world, in the decease of this noble and distinguished laborer in the cause of philanthropy, we have the consolation of knowing, that he went forth to the work "having counted the cost," and with the distinct knowledge that he might never again return to his country or his kindred. When the hour of his departure came, he was not taken by surprise, he was not called upon to make a sacrifice greater than he had contemplated. He had finished the work that was given him to do, and was neither unprepared nor unwilling to go and receive the crown that had been laid up for him.

Few events could possibly have occurred more deeply affecting the in-

terests of Colonization than the death of Gov. BUCHANAN. It cast a gloom over Liberia. The Commonwealth deeply mourned his loss. And thousands of hearts in this country have felt a chill come over them, as they have heard or read the melancholy intelligence of his departure from that benevolent and devoted career of usefulness, in which they had learned to love him for the excellence of his spirit, and to admire him for the greatness of his soul!

He came to the aid of the cause at a time when his help was greatly needed. To his character and administration is to be ascribed much of the continued confidence in the prospects of the Colony's firmness and stability, which has taken possession of the great body of its friends and patrons. With such a man at the helm, they were willing to freight the ship with their treasure, believing that she would outride the severest storms that might rise and beat upon her!

Now that he is removed, we trust that they will maintain their steadfastness, and not allow their confidence, in either the goodness or ultimate success of the cause, to abate in the least. We are happy in being able to give them our best assurance, that the progress of the colony will still be onward. Gen. J. J. ROBERTS, the Lieutenant Governor, immediately on hearing of the demise of Gov. BUCHANAN, assumed, by virtue of his office, the administration of the Government. At our latest dates all things were quiet and promising. There was no jar, and no disorder or commotion on account of the reins of government passing into different hands. On the contrary, there seemed a general disposition to uphold the laws, and abide by the provisions of the Constitution.

Gen. ROBERTS is a colonist of more than ordinary intelligence and energy of character. He stands high among the citizens of Liberia, and we have great confidence in his capacity to manage the duties of Chief Executive of the Commonwealth. With the aid of his legal advisers in the Colonial Council, and the proper exercise of prudence and discretion, we may confidently hope to see the interests of the colony upheld, and its influence over the native tribes extended far and wide.

Much has been done during the last year to place the administration of justice and the execution of the laws upon a firm foundation. Circumstances of danger have arisen, which have shown some defects in the legal enactments of the Colonial Council, which have been promptly corrected or supplied. The exercise of the elective franchise has given rise, as in all other countries, to party preferences and political strife. The natives around have in some instances showed themselves in hostile attitudes. But through all these difficulties the majesty of the laws has been respected, and the government has kept on in the even tenor of its way. Much of encouragement is thus furnished to the friends of Colonization. This strength and stability of the Colonial government gives bright promise for the future. In the hour of peril, it has nerve and sinew sufficient to bear itself bravely through. Such a result will tend powerfully

to establish this stupendous scheme of philanthropy in the confidence of the whole American people. After all the dark storms which have beat upon it have spent their force, the colony has emerged with renewed vigor from them all, and the bow of promise appears, at present, encircling with vivid colors, that asylum for the oppressed, and that home for the free.

The only *real* objection which has ever been urged against the magnificent scheme of Colonization, has been its impracticability. But now this is removed. The most formidable obstacles have been overcome. We behold on that once barbarous coast several flourishing, industrious and happy colonies, in which good order, pure morality, exemplary temperance, and fervent religion are conspicuous.

The regular official reports which we have received in regard to the health of the inhabitants the past year, have been of a highly encouraging nature. The several companies of emigrants sent out, have passed through their acclimation with an unusually small amount of sickness, and comparatively few deaths. It is true that several deaths have occurred among the white residents, and during the past rainy season considerable sickness has prevailed among the old colonists, owing to the fact that the rains have been excessive beyond what the oldest inhabitants can remember to have witnessed; still the mortality has not been great.* The physicians now understand the diseases. Great credit is due to Dr. DAY, the Colonial Physician, for the zeal and skill with which he has discharged his responsible trust. He has himself had several attacks of the fever. But his exertions to take care of the lives and health of the newly arrived emigrants, have been unremitted, and his success has been highly creditable to himself and fortunate for the society and the cause. And while his life and services are spared to the colony, we shall have great confidence in sending emigrants from any section of this country.

The incipient steps have been taken for the establishment, under his superintendence, of a medical school, in which shall be educated, from the youths of the colony and natives of the country, a regular body of physicians. This measure will essentially contribute to the welfare and respectability of the Commonwealth, and also to the economy of our home operations. The minds of the whole population need to be changed in regard to the theory and practice of medicine. They entertain very low ideas of the necessity of learning and science, in order to qualify any person for this responsible duty. Springing from this is a want of entire confidence in the regularly educated physician. Of necessary consequence, our physician must labor under the greatest disadvantages, until such notions are removed from their minds. Another error which needs correc-

* By examining the files of Africa's Luminary and the Liberia Herald, we find that in three months, during the sickliest season, there were 13 deaths—three of whom were white persons, five newly arrived emigrants, and five colonists—out of a population of over 2,000.

tion, is the impression that when they are once taken sick they must certainly die. There is almost certainty of death when the patient desponds and has no one present to give him hope and encouragement. Our physician correctly remarks "one medicine on which I rely with much confidence is *encouragement to hope for the best in every case*. I have been frequently obliged to order from the room those who would come and stand over the sick with long and foreboding countenances, relating the sufferings they had passed through, and the mortality that had attended their expedition. Were their story all true, then was not the time nor the place to relate it."

Dr. DAY was right in this course. No person ought to be allowed continually to be sounding the sentence of death in the ears of those who are sick. Minds naturally credulous and easily frightened need a different course of treatment.

We feel constrained to call the attention of our friends to this important subject. The very best medicine an emigrant can carry out with him is cheerfulness and a reasonable degree of assurance that he will survive the fever, and have long life and great prosperity and happiness granted to him in that land of his fathers and only hope for his descendants.

We would, therefore, most respectfully request, that persons liberating their slaves, to go to Liberia, and persons who have intercourse with the free colored people about to emigrate, should adopt a course of instruction and counsel corresponding with the above suggestions. They can thus contribute most powerfully to the health of the colonists; and while they enjoy the high gratification of having accomplished much present good, they shall see, painted in the future prospect, scenes still more bright and cheering, consequent upon their timely endeavors.

During the year that has passed, the vital interests of morality and religion have steadily advanced in the colony. Increased attention has been given to the education of the rising generation. Several schools have been supported by the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where they have educated the children free of any charge. It has been a part of their policy to devote a large share of their efforts to the rising generation in this way. In this respect they are now making some change. Hereafter all their *free* schools are to be for *native* children: while none are to be established in the colony but such as will maintain themselves. Several new churches have been built and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The Methodist mission is prosecuting this work with great zeal. There are few places in Christendom better supplied with the gospel than the various settlements in Liberia. One of the most interesting features in their operations during the past year is the increased attention which has been given to the spiritual wants of the native tribes in the neighborhood of the colonial settlements. A strong missionary spirit has been manifested among the colonists themselves. The most friendly and benevolent feeling has been shown towards the natives. Several new missionary

stations have been formed under the most encouraging prospects. The greatest anxiety is shown by multitudes of the natives to have schools established among them, and churches built, and the ordinances of the gospel administered. It may be said with great truth, that "the fields are white ready to the harvest." It would be impossible to find in any country freer access to wider fields of usefulness. Several of the most important missionary societies in this country are turning their attention thither with more than their former earnestness. It is important, however, that they should seek out and send forth colored men as their missionaries. Two very essential considerations urge them to this course: First, the fatality of the climate to the white man. During the past year several of the missionaries have died. Some of them even before they had entered on their labors. They had no sooner set foot on the soil than death marked them as his prey. It is the country and the climate of the colored man. And there seems a prohibition of nature against the appropriation of it to the use of the white man. We are convinced from past experience that we cannot rely on the labors of white men to perfect the institutions of civil liberty and of Christianity in the dark places of Africa.

But the second consideration which should urge our missionary societies to send out colored missionaries, is the fact that they will harmonize with the colonists more readily, and will also have more easy access to the natives, and more powerful influence with them than white men can have. There is no prejudice against them; while the natives have come to look upon the white man as their natural enemy.

These considerations induce us to hope that special efforts will soon be made to train up colored men to go as missionary pioneers into the heart of Africa. Our colony furnishes them an entrance and a defence, such as is enjoyed by no other missionaries. Under the ægis of its protection, and in co-operation with its citizens, they may labor with great security, and with the most flattering prospects of enlarged and ever enlarging success.

Early in the past year circumstances seemed to render it desirable that we should purchase from the natives the points on the seaboard lying between our various settlements. The slave factories for a long series of years having existed at New Cesters and Gallenas, were broken up, and the internal slave trade was thereby seriously checked. New Cesters lies within the limits of coast that ought to belong to our colony, and it is indispensable that we should treat with the nations for it and several other points, in order that we may have an unbroken line of coast of about three hundred miles, to make a fair experiment of what can be done by a republican government on the shores of Africa. We supposed that the breaking up of these slave stations furnished an opportunity when, by prompt and vigorous action, advantages could be obtained and secured, which, if suffered to pass without improvement, might never return. It will be recollected, that on the western coast of Africa we have four distinct and important settlements, viz: Monrovia and its neighboring

villages ; Bassa Cove and its interior settlements ; Sinou ; and Cape Palmas. At Monrovia and Bassa Cove there is very little danger of the interference of any other nation, or of the slave trade being carried on : but this is not the case on the north of Monrovia, and between Bassa Cove and Sinou. This great extent of unoccupied territory furnishes eligible points for traders to establish factories for slaves, or merchandize, which must seriously interfere with the government and general prosperity of our colony.

We gave the friends of the Colonization scheme in this country fair warning of this danger, and appealed to them, through the press, by private letters, and with the voice of our agents, to afford us at once the large sum that was demanded to meet this exigency. We could not move in the matter without the requisite means. Governor BUCHANAN was most solicitous about the result. The same solicitude pervaded the Board of Directors and other friends of the cause.

But some months passed away, and the requisite money had not been received. A general sympathy was expressed, and liberal promises of aid were given us. But there was no room for delay. Prompt action was considered the only efficient action. So fully were we impressed with this consideration, that we ventured to purchase, on credit, a small schooner and a valuable cargo of goods, the cost of which was \$12,010, and despatched them to the colony for the purpose of negotiating with the natives along the coast. But the *crisis* with one or two of the points had passed before the *Regulus* arrived, or the Governor had the means of making the purchases. It was impossible to prosecute the necessary negotiations along the coast without having a vessel at his command. Before he could obtain one, the slave traders, and others interested, had contrived to excite the natives at Gallenas and New Cesters in such a manner, as that no treaty could be made with them. Since that time, the slave trade has been revived at both New Cesters and Gallenas, or its neighborhood.

So that for the present, there is little prospect of obtaining jurisdiction over those two tracts of country. But we do not abandon the hope of being able to secure them at no very distant day. The slave trade cannot much longer survive so near our settlements. The natives will soon learn who are their real friends. And if the patrons of this cause will only furnish us the means, so that, when another auspicious moment occurs, we can promptly meet it, we shall doubtless be able to add this desirable consummation to our purchases along the coast.

We have the pleasure of communicating the fact, that our efforts to acquire territory have not been entirely without success. Two very important and highly beautiful tracts have been purchased, one lying north and the other south of the territory of Sinou. The tract on the north extends from Poor River, the boundary of Sinou, to Grand Boutau, about twenty-five miles, and running interior from fifteen to twenty-five miles. The tract on

the south is called Blue Barre, which is about fifteen miles in extent, and is represented as one of the most desirable places on the coast—a splendid district of country, well watered, and abounding in the greatest variety and luxuriance of productions. This tract has been selected by the Louisiana State Colonization Society as the site for their colony. A location has been selected for the establishment of the first emigrants, and houses erected for the accommodation of about one hundred.

The purchase of these two parcels of territory is but a beginning of what must be done, and that speedily. The permanent prosperity of Liberia cannot be set down as the most certain of contingent events, until we have an undisputed and indisputable claim to the whole line of coast between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, a distance of about 300 miles. Every individual must be convinced that we ought to strain every nerve to gain possession of this continuous coast. What is wanted now is MONEY to purchase this territory, so absolutely necessary to the unity and compactness of our colony, and its permanent peace and security. For it is certain, that if foreign traders come in and locate their trading establishments between our settlements, there will arise jealousies and dangerous collisions. And we cannot disguise the fact, that we seriously apprehend trouble from this source. Already some difficulties have occurred between foreign traders who have established factories on the coast and our colonial authorities.* And there is evidently manifested a strong disposition so to interfere as to prevent the natives from ceding the right of jurisdiction over the territory to the government of Liberia. It is painful to us to be compelled to speak on this subject. But it is vital to our prospects. Already our colonists are liable to constant annoyance from this source; and there can be no permanent peace and security till our right of government is established all along the coast. We therefore call upon the friends of the African race, and of the cause of Colonization, to arouse, and receive the adequate impression of the real importance of this emergency. Let the facts relating to this subject be considered, and the sleeping zeal of many well wishers be renewedly awakened. The requisite funds must be collected, or a cloud will come over our prospect and a chill run through our hearts. The friends of this cause in the United States are so numerous and powerful, that nothing but prompt and united action is requisite to achieve any thing that can be done by money!

A portion of the debt contracted for the *Regulus* and her cargo is yet unpaid. This debt never would have been incurred but for the urgency of the case, and the belief that the friends of the cause would promptly come forward and enable us to meet the payment. It is contrary to the general policy of the society to contract any new debts until the old ones are all paid. Indeed it was our intention at the beginning of the year, to appropriate all our available funds to the liquidation of the old debts, expecting

* In some instances they have set up a claim to the territory themselves, and have denied the right of the native kings to cede their lands to the colony.

to be able at this meeting to report that this very desirable object had been accomplished. But circumstances over which we could have no control, prevented the entire fulfilment of this intention. And we believe that if the old creditors will candidly consider the situation in which we have been placed, they will fully approve of the course we have pursued. The appropriations which have been made during the year, have all, excepting for the payment of old debts, been to preserve the very existence of the colony, and to execute pledges given to colored people desiring to emigrate. The expenses incurred in sending out emigrants have been heavy—and yet we have not sought for emigrants: more have offered than we could take, and we have only sent out those whose stay in this country could not be prolonged.

(To be continued.)

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, from Dec. 20, 1841, to January, 20, 1842, inclusive, received at the office.

Dec. 29, Professor Jacobs, of Gettysburg,	-	-	-	-	\$3 00
Jan. 3, Paul Beck, Jr.	-	-	-	-	60 00
14, A Juvenile Colonization Society, per Miss L. Richards,	-	-	-	-	8 00
15, Middlesex Congregation, per T. W. Kerr,	-	-	-	-	5 00
17, Rev. J. T. Lord, Blossburg, Pa., per W. Musgrave, Esq.	-	-	-	-	3 72
18, Josiah Brown, a member of the congregation of the Forks of Wheeling, to constitute him a L. M. of the P. C. S.,	-	-	-	-	30 00
					<hr/> 109 72
Dec. 15, Collections by Rev John B. Pinney, general agent—					
At Youngstown, Rev. P. Hassinger \$2, Wm. Rankin \$1,	-	-	-	-	3 00
Schellsburg, Rev. D. D. Clark,	-	-	-	-	5 00
20, Bedford, Judge Morrison, to constitute him a L. M. of the Pennsylvania Col. Soc.	-	-	-	-	30 00
Pittsburg, Mr. T. Lorentz	-	-	-	\$100	
less discount	-	-	-	31 75	
					<hr/> 68 25
					<hr/> 106 25
Brought down,	-	-	-	-	109 72
Total,	-	-	-	-	<hr/> \$215 97

CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society from 25th December, 1841, to 16th January, 1842.

MAINE.

Collections by Capt. Geo. Barker, agent:—					
Hallowell, Sarah M. Gordon, in behalf of ladies of Society, on acc. of life membership for Rev. Wm. R. Babcock	-	-	-	-	15 00
20, Desert, Calvin Kittredge, Jno. Somes, each \$1, Lydia D. Finney	-	-	-	-	
75c., Ladies, Judith Somes, each 50c., Sophia Heath Mary Thomas each 25c.,	-	-	-	-	4 25
Portland, Captain Blanchard,	-	-	-	-	7 00
					<hr/> 26 25

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Collections by Capt. Barker, agent:—					
Portsmouth, D. R. Rogers \$10, Mary C. Rogers \$9 75, Hon. J. Goodwin, Deacon Knowlton, each \$5, Rev. E. Holt, J. C. Clark, each \$2, Dea. D. Libbey \$1 50, Deacon J. W. Foster, Rev. A. Peabody, Deacon Knight, C. W. Brewster, each \$1, W. G. Cole, E. Pickering, each 50c.,	-	-	-	-	40 25
Sratham, James Smith \$2, Mrs. E. Clark, C. Wiggins, each \$1, Mrs. E. A. C. Lane, Dr. Wiggins, Mrs. Mary Lane, each 50c.,	-	-	-	-	5 50
Hampton, Mr. Belknap, J. Perkins, each \$1, Mrs J. Dearborn, Jos. Lane, each 50c., J. Lane 25c., R. Seavy 10c., Hannah M. Dow 5c.	-	-	-	-	3 40
Saybrook, Rev. S. T. Abbott	-	-	-	-	1 00
					<hr/> 50 15

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>New Marlboro'</i> , Hon. Edward Stevens, - - -	3 00	
Collections by Capt. Geo. Barker—		
<i>Newburyport</i> , J. Harrod, \$3, J. Roberts, M. Pearsons, a friend, Mrs. Storer, each \$1, D. H. Knight, W. W. Willis, each 50c., Mrs. Myeall, 25c., - - -	8 25	
<i>Amesbury</i> , N. White, W. C. Boardman, each \$2, W. Chase, \$1 50, - - -	5 50	
<i>Haverhill</i> , D. Marsh, Mrs. A. Kithredge, each \$5, Mrs. Nancy Marsh, Miss L. White, each \$2, J. H. Duncan \$1 50, Miss Betsy Marsh, Mrs. Carlton, each \$1, S. Noyes Kithredge 30c., - - -	17 80	
<i>West Bradford</i> , L. Johnson \$2, Miss A. C. Hasseltine \$1 50, W. Ordway, W. Elliott, D. C. Kimball, Mary Hasseltine, Rebeckah Emerson, J. Kimball, S. A. Heath, each \$1, a friend, B. Greenleaf, J. K. Farray, Lovejoy, each 50, G. Kimball 25c., - - -	12 75	
<i>Methuen</i> , John Tenney, - - -	1 50	
	48 80	

Collections by Rev. R. Porter, agent—

<i>Andover</i> , Gentlemen and Ladies of South Parish, to constitute their pastor, Rev. John L. Taylor, a L. M. - - -	50 00	
	98 80	

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. C. J. Tenney, agent—

<i>Suffield</i> , Rev. A. C. Washburn and others, - - -	6 00	6 00

NEW YORK.

<i>Albany</i> , A. McIntyre, Esq., - - -	120 00	120 00
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PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Pittsburg</i> , Wm. & A. B. Curling, executors of R. B. Curling, dec'd - - -	500 00	500 00
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NEW JERSEY.

<i>Princeton</i> , Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., his annual subscription of \$10 in uncurrent notes, - - -	11 00	
<i>Belvidere</i> , for N. J. Col'n Society from Hon. J. P. B. Maxwell, his ann. subscrip. for 1841 & 1842, \$20, and an additional donation of \$30 - - -	50 00	
		61 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Collected by Rev. Wm. Winans—

<i>Natchez</i> , Wm. Bisland, Esq., to constitute himself a L. M., \$100, Jos. Archer, Esq., to constitute himself a L. M., \$30 - - -	130 00	
<i>Woodville</i> , the Methodist Episcopal Church, to constitute their pastor, the Rev. Benj. Jones, a L. M., Ladies of Presbyterian church, to constitute their pastor, the Rev. R. L. Staunton, a L. M. each \$30, - - -	60 00	
<i>Whitesville</i> , John Whittaker, Esq., to constitute himself a L. M., - - -	30 00	
<i>Wilkeson</i> and <i>Feliciana</i> , by the people of color to constitute their missionary, the Rev. Tho. Clinton, a L. M., - - -	30 00	
For purchasing Gallinas and New Cesters - - -		
<i>Centerville</i> , Samuel Goodrich and Mary Walker, each \$10, W. H. Taber, J. S. Lewis, Esther Connell, J. McD. Reilly, J. Johnson, W. Dix, T. Gilbert, M. Zenors, J. Robson, jr., each \$5, - - -	65 00	
W. Van Crupen \$3 50, W. J. Ferguson \$3, P. Cage \$2, cash \$1 - - -	9 50	
Mrs. Nancy Tarkington, her annual subscription of \$10 for 2 years - - -	20 00	
		344 50

OHIO.

Collections by Rev. L. G. Olmstead, Agent:—

<i>Waynesville</i> , N. McClean and A. Mott, each, \$1, - - -	2 00	
<i>Loudon</i> , Dr. Malsby \$2, E. Armstrong \$1 25, W. F. Davidson, S. Moore, J. Chinman, A. A. Hurne, and Mrs. Chinman, each \$1, J. Rayburn, C. Knight, A. G. Thompson, H. Warner, J. Dungan, and Mrs. Roe, each 50c., cash 25c., - - -	11 50	
	13 50	

Collections by Rev. Fran. M. Hastings, Agent:—

<i>Canfield</i> , Wm. W. Whittlesey and Rev. W. McCombs, each \$2, Rev. W. O. Stratton, J. Clark, and A. M. Barber, each \$1, E. E. Boughton 50c., - - -	7 50	
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<i>Carrollton</i> , Judge McEldery and Dan'l Cook, each \$2, L. Pearce, D. Van Horne, Dr. Hunter and J. Cameron, each \$1, W. Holmes, 50c.	8 50
<i>Two Ridges</i> , W. Winters, \$2, J. Torrence and D. Johnson, each \$1, H. Trumbull, 50c, R. Johnson, 25c.	4 75
<i>Knoxville</i> , Rev. J. Cunningham, \$1.	1 00
<i>Wellsville</i> , J. F. Patterson, \$5, J. S. McIntosh, \$2, Rev. J. McGill, \$1.	8 00
<i>New Lisbon</i> , Rev. A. O. Patterson, \$3, J. Charters, \$2, Mrs. D. P. Graham, Miss E. B. McMahon, R. Rankin, J. L. Vallendegham, G. W. Harper, T. Corbeth, B. W. Snodgrass, A. Rouch, Mrs. Potter, A. L. Brewer, W. R. Russel, F. Skinner, Judge Endley, D. Biggo, E. Carroll, D. E. Penticost, H. Springer, each \$1, D. P. Graham, S. E. Everett, Mrs. M. S. Patterson, B. Whitacre, L. Hanna, each 50c.	25 50
<i>Ashtabula</i> , Miss Mary Sabin, \$3.	3 00
<i>Warren</i> , S. D. Webb, B. Stevens, each \$3, C. Stevens, \$2, Mrs. L. J. Pearce, \$1 50, E. Spear, J. T. McLain, J. J. Morgan, J. Erwin, A. D. Kibbe, each \$1.	14 50
<i>Newton Falls</i> , H. A. Du Bois, \$5, H. Stephens, H. Austin, F. Treadley, G. Cooper, F. L. Kidder, each \$1, S. M. Carter, 50c.	10 50
<i>Messopotamia</i> , Individuals, \$4.	4 00
<i>Nelson</i> , Col. Soc. of Nelson, \$17, Wells Clark, Esq., \$10, D. Everest, Esq., J. G. Stevens, each \$3 50, D. Hannahs, Rev. C. Osburn, D. Beardsly, Lydia Clark, each \$1, S. Beardsly, S. Clark, each 25c.	40 50
<i>Windham</i> , Rev. J. Hovey, \$1 50, a Friend, \$1 45, R. Earl, S. Streeter, H. W. Hinman, Cash, P. W. Bush, S. Scott, E. Alferd, B. Higley, L. Scott, Dr. Angel, D. Jagger, each \$1, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, 75c, Mrs. Jagger, 50c.	15 20
<i>Aurora</i> , M. Egleston, \$1.	1 00
<i>Farmington</i> , J. W. Wolcott, \$4, C. Taft, \$2, H. Beldin, E. Wolcott, L. C. Brown, each \$1, E. Loveland, M. Bostwick, J. Benton, E. Fuller, S. Loveland, each 50c.	11 50
<i>Parkman</i> , W. B. Young, J. Webster, each \$1, Mrs. H. Williams, 50c.	2 50
<i>Euclid</i> , Mrs. Sarah Shaw, \$3 50.	3 50

174 95

Total,

\$1,381 65

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. —Plymouth, O. S. McQuestion, J. & A. Ward, Thos. Clark, Jas. Morrison, N. C. Cummings, Capt. D. Calley, Col. W. Webster, and D. R. Burnham; Compton, Miss Harriet Cook, S. Mores and P. C. Blaisdell; Holderness, O. Smith and L. F. Smith; Mt. Vernon, Mrs. S. H. A. Burnham; Manchester, D. Clark, S. D. Bell, H. Brown H. Gillis, each \$1.50 for '40; Hampstead, Jas. Califf, Cap. C. P. Farley Hillis, B. Fox, R. W. Jerrett, C. Whiting, and Rev. C. Bartley; Amherst, M. Spaulding, Hannah L. Downs; Mt. Vernon, Capt. Kittridge, Deacon J. A. Starrett, Z. Kittridge, N. Bruce, D. W. Baker, and Dr. J. K. Smith; New Ipswich, Rev. C. Shed, Capt. E. Brown, each \$1 50, for 1842.	51 00
MASSACHUSETTS. —Haverhill, Rev. A. S. Train, to May, 1843, \$2, Carleton & Kimball, J. Sticharey, Mrs. Mary W. Duncan, Miss Mary C. Howe; Georgetown, D. Mighill, R. Dole, and Mrs. Paul Nelson; Lowell, Rev. L. Porter; Boston, Wm. Amory; South Andover, A. Abbott, Ladies' Auxiliary Society 4 copies, \$6, T. D. Stone, (Seminary,); North Andover, Ladies' Benevolent Society, J. Osgood and Lydia Philips; Cambridge, Rev. H. Ware, Jno. & J. Worcester, for '42 \$9; Boxford, Rev. P. Eaton, each \$1 50.	34 50
VIRGINIA. —Richmond, per Jos. Gill, Agent:—J. H. Eustace, S. Winfree and A. Pleasants, each \$4 for '40 & '41, N. Mills, for '40, '41 & '42, \$5 50, and N. C. Crenshaw, of Hanover, for '41 & '42, \$4.	21 50
OHIO. —New Lisbon, L. Hanna; Bloomfield, Dr. B. Palmer; Warren, H. Stiles and Mrs. L. J. Pease; Braceville, O. C. Smith; Farmington, W. C. Jenkins, E. Fuller, P. M. and S. Loveland; Farmington Centre, Holmes & McBride, and H. W. Collar; Bundysburg, M. Bunby, jr.; Parkman, Mrs. H. Williams; Nelson, D. Everest and J. G. Stevens; Windham, Rev. J. Hovey; Euclid, Miss Sarah Shaw, each \$1 50, for 1842.	24 00

Total for Repos.,

\$181 00

Total,

\$1,512 65

Collections by the Rev. Wm. Winans, for the Mississippi Colonization Society.

Lewis Piper \$12 50, W. James, E. H. Wailez, B. Jones, C. W. Miller, S.

Scott, each \$5, E. Philips, \$1,

\$38 50

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

VOL. XVIII.] WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 15, 1842. [No. 4.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(Concluded.)

The only expeditions that have been gotten up, have been with reference to those who must have been sold into perpetual bondage, unless taken to the colony. Much more than money enough to have paid all the old debts has been devoted to this object. And will any of the creditors object to this course? Will they not prefer to wait a little longer for their pay, than that we should have let these persons, whose hearts were set upon going to the colony, remain in this country, with the certain prospect of never reaching this desired end? We think not.

But again: The money demanded for the purchase of territory and the schooner *Regulus*, would have more than paid the old debts. But would the creditors have been pleased with this? Could we have justified ourselves to the American people and the world, if we had made no effort to purchase territory and save our infant colony; even though in doing this we were actuated by the laudable endeavor to pay off the old creditors of the Society. We believe that the unanimous voices of both creditors and community is, that the absolutely indispensable operations of Colonization must be carried on, at all hazards. This has been the conviction under which we have acted. We have abstained from enlarging our operations, or engaging in any new or experimental enterprises, until the debts of the Society should be paid; and we recommend that this policy be still pursued.

Some progress has been made in liquidating the old debt; but not as much as we had wished, and it is due to the creditors to remark, that, with a few exceptions, they have manifested a spirit of great liberality. Some of them still refuse to accept the terms of the compromise proposed to them, and of course have not received any part of their claim against the Society.

There is but one mind among the members of the committee in regard to the importance of paying all the old debts of the Society, so that it may

stand forth unencumbered, and enabled to appropriate all its available funds to carrying forward the legitimate objects of the institution. At the last annual meeting, it was supposed that the receipts from several legacies to the Society, would enable us to accomplish this desirable end. But unexpected obstacles have been thrown in the way of the final settlement of these legacies, and unavoidable delays have taken place, so that the total receipts from legacies during the year has been only \$5,300. This sum falls very far short of the receipts from the same source during the preceding year: an advance on which we had a right to expect. No effort has been spared to raise money during the past year. But in many parts of the country all efforts have been almost unavailing. During the last three months, it has seemed impossible to make collections. Some of our most ardent friends have been unable to aid us in our time of need. Many of our Auxiliary Societies have not made us any remittances during the year. They allege that it has not been for want of *disposition*, but of *ability*, inasmuch as they have found it impossible to collect the small sums due from their own members.

We have been endeavoring to re-model the system of agencies so as to make it more effectual, and less liable to objection or abuse. We have employed some new agents; men of high talents, who, we hope, will continue for years in the service of the cause; who shall have their fields of labor definitely assigned to them, and remain in them. In this way they will become acquainted with the people, and the people will be inspired with confidence in them. Hitherto our agents have gone too exclusively to the larger cities and towns, and to the rich and the liberal, while the smaller places have been overlooked. We consider this a great misfortune. We must rely on the *many*, and not on the few.

Several new Auxiliary Societies have been formed in different parts of the country, which promise much assistance in future. New life has also been infused into some of the State Societies, from which great good will undoubtedly result. A plan of union has been arranged between the Mississippi and Louisiana State Societies and the Parent Institution, which has brought the powerful influence of those States to the aid of the cause, and has satisfied, it is believed, all who have heretofore doubted the propriety or possibility of such a union.

As it will be a satisfaction to many friends of the cause in those States, as well as elsewhere, to see the principles of this union, we insert in the appendix the terms of the one made with the Mississippi State Society, to which the one with the Louisiana Society is very similar.

The Mississippi Society have furnished over three thousand dollars to aid in improving their settlement in the colony, and in extending their purchase of territory. A number of emigrants are preparing to leave the State to join their companions in the Colony. The State Society of Louisiana has also furnished considerable means towards the purchase of territory for the location of a colony from that State, and it is understood that a large

number of persons are preparing to emigrate as pioneers in the noble cause. We anticipate great things from these two States in the future. A very large body of their best citizens are the able and devoted friends of Colonization.

We are continually receiving applications for a passage to Liberia, from free people of color in different parts of the country. A company in one neighborhood, in a free State, write the most urgent letters, desiring to be sent to the Colony. A man and his wife request a free passage, saying that they have just paid \$3,000 for themselves, and have nothing left, but want to go to Liberia and start with a fair chance. A man begs us to help him to get to Liberia, saying he has a wife and four grown children, all of whom he has purchased, excepting one, for whom he yet owes about six hundred dollars, which he will be able to pay this winter, and then he wants to start immediately. Our agent in Tennessee says, that a thousand emigrants can be obtained in that State, if we can raise the means of sending them out; but that they are mostly poor, and entirely unable to pay their own expenses. SION HARRIS, a Colonist, and the bold defender of Heddington, has been travelling with our agent in Tennessee, and the most favorable impression has been produced on the free colored population. In three or four towns in which they stopped, as they passed through Virginia, very great good was done; and about sixty persons offer themselves as candidates for the Colony. Mr. HARRIS formerly lived in Tennessee, and his object in coming to this country was to carry out with him some of the members of his family who are anxious to go.

JAMES BROWN, another Colonist, and member of the Legislative Council of Liberia, has also been in this country the last six months, a part of which time he has spent in Connecticut and Rhode Island, travelling with our agent there. And we have been informed from various sources, that the most favorable impression has been produced. He has given a great amount of information in regard to the Colony, which is relied upon as true. And many of the colored people, who had considered themselves as privileged above all their race, have been induced to reconsider the subject, and are constrained to admit, that their condition and prospects are far beneath what they would be, were they to emigrate to Liberia.

We wish our friends fully to understand the position we occupy with regard to emigrants. We have been obliged to refuse a passage to many who have been anxious to go. We have not had the means to send them; nor have we at present any brighter prospect before us. We shall, unless our patrons are liberal beyond what we can expect, be compelled to deny many whose hearts are set upon going to Africa.

It is, therefore, considered indispensable, that we should own a good, large, substantial ship, or be enabled to adopt some other means of keeping up a regular communication with the Colony. It is at the greatest inconvenience, and with the heaviest expense that we can engage the service of transient vessels. A single instance will show the necessity of our having

a vessel whose movements we can control. Last summer it became necessary for us to make preparations to send an expedition from Norfolk, Virginia, in October. Eighteen slaves in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, had, by the will of their deceased master, the privilege of going to Liberia, and they were all anxious to go, and it was necessary that they should go at that time. Upwards of twenty in Richmond, Virginia, were in the same situation. Some in North Carolina were obliged to leave the State at that time. A family of eight in Trenton, New Jersey, also, were anxious to go. With the fairest prospect of fifty-eight emigrants, we engaged a merchantman to go to Norfolk and carry them out, and appointed a day for their sailing. But just as those in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, were about to start from home, a suit was instituted against the estate, which rendered it impossible for them to leave at that time. We received the intelligence only a few days before the vessel was to sail. And, as "misfortunes come not single," after the preparations for the departure of those from Richmond had been made, and they were expecting to leave the next day, obstacles were thrown in the way of their leaving, by an undecided suit in the Court of Appeals, which compelled the high-minded and honorable executor to abandon all hope of sending them at that time.

Some adverse influence also came athwart the family in Trenton, New Jersey, which prevented them from going for a year yet. This, too, took place at the very time that we expected them to have left home to go on board the vessel in New York.

In this way one difficulty after another sprung up, until the number expected was reduced, when the vessel sailed, to six. And all this took place after it was too late for us to make any other arrangements. Had we anticipated any such disastrous issue, we could have had other emigrants ready to fill up the places thus left empty. But as it was, this was impossible; and the expedition was a considerable loss to us.

It is easy to see that all this would be prevented, or saved, if we had a vessel over which we could exercise perfect control. We have been in correspondence with some mercantile houses, who propose to run a vessel at regular times, to and from the Colony, for the purpose of accommodating the emigrants who may desire to go. It is thought if such an arrangement can be made, on advantageous terms, it may save the Society the necessity of purchasing a ship, and yet accomplish the same desirable end.

During the year we have sent out four expeditions;—One from Norfolk, Virginia, which sailed on the 3d of February, carrying out 41 emigrants, and a large amount of supplies. One from New Orleans, which sailed May 13, with 42 emigrants, and about \$3,000 worth of goods. One from Norfolk, June 18th, having on board only one emigrant, the *Regulus*, the vessel purchased by the Society for the use of the Colony, being entirely filled up with goods for the purchase of territory: and fourthly the disastrous expedition of which we have spoken, which sailed on the 18th of October.

The whole expense of despatching these four expeditions has been very heavy ; a large part of which would have been saved if the Society had owned a vessel.

In these circumstances we lay the subject before our patrons and our authorized advisers, and ask them, what shall we do ? It is a mighty work which we have undertaken, and we are straitened until it be accomplished : and how shall this be done ? Shall we be compelled barely to struggle through another year, and save the life of the Society and the existence of the Colony ; or shall we have the means put into our hands by which we can raise the Society above all obstacles, and carry forward the work as the exigencies of the case demand ?

In this connection we wish to make a few suggestions to the managers and members of Auxiliary Societies. They have furnished us much less aid this year than they did last, owing, as they say, to the extreme pressure of the times. We rely upon the co-operation of such friends as have formed themselves into Societies, and thus openly espoused the cause. They form an organized body, to whom we have a right to look as *auxiliaries*, in the fullest sense of that term. They possess facilities for aiding the cause, which are peculiar to them in their organization, and can be enjoyed by none in their individual capacity.

It is, therefore, a source of deep regret, that many of them have been suffered almost to expire, while others have let the year roll round, and have made no effort to raise funds. And we appeal to the officers and managers of all such Societies, and entreat them at once to call a meeting, have some impressive speeches, re-organize, appoint new officers, send out collectors to raise funds, and thus by energy, perseverance and industry, command the attention and respect of the public, and draw largely on their benevolence. It must be evident to all, that without such life and vigor in an Auxiliary Society, it can do little to advance the general cause. When an agent, for example, visits the place, he often finds it difficult to learn who are the officers of the Society ; and yet he cannot think of going to work without consulting them. To get them together oftentimes consumes as much time, and costs as much labor, as it would to get a general meeting of the citizens. In such case the Auxiliary Society fails entirely to perform the functions for which it has been constituted.

It is not, therefore, without cause, that we call upon all our auxiliaries to be up and-doing ; to let their light shine, and their influence be felt, far and wide.

In the last annual Report allusion was made to a bequest of the late Alexander Watson, deceased, of the parish of St. James Santee, S. C. Since that, the suit in court has been decided in favor of the children. In June last they were sent by order of the court to this city, to be delivered to the Society for the purpose of emancipation. The decree of the court required that they should be emancipated, and a guardian appointed by the Orphans' Court of this city, who was required to give bond and security. This was

accordingly done. The children have been placed at school, and are now doing well.

There is yet one item in reference to the will which has not been finally decided by the court, which will doubtless be decided in favor of the children. The society has no pecuniary interest in the matter, having been made merely the agent for the execution of a solemn and an important trust.

Another trust somewhat similar has been committed to the Society within the last few months. Mrs. Sarah A. Dubosq, of Cranston, in the county of Providence, Rhode Island, in her last will and testament, "left the sum of \$500 to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, in trust, for the use and benefit of George Johnson, a colored lad, now a resident of the American colony of Liberia, in Africa, and his descendants: the interest of the said sum to be paid to the said George, or his descendants annually, and the principal sum to be paid by said Treasurer or his successors, unto the said George, or his descendants, or in any manner expended for his or their benefit, when in the opinion of the agent of said colony for the time being, such payment or expenditure shall be most beneficial to said George or his descendants, and in case said George shall die without issue, or his issue or descendants shall become extinct, after his death said sum not having being paid over to him or them, nor expended for his or their benefit as aforesaid, then I give said sum to the said society forever, to be by them applied to the support of free schools in said colony, in such manner as they shall deem proper."

The \$500 mentioned in the above extract has been received and invested in safe stock, yielding six per cent. interest; but it is not reckoned a part of our general receipts, as the society has no pecuniary interest in it for the present.

The business of supplying the colony with a good and sufficient currency, imposed on us by the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting, has received a very large share of our attention. We have taken measures to redeem all the bills issued by the Society, and make them at all times convertible into gold and silver on presentation at the colonial store. For this purpose we purchased and sent out \$500 in specie, which, added to the amount of gold and silver in the colonial treasury, will form a specie fund sufficiently large to redeem all the notes in circulation, or to give the holders of them all the security they can desire of the perfect soundness of the currency.

We consider that by this arrangement a great object has been accomplished for the increase of the happiness and promotion of the commercial affairs of the colony. Hitherto they have experienced great embarrassment, and been subject to heavy losses in their external trade, for the want of a sound and convenient circulating medium, which has somewhat interrupted the peace and harmony that ought to prevail in all well organized communities.

The measures which we have adopted, we believe, are calculated to remove every thing of this kind, and to give increased dignity and importance

to all the enactments of this society, and permanency and stability to the government and the commonwealth.

The committee have felt the importance of doing something more to promote the cultivation of coffee among the colonists. There are but few persons among them who were familiar with its growth before they went to Liberia. And, although it is very easy of cultivation, yet they have many things yet to learn in regard to it. They need an example before their eyes, and much council and advice in regard to the best kind of coffee, and the various improvements by which it may be made to yield a heavy crop. About the first of July last, a gentleman by the name of Harzen arrived at Monrovia from New Orleans, who had been brought up in the West Indies on a large coffee plantation, and was thoroughly acquainted with the business. Governor Buchanan effected a temporary arrangement with him to take the superintendence of the public farm; while he recommended to this committee, to make a permanent arrangement for employing him, so as to enlarge the public farm to at least 500 acres in coffee, and making all necessary improvements on it.

Being fully impressed with the ultimate value which would accrue from such a plan, we entered into it fully—accepted of Mr. Harzen's proposals, and directed Governor Buchanan to engage his services accordingly. But before the vessel carrying out our despatches had reached the colony Mr. Harzen was taken sick and died in a few days.

The committee would recommend to make liberal proposals to any colored man or company of men, who are thoroughly acquainted with the coffee business, and will emigrate to the colony, and engage to manage the public farm, or to open one for themselves. It is believed that they can open and carry on an extensive and successful business for themselves, besides doing much by way of example and influence to stimulate the colonists to advance in this noble branch of industry. There cannot be a doubt but that coffee will be a chief staple of the western coast of Africa. The climate is the finest in the world, and the soil is inexhaustibly productive; nothing, therefore, is necessary but to turn the public sentiment in this channel and get the operations fairly and fully begun.

We hope that ere this present year rolls round, we shall have the privilege of stating, that many persons have gone to the Colony well prepared to engage largely in this occupation. Had we it in our power, we would appeal to the most intelligent, refined, and comfortably situated of the colored population of *this* country, in view of the vast advantages they may gain by emigrating to the Colony. If we are asked why those who have ample fortune, comfortable situation, and well established reputation, should emigrate? We answer, it is because, with all their dignity and talents, they never can enjoy equality of rights here; with their refinement and influence, they are doomed to the most degrading associations; in all the dearest intercourse of society, they must forever feel themselves depressed and excluded; and above all, because they ought to be inspired with a

burning desire to elevate their race, and redeem the land of their fathers, of their antiquity, and their glory, from the hand of the ruthless spoiler, from the chains of superstition and the bondage of barbarity; and with a determination to give their brethren in this land a country and a name. With such motives as these, they may leave their native shores, and repair to the home of their fathers, with gladness of heart, and that, too, with the certain prospect before them of enduring much hardship and toil, in entering a new country, felling the forests and clearing the ground, to make way for the ripening harvest. When the whole earth lay uninhabited and open for his occupancy, before their great progenitor, Ham, he selected Africa as the residence for himself and his descendants. Now, when all other parts of the earth are occupied with other races of men, why should his descendants not eagerly rush to that country, which is theirs by right of inheritance, and by adaptation to their peculiar constitution? Already have the colonists kindled there the light of civilization and christianity, which, sooner or later, must shine over every portion of that ill-fated and unhappy continent. Have their kindred in this country no desire to aid in a work so grand, and share in triumphs so glorious?

In whatever light, therefore, the cause of Colonization is considered, it addresses its claims to them with all the motives of patriotism, philanthropy and christianity, for it is at once and emphatically, the cause of liberty, of humanity, and of religion. In no other way can they remove from their character that obloquy which now rests upon it. In no other country can they have opened to their vision such bright prospects of prosperity, usefulness and enjoyment.

Believing, as we confidently do, that the scheme of Colonization is eminently calculated to accomplish the object for which it has been adopted, and to advance the welfare of all concerned, we have improved every means of diffusing intelligence calculated to awaken the colored population of our country to their true interest. The African Repository has been furnished to many of them gratis. Other documents have been put into their hands as we have had opportunity. And we have requested our friends throughout the country to aid us in diffusing correct information among the more intelligent and responsible part of the colored population.

We are the more anxious on this subject, in consequence of the scarcity of funds in our possession to carry on this work. Many of them have funds of their own, not only to pay their passage and expenses, but to set themselves up in the Colony, under the most promising auspices! Could they be induced to emigrate, it would relieve the Society from much embarrassment for the present, and at the same time strengthen and improve the Colony.

The Committee are more and more impressed with the value and usefulness of the African Repository. Its circulation is indispensable to the largest success of Colonization. It constitutes the only channel by which we can reach the minds of a very large class of the community. Our

agents every where feel the benefit of its circulation. One of them says in a letter, "Wherever the Repository is taken, I find the ground ready prepared. The people understand the subject. They know how great are its wants. And there I can raise money. I have to say but few words. The people are ready to contribute." Another gentleman says, "I am happy to inclose you an order for the \$1,000 which I promised you. The African Repository is a very valuable publication. I wish it could reach all our reading population. It must be circulated. If Liberia is the best home for the colored man, he will find it in course of time, as surely as the poor emigrants from Europe do this country, or we resort to the valley of the west. Canada, the West India Islands, &c., are not the home of our people of color. They may make the experiment, and be convinced."

A clergyman says, "We need information on the subject of Colonization. Will you please send me the African Repository? I inclose you the payment for one year. It would be a great satisfaction to the colored people to get a copy or two of the Liberia Herald."

Another says, "I inclose you \$10 for the African Repository. I prize it highly."

Another, "I inclose you \$5, to pay for the Repository. I have read the paper with great pleasure, and feel a deep interest in the African Colony, and a strong conviction that something may be done through its instrumentality, for the civilization of Africa. This certainly would be no mean accomplishment."

But it is unnecessary to give more than a specimen of the numerous letters we are continually receiving, testifying to the usefulness of the Repository and its indispensableness to the prosperity of the cause of Colonization.

Immediately after the close of the last annual meeting, and in obedience to your order, we purchased the Repository from Judge WILKESON, who had owned it for two years preceding. This purchase took effect from the 1st of January, 1841. Since that time, the success which has attended its issue has been such, in a pecuniary point of view, as fully to justify the action of the Board in ordering its purchase. *One thousand one hundred and fourteen* new subscribers have been added to its subscription list, without including any that have been added in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. The whole expense of editing, printing, publishing, paper, &c., has been \$2,542 12, while the whole receipts in payment of subscriptions have been \$3,684 00, showing a nett profit of \$1,141 88, from moneys already paid into the treasury. In addition, there are yet due \$900, from the New York State Colonization Society, to whom we have hitherto furnished for that amount as many copies as they wished to circulate through the State, and they take the responsibility of collecting the subscriptions. From the Pennsylvania State Colonization Society, there is yet due about \$500. We furnish them as many copies as they want, at \$1 each, and they take the trouble of collecting, &c. From subscribers in

different parts of the country, there is still due for the year 1841, very large sums, a part of which we of course never expect to receive ; but many of the subscribers may be relied upon with certainty.

About 750 copies are sent gratuitously by the Society to Auxiliary Societies, life members, annual contributors of \$10 and upwards, and clergymen who take up a collection for the cause within the year, and to agents and others who obtain subscribers.

It will appear from this statement, that the Repository may be made a source of very considerable profit to the Society. If the present number of subscribers would punctually pay the amounts they owe, it would bring a very large sum into the treasury ; while a little exertion on the part of our friends generally, would suffice to increase the subscription list very greatly. Let them remember that for every new subscriber they now send us, who pays his subscription, the American Colonization Society receives the sum of \$1 50, so that to get a new subscriber is the same thing as to obtain a donation of \$1 50.

The Committee regret that they are under the necessity of stating, that the continued ill health of Judge WILKESON, our Chairman, has rendered it necessary for him to retire from the arduous duties connected with the office, which he has filled with so much credit to himself and advantage to the cause. As early as June last, he was obliged to take some relaxation ; and he visited his friends in Buffalo, where he has been confined much of of the time since. As soon as he was able to travel, he visited this city, and, on the 15th of December, laid before us a letter tendering his resignation.

Most deeply do we regret the necessity which has thus removed our Chairman from among us. His labors have been arduous—his devotion to the cause sincere and fervent—and his zeal and activity untiring. He has made many sacrifices of time, ease, health and property, for the sake of advancing the noble cause in which he was engaged, and his efforts were not without success. To him, we, the Society, and the cause are deeply indebted. Long will his influence continue to be felt both in this country and in Africa ! And we trust that he will find in the consciousness of having done so much good, a reward more than sufficient to recompense him for all his sacrifices.

In concluding this Report, and closing our labors in connection with the Society, we most cordially commend the cause to the favor of a benevolent public, and to the blessing of a kind and overruling Providence. Its pathway is not a smooth and flowery one. Rather is it surrounded with embarrassment and fronted with obstacles. What great human enterprise was ever undertaken without difficulty ? What ever failed within the compass of human power, while pursued with perseverance and blessed by the smiles of heaven ? Let the Society prosecute, undismayed, its great work, appealing for succor to the reasonable, the virtuous and the Christian portions of the public. Animated by what of encouragement is found in the

past, let them proceed under the cheering prospects which are seen in the future. "Let them remember the condition of our forefathers, when, collected on the beach of England, they embarked for this distant land, amidst the scoffings of the assembled multitude; and here, in spite of all the perils of ocean and forest, successfully laid the foundations of this glorious republic." Prospects were never darker than theirs—results could not be more glorious. They can only have a parallel, "When centuries shall have rolled away, and the impartial historian of those future ages shall take a retrospect of the age in which we live, he will be led to contemplate with admiration the benevolent enterprise of African colonization, and will consider this as the brightest leaf in the page of the history of this country and of Africa! When a great Republic of colored men shall have spread over the whole western coast of Africa, and shall have extended its influence to the very centre of that unexplored continent; when its history is traced back to its origin, then will this feeble society come into permanent notice, and will receive the honor of having laid the foundation of a great empire, and of having introduced and diffused among the numerous barbarous tribes of that continent, all the arts and comforts of civilized life, and all the inestimable blessings of education and Christianity."

Then our present few, feeble, and sometimes despised, colonists, shall be the pilgrim fathers of that land, and Cape Messurado to their Plymouth Rock! And to the American Colonization Society shall they ever ascribe their warmest thanks and their sincerest gratitude for having conceived the splendid design of laying the foundations of their Republic, and nursing and cherishing it in the days of its infancy.

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

PLAN OF UNION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY AND THE MISSISSIPPI STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, at Natchez, on the 10th of May, 1841. The Rev. Mr. McLain, having presented to the Committee credentials as an agent of the American Colonization Society, and special authority and full power to represent and act for said society, in settling sundry questions relative to the respective duties and harmonious action of the two societies, and to define and establish more distinctly their several powers and responsibilities.

It has been mutually agreed and determined as follows, viz :

1. That any and all lands purchased, or hereafter to be purchased, by the American Colonization Society north of the river Sinou, and south of the river New Cesters, shall be transferred to the Mississippi State Colonization Society at its original cost, so as to extend their territory ultimately to those limits, when it may be deemed necessary by them.

2. That all freed slaves, or free colored people from the State of Mississippi, shall be entitled to a settlement within the territory of Mississippi in Liberia, they, or the persons sending them out, desiring it.

3. That all funds arising from collections, legacies, donations or other contributions within the State of Mississippi, shall be applied to defraying

the expenses of sending out emigrants from said State to said Territory, and other expenses incident thereto: *Provided*, That all salaries of agents and expenses in said State shall be first deducted from the amount collected.

4. That the citizens of Mississippi in Liberia shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities secured by the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and shall be governed by the same laws.

5. That, without surrendering or infringing the right of appointing their own Chief Magistrate for their own Colony, reserved by the Mississippi State Col. Soc. in their acceptance of the Constitution of the American Col. Society, and acceded to by the said American Colonization Society, for the purpose of greater economy and efficiency under present circumstances, the Mississippi State Colonization Society depute to the Governor of Liberia, for the time being, and until otherwise ordered, all executive power in relation to their Colony, with full authority to appoint a deputy or resident agent, who shall receive instructions from, and be held responsible to said Governor.

6. That said Governor shall forward to the Mississippi State Colonization Society, a quarterly account of all disbursements made by him or deputy agent for the benefit of the said Colony of Mississippi in Liberia.

7. While exercising these functions, the Governor of Liberia is to receive no separate or additional salary. But he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to stipulate for a suitable compensation in the way of salary, for his deputy or resident agent.

8. That the Mississippi State Colonization Society will pay a "*pro rata*" part of the salary to the Governor of Liberia, in proportion to their representation in the Colonial Council, or their aggregate population.

9. That a Travelling Agent for the State of Mississippi, (and Louisiana if they wish it,) shall be appointed by the American Colonization Society, with the advice and consent of the Mississippi State Colonization Society, who shall hold the funds raised by him, subject to the order of the American Colonization Society, and shall make an annual report to the Mississippi State Colonization Society, of the amount collected, and of the general prosperity of the cause throughout the State.

(Signed)

STEPHEN DUNCAN,

Pres't Miss. Col. Soc.

F. BEAUMONT, *Sect'y pro tem.*

W. McLAIN, *Agent Am. Col. Soc.*

From the Southern Christian Advocate.

THE DYING NEGRO.

MR. EDITOR:—You requested, some time ago, the ministers employed on domestic missions, to treasure up such incidents occurring in their respective fields of labor as would be interesting and profitable, and send them to you, for publication in the Advocate. If the following should be considered of sufficient interest to meet the public eye, you can give it a place in your columns. On Sunday morning, the — day of November, I went as usual to the mission, in order to attend to the labors and services of the day. It was a beautiful autumnal day. Nature lay in repose; and its peaceful calm was in blessed unison with the hallowed feelings of the heart; and it seemed a fit symbol of the bright and blessed sabbath of eternity. At nine o'clock, (A. M.,) I catechised a class of children. After this work was over, one of the leaders requested me to call and see one of his members who was lying extremely ill, and not likely to recover. I

immediately followed him to the couch of the sick man, and on entering his humble cabin, saw lying before me the emaciated frame of one who had lived to an advanced age, and had long been afflicted. Many of his friends and children had assembled to witness the interview. The tear of sorrow trickled down many a cheek on that solemn occasion. I approached the bedside, and accosted the old man in the language of tenderness and sympathy. He turned his sunken eyes upon me, while a cheerful smile played upon his venerable countenance. The influence of disease had well nigh paralyzed the powers of speech, but the mind was still strong and buoyant. As well as I now can recollect, the following conversation took place. "How are you now?" "When this question was asked, the old man made an effort to turn himself in the bed, and replied, "I am very weak, full of pains, and can hardly live long." "How long have you been sick?" "A long time, *mossa*." "How do you feel in your mind—soul?" "I feel peace within" "Do you think the Lord blesses you in your sickness?" "O yes, my dear preacher; master Jesus is with me all the day long, and I feel him in my heart." "Do you think the Lord has forgiven you all your sins?" "Yes, *mossa*, the Lord loves me, and I love him." "Are you afraid to die?" "O no, my dear minister; I been try to serve the Lord eber since I been young man, and I know master Jesus will be with me in the dark hour." "Do you feel prepared to meet your Judge?" "Yes, *mossa*, I no fraid for meet my Heavenly Fadder." "Do you wish to die?" "I would be thankful to die, for den I would be at rest. During this conversation, tears dropped freely down his care-worn cheeks, indicating the deep feeling within. I then asked him, "Do you wish us to unite in prayer with you?" He instantly replied: "If you please, dear minister;" and with this reply he made an effort to get up in his bed, and succeeded so far as to rest himself upon his hands and knees, in which position he remained devoutly engaged during prayer. We all kneeled down, and engaged in asking the blessing of our Heavenly Father. I was much affected. All wept and rejoiced. The Spirit of the Lord came down upon us, and we had a joyful time. During prayer, the old man would frequently respond "Amen," and the expression was not, as it too often is, an empty sound. It told with solemn emphasis upon the feelings of all present. At the close of the prayer, he turned back into bed, clasped his hands, and with streaming eyes, turned heavenward, exclaimed, "Glory! glory! glory!" I gave him a word of exhortation, bade him farewell, and left for my appointment. He took hold of my hand with both of his, and said, "good by, my dear preacher: if we never meet again in this world, I hope we shall meet in heaven." In this calm and peaceful state of mind he remained until the next Thursday, when his happy spirit rose, as we trust, from the lowly circumstances of its earthly sojourn, to the paradise of God.

Here we have an example of the efficacy of the religion of Jesus Christ as it is taught in the New Testament, to operate in circumstances the most forbidding. Here the simple preaching of the Word of Truth is seen to have reached the conscience, and quickened and purified the affections of a rice-field slave; raising him to that loftiest elevation for man—the elevation of a devout and truly religious spirit. The superstitions of his *caste* in society are chased away by "the knowledge of salvation through the remission of sins;" the fountains of purity and peace are opened in his soul; the fear of death is destroyed; the hope of glory lights up with its radiance the valley of dissolution; and we watch the flight of the soul, as it shakes off its mortal garments, and spreads out its wide wings, and hastens upward to its native clime in heaven!

O! let the black man of our rice fields and cotton plantations have the Gospel. Church of Christ, hold not back the prayers and charities necessary to send the missionary to these outcast ones, who now, like the "lost Pleiades," wander in darkness, but may be yet recovered, and at last shine as stars in the firmament of immortality. W.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., JAN. 6, 1842.

SLAVE TRADE.—The [Liberia] Luminary has a long editorial article entitled "Coming Events cast their Shadows Before." The editor takes, the ground, in reference to the refusal of our Government to allow to the British "the right of search," "that so long as the Government of the United States pursues its present policy, towards Africa and other nations, so long will the African slave trade be continued, aided and perpetuated by the American government." How the business is managed is thus explained: "It is known to *all who have a right to know*, that American vessels are built expressly for the slave trade, and sent to Havanna, Africa, and other places, and sold to those who desire them. And that they are frequently sold to be delivered under the United States' flag, on the coast of Africa; that they come doubly armed, having American and Spanish colors on board, with a mixed crew, and an American and Spanish captain on board. Here they cruise, take in rice, water, and gather up and deposit their slaves at a suitable place for immediate embarkation. If they fall in with an English man-of-war, or merchant-man, they hoist "the star spangled banner," and show American papers; if they should *accidentally happen* to be overtaken by an American man-of-war, up goes the Spanish or Portuguese flag, and all is safe; for American vessels-of-war are instructed, at their peril, not to interfere with the flag of foreign nations"—When this game is gotten through with, and "the preliminaries settled," and the slaves on board, the American captain, colors, and papers are sent ashore, and the vessel takes her departure with a full cargo of slaves." The American captain then goes to Liberia, to return in the first vessel to the United States. In view of these facts, is it not demanded of the United States by every principle of national honor, to grant to Great Britain, by special treaty, the right of search in the African seas?—*Congrs. Obs.*

The recent correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lords Palmerston and Aberdeen on this subject shows the two government, to be still apart. It appears that American vessels had been searched on the African coast by British cruisers, under a supposed permission from the proper American authorities. On learning that no such permission existed, orders have been given to discontinue the practice. Still the right is claimed by the British Government, to examine vessels under the American flag, on the coast of Africa, so far as to ascertain whether they are *bona fide* American, and entitled to the protection of the flag. This right our Ambassador denies.

It is thought by many, who concede the soundness of the American argument in general that the mutual right of search ought to be granted by special treaty, as the only means of effectually breaking up the trade. The New York Commercial Advertiser states that a proposition is about to be submitted by the British government to ours, which is unobjectionable and will place the matter on a safe and honorable basis. We hope it is not a false rumor. It is certainly due to humanity and to our own honor, to take efficient measures to prevent the use of our flag which is described above.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

MARYLAND COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This Society held its annual meeting at Annapolis, on the evening of the 3d of February. The report from the Board of Managers was read, and resolutions were passed expressing the sentiments that, by establishing the Colony, the Society had carried out the views of Maryland; that on the common ground of Colonization all the citizens of the State may unite; that it was important to establish a commercial intercourse between the Colony and the State of Maryland; and that the people of the State were pledged to sustain the Colony until it was able to support and protect itself.

The report states the population of the Colony to be about five hundred and fifty exclusive of the missions, and the number of deaths during a period of twelve months was only nine. The liability of an emigrant to sickness; is less than is incurred by ninety nine of every hundred emigrants to the Western States. The productions are cotton, sugar cane, coffee, palm oil, camwood, &c. Most of the emigrants are engaged in agriculture, and are settled in houses of their own. There is one uniformed company of artillery and another of infantry, and the colonists not attached to these are enrolled in the general militia, and are all well armed. The affairs of the little commonwealth have been well administered during the last five years by Gov. Russworm, a colored man. The last expedition to the Colony sailed in December, and consisted of thirty emigrants with the necessary supplies. The report presses the importance of having a regular packet to run between Cape Palmas and Baltimore, which shall be manned by citizens of Liberia, and bear the flag of the infant commonwealth.—*Journal of Commerce.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

The correspondence between our Minister and the British Secretary of State in relation to the African Slave trade, leads us to believe that this traffic is more or less carried on under cover of the American flag, and American papers!!

How are these voyages concocted; and how can we take away from British vessels of war all pretence of necessity for boarding or searching our Merchant vessels?

It is not believed that any American merchant would engage in the trade, or any American ship master would conduct a slave voyage, subjecting themselves to the high penal statutes of their country. But vessels are purchased in the United States for the avowed purpose of this trade, and are taken hence to a foreign port; most frequently St. Thomas is fixed upon as the port of delivery, the vessel being documented according to the laws of the United States, and an American crew shipped for a voyage in good faith. The vessel arrives at St. Thomas, and is there delivered by the Captain to the purchaser, together with the American certificate of Register, according to the original contract. The crews are here discharged in a foreign port against their will, and left destitute. The authorities at St. Thomas arrest them as vagrants and thrust them into prison, (any seamen found on shore at that island are subject to imprisonment by the police.) These unfortunate seamen sometimes condescend, as the dernier resort, to ship for the slave trade, and thereby their release is obtained by the foreign owner of the slave vessel under *American colors!* Here the law is first violated in selling an American vessel to a foreigner, with the "ship's papers." Secondly, the law is violated in discharging the crew in a foreign port against their will; and thirdly,

American seamen are thus induced to engage in the slave trade, which is declared piracy by their country !

The remedy is easy ; let our government send out a Consul to St. Thomas, with special instructions to examine the papers of every vessel, and to retain them in his possession until the vessel is lawfully cleared ; and in case of a transfer of the vessel or change of master, let him be instructed to inquire into the cause, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Consul that the vessel is sold and delivered to a foreigner, let him be instructed to retain in his possession the Register and other papers and forward them to the department of State with the particulars of the circumstances. Let the same instructions be sent to all our Consuls abroad, I mean to those of our Consuls who are *American citizens*. It would be useless to instruct the "one hundred and one Consuls" who have been appointed to office, who are not now, and never were, citizens of the United States.

St. Thomas has long been known as the rendezvous of Slavers, pirates and smugglers ; and the government of that colony is averse to the appointment of a Consul who would watch over the commerce and report the unlawful doings, and thereby take money from the pockets of the Governor. The Danish Government, it is believed, has now fourteen Consuls accredited to the United States, whilst we have only three Consuls in the Danish dominions. We cannot see why there can be any objection on the part of Denmark to an American Consul residing at St. Thomas to protect our trade in that quarter, and we trust that the President will appoint one there at all events.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

THE ORANG OUTANG.—This most singular animal is creating quite a sensation in this city. Those who have been to see her were highly entertained. She played with a little lap-dog as if it were her own offspring ; called into action the same propensities ; hid, crouched, watched, and sprang upon it, with the same consciousness of affection that characterizes her race. An apple was given to her but being immediately taken away, nothing could exceed her displeasure ; she kicked and jumped, and screamed to the amusement of every one in the room, refusing all consolation until her appetite was satisfied, and then all was peace and quiet—the smile mounted her features and the crowning laugh of joy assumed the place of the scream of displeasure. She drank water from a wine glass, amused herself with needle and thread, and walked erect. The action of the stomach, heart and lungs, the formation of the head, arms, legs and feet, and even the development of her phrenological organs, does not differ materially from those of a human being.—We consider her the greatest natural curiosity ever in this country.—*Boston Transcript*.

BIBLES FOR AFRICA.—The American Bible Society has recently granted, on request, three hundred dollars worth of Bibles and Testaments to the Methodist Episcopal mission in West Africa, for the use of schools, emigrants, seamen, &c.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1842.

[NO. 5.

THE CAUSE AND THE TIME.

SHOULD not the friends of the American Colonization Society arouse themselves to action? Let them rise above the depression of circumstances, the difficulties incidental to their scheme, the distrust of friends and hostility of enemies, and in view of the practicableness and grandeur of their object increase ten-fold their exertion, and the wildernesses and deserts of Africa will soon bud and blossom like the rose.

When we consider the evils to be remedied, and the good to be achieved, that in the execution of the scheme of this Society, two races of men and two quarters of the globe are interested; that the slave trade, for the suppression of which such an amount of treasure in money and life has been expended, still annually robs Africa of half a million of her children, a moiety of whom perish during capture, on their passage across the ocean, or before the close of the first year, is yet to be abolished; that the population of Africa, (from sixty to one hundred and fifty millions,) darkened and degraded by centuries of ignorance, superstition, slavery and vice, are yet to be civilized, and called up to life and joy by the cheering voice of Christianity; that the establishment of communities on her shores of her own children, long exiled but now returning, improved by knowledge, and instructed in the arts, agriculture, and religion of this country, promises most effectually to reclaim her people from barbarism by imparting to them the blessed doctrines of Christ—by developing the rich resources of their country, leading them to cultivate the soil, and bringing the numerous and invaluable products of their mines, fields, and forests into the channels of legitimate commerce—how can we hesitate generously, perseveringly, to sustain the cause of African Colonization?

The eyes of the world are directed to this scheme, as the chief one for good to the African race.

The various missions planted, and operating so beneficially in Africa, have found their way opened to the heathen through colonial establishments, and derived from them the most important aid.

The plan of Sir T. F. Buxton and the British African Civilization Society is similar, in its main features, to that so well developed in the settlements of Liberia, and will yet, we trust, offer adequate inducements for the emigration of many of the liberated and instructed descendants of Africa in the West Indies, to the heart of their mother country, that they may spread the beauty and advantages of civilization along the banks of the Niger, and persuade their brethren to turn from their vices and the cruel rites of idolatry, to the service and praise of the ever living God.

General opinion in this country and England is settling down and resting upon the truth, that the greatest evils to which the greatest number of the African race are subjected, can be remedied only by the civilization of Africa, and that the chief agents in this work must be found among her own children, qualified and disciplined under the institutions and the teachings of a Christian people.

The free people of color in these United States possess advantages above all others for the work, and will probably be, among the more especially elected instruments of Providence, for its accomplishment.

For several years past the American Colonization Society has been exposed to the attacks of opposite parties, quite as hostile to each other as to the Society. Its operations in Africa, though on the whole, successful, have been occasionally checked by difficulties, and overcast with misfortune. Amid these trials at home and in Liberia, its friends, we think, have sometimes permitted their hopes to sink, and that tone of manly and unwavering confidence which the cause merits, to lose partially its strength. But there has been no sufficient reason for discouragement. The necessity, practicableness, beneficence, and greatness of the design, is demonstrated, and who in reason will demand that it shall be carried forward to its completion, without expense, impediment, or those trials and disasters incidental to all high enterprises.

This plan of African Colonization, viewed in relation to *Africa alone*, and disconnected from all its influences and consequences in this country, rises before us to an importance that hardly admits of exaggeration. The words of Sir T. F. Buxton addressed to the moral sense of Great Britain, should fall with equal emphasis on the conscience of this nation :

“Next to the debt which we ourselves owe, I can form no conception of a stronger argument in favor of carrying thither civilization and Christian-

ity, than the existence of the slave trade itself, as it is found at this day, attended on the one hand by desolation, on the other by a blind and devouring superstition; and in all directions encircled by ferocity and carnage, by torture and terror, and by all the evils through which man can be afflicted; and this variety of woes ending in the annual sacrifice of 500,000 human beings.

"I repeat, that a stronger proof we cannot have, that it is the duty of the people of this empire to take up the cause upon Christian grounds, as a measure of atonement for the injuries we have done to her, as the only means now within our power of making restitution to her still degraded population; and as the most successful implement for uprooting from its very foundations that gigantic and accursed tree, which for ages has nourished beneath its shadow lamentation and mourning and wo.

"Let but the people of this country take up this cause, *as a duty*, nationally and religiously, and no difficulties, however great, can, with the Divine blessing, hinder its success. Nationally and religiously, the duty is plain. We have been put in trust with Christianity. We have been the depositaries of a pure and holy faith, which inculcates the most expanded benevolence, and yet have not only neglected, as a nation, to confer upon Africa any real benefit, but have inflicted upon it a positive evil. Covetousness has dimmed our moral perceptions of duty, and paralyzed our efforts, during many generations; and now that the nation has awakened from its lethargy, it is high time to act up to the principles of our religion.

"Africa still lies in her blood. She wants our missionaries, our schoolmasters, our bibles, all the machinery we possess, for ameliorating her wretched condition. Shall we, with a remedy that may be safely applied, neglect to heal her wounds? Shall we, on whom the lamp of life shines, refuse to disperse her darkness?

"If there be any consolation in Christ, any comfort of love, any fellowship of the spirit, if any bowels of mercies, we must awake to the duty, amid every difficulty, of freely and liberally distributing to others those rich and abundant blessings which have been entrusted to us."

Shall such considerations of duty lose their effect upon us, because the objections are urged against the scheme of African Colonization, that its results, after the efforts of several years, are small; that emigrants have suffered, and many died from the effects of the climate; that the contributions of benevolence will prove inadequate to the demands of the work, and that most of our free colored population are at present utterly opposed to it—objections arising from *impatience, selfishness, ignorance, or error?*

True, the results, if measured by the extent, power, and population of our Liberian settlements, are inconsiderable; while these settlements, viewed as well-organized Christian communities, destined to a permanent and increasing existence, are of great interest and promise.

True, the funds of the Society are far below its wants, or the wishes of its friends; but a conviction of the benefits to be effected by its agency

may yet open the fountains of private and public charity, or, touching the heart, unlock the treasury of the States or nation ; or Africa herself, awakened from her slumbers and developing her vast resources, may stand forth to aid the return of her children.

True, many of them now refuse to turn their eyes towards their mother country, and deem the whole scheme of African Colonization the cruel device of oppression, utterly repugnant to justice and the interests of their race ; and yet Africa has the amplest and richest resources, to render her attractive ; and when their brethren return, laden with her products and fruits, these will prove to them like the clusters from the brook of Eschol to the congregation of Israel ; and should they, fearful hearted at the giant enemies which they are told, they must encounter, refuse the inviting inheritance offered to their possession, and die in the land of *their* servitude and dishonor, *their children* shall nevertheless be brought to know and inhabit the land, their fathers had despised.

To the North we say, if the plan of this Society, so well adapted to establish civilization and Christianity in Africa, and thus bring the millions of that land from the darkness and miseries of their condition into the family of enlightened nations—to overthrow the slave trade, now preying upon their life—to elevate those who may seek a home in Africa, by summoning them to great achievements, and proffering to them the best rewards, bears less directly and effectively than you could desire on emancipation—it is nevertheless working for good, in all directions, to the colored race ; and if less rapidly than you wish for those in this country, yet certainly, surely, extensively.

To the South we say, it operates to allay and retard the over-zealous action of those who seem intent solely and wholly upon emancipation in the United States—too insensible to those great motives which should move them to take a broad survey of the condition of the African race throughout the world, and to the necessity and duty of reconciling their philanthropy to the interests and perpetuity of the Union, to the political and social rights of the States, to the welfare of both races in the South, to the sovereign dictates of reason, clearly marking out Africa itself as the grand theatre for the redemption and illumination of her dispersed and afflicted children—that it opens a wide and effectual door for beneficence to Africa, and shows how thousands of her liberated sons may be sent forth from the midst of us, laden with benedictions, and qualified to become her teachers and her guides ; thus enabling the humane and pious of the South in a way unexceptionable, to prove at once the ardor of their patriotism and the loftiness of their philanthropy, and that in a sincere good-will to the people of color they are not to be surpassed,

And to the free people of color we say, to you we look, as the chosen agents, under Providence, in conveying to Africa the knowledge of our arts, letters, liberty and Christianity. Far from the American Colonization Society is the design of favoring any influences or measures intended to force you from this country. But our conviction is deep and unshaken, that motives as strong as ever influenced the judgment of any people, present themselves to incline you to engage with promptitude and energy in the work of building up Colonies on the African coast, and thus securing a name and a place, fortune and power, among the nations. How vast the work of beneficence to which you are summoned !

Speaking of the horrors of the slave trade, "It should be borne in constant memory," said Mr. Buxton, "difficult as it is to realize, that the facts I have narrated are not the afflictions of a narrow district, and of a few inhabitants ; the scene is a quarter of the globe—a multitude of millions its population. That these facts are not gleaned from the records of former times, and preserved by historians as illustrations of the strange and prodigious wickedness of a darker age. They are the common occurrences of our own era, the customs which prevail at this very hour. Every day which we pass in security and peace at home, witnesses many a band of wretches toiling over the wastes of Africa to slavery or death. Every night villages are roused from their sleep to the alternatives of the sword, or the flames, or the manacle. At the time I am writing, there are at least *twenty thousand human beings* on the Atlantic, exposed to every variety of wretchedness. Well might Mr. Pitt say, there is something of horror in it which surpasses all the bounds of imagination."

How immense the interests you may secure ! An independent political existence in a country of vast extent, and superior (according to Ptolemy) either to Europe or Asia in the quality and quantity of its productions ; where every thing is to be found that can tempt the cupidity or minister to the comfort or luxury of civilized man. Enterprise, skill, and labor are required to develop the agricultural and commercial resources of Africa ; and it is in the power of the free colored people of this country to raise themselves from indigence and obscurity to wealth and respect by bringing under cultivation the soil of that country and her various and valuable productions into the market of the world.

REPORT ON THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND THE BEST MANNER OF ENLARGING THE INFLUENCE AND INCREASING THE
FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY.

A FEW thoughts on the subject of increasing the circulation of the African Repository, and the resources of the Society, were recently addressed to the Secretary, by one of the earliest and ablest friends of the cause, (the Rev. R. S. Finley,) and submitted to the consideration of the Exe-

cutive Committee. The subject was referred to a member of the Committee whose report, slightly amended, was, after careful deliberation, unanimously adopted. We give the following extract from this Report :

It is clear that the strength of this, as well as of every other benevolent society, lies in the approbation and affections of the people, and that those measures which are best adapted to secure these most extensively and rapidly to the cause, should be adopted. We may operate upon the mind of the country, by the press, agents, or both, and it is doubtless important that both should be combined. The contributions to the cause will bear a very fair, if not exact proportion to the interest felt in it, and this must be excited and cherished either by oral or printed statements and appeals, or by the influence of both. It is desirable that every benevolent society should seek as far as practicable to commend itself in such manner to the public, that donations, without the solicitations of agents, should be poured into its treasury. At present, it would doubtless be unwise, for this or other benevolent associations, to dispense with the exertions of living agents.

It is not enough that a society or cause should deserve patronage; its particular merits must be publicly known, or it will be neglected. The subject of African Colonization is extensive, embracing the condition and prospects of the colored race in this country, and all the topics connected with the establishment of Colonies of free persons of color in Africa. The *African Repository* was originally designed to embody and represent to the public the views, proceedings and success, of the American Colonization Society, and to show the bearings and influence of these upon the character and destinies of the African race. It should then be so conducted, as not only to enforce the claims of the Society upon the support of the country, but as to exhibit a history of its operations in the United States and Africa, and present a brief outline of the proceedings of kindred associations throughout the world.

While this Society should never cease to urge upon the Legislatures of the several States, and upon the Federal Government the expediency of appropriations in behalf of its enterprise, it must rely most confidently, at present, for aid, upon the benevolence of the Christian community. It has no sectarian character, but may submit its claims, with equal propriety, to the members of every communion. The Clergy have in their respective denominations, and especially in all religious or humane movements, immense influence. Whatever scheme they may recommend, can hardly fail to find warm and generous friends in their congregations. It is expected that they will examine into the character of institutions in behalf of which contributions are requested, and recommend those only which are worthy of support. It is then, of high consequence, that they should be informed of the plans and proceedings of this Society, and regularly, through the *African Repository*, receive such facts and arguments as may enable them to meet successfully opposition at all points, and give the whole weight of their influence to the furtherance of the cause. Many, if not most of these ministers, from the smallness of their incomes, are unable to subscribe for the publications of benevolent societies, while they would gladly diffuse the knowledge of their objects, and receive and transmit the donations of such among their people, as have ability to promote them.

Let the Repository be made attractive and worthy of preservation, and sent gratuitously to the twelve or fifteen thousand Clergymen in the United States, or to such of them as may be disposed to receive it, and we might, (as Mr. Finley observes,) hope that one fifth, during the first, and many more in subsequent years, would take up annual collections for the Society, and that these united collections, would far exceed the

amount expended in supplying to them this work. If in this respect our hopes should be disappointed, the information thus diffused could not fail greatly to increase public favor towards the Society, and consequently contributions to its treasury.

It is ascertained that the Repository can be published in a monthly form of two sheets, with a cover, without any additional expense, and I have no doubt a change to that form would be for the interest of the work and the Society. The objection arising from the fact of a small increase on the postage cannot, it is believed, counterbalance the great advantages of such a change. At present it has a negligent appearance, as though designed to give a passing notice of Colonization events and then to be thrown aside and forgotten. But let it be edited with thought and care and labor, contain not only valuable despatches from Liberia, but documents relating to the Slave Trade and efforts for its suppression; a general view and record of African Missions, and of movements throughout the world for the civilization of Africa, and published monthly in a handsome pamphlet form, occasionally adorned with prints, of some colonial village, or pleasing African scenery, and it will be preserved with care and deemed of permanent value. On this part of the subject referred to the writer, he would venture to suggest the propriety of adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved,—That it is expedient to publish hereafter, at the same price, in a pamphlet form of thirty-two pages, with a handsome cover, the African Repository.

Resolved,—That the Executive Committee entirely approve of the plan of supplying, without cost, the African Repository to the Ministers of all denominations in the United States, or such as may be disposed to co-operate in the benevolent objects of the Society, provided the funds for this purpose can be obtained, and that the plan be submitted to the several State Societies, and other friends of the cause, with estimates of the expense, and inviting them to give donations for this specific purpose.

Resolved,—That the agents of this Society, be informed of the views of the Committee on this subject, and instructed to receive contributions for the proposed object.

Resolved,—That this plan be submitted by letter to some of the distinguished friends of the Society in different States, that they be requested to promote the object.

It was further urged in this Report, that while much of the success of the Society must depend upon the character and influence of the Repository, not less perhaps would depend upon the character and fidelity of its agents. The people will naturally infer much in regard to any institution from the character of those who represent it, and should they be men eminent for abilities, integrity and piety, their personal influence will add much to the influence which the real merits of the Society or cause they support, would naturally exert upon the community. Such men are now especially necessary to the Society. The committee are disposed to neglect no means, and to withhold no reasonable inducements to secure the aid and exertions of such individuals. They appeal to the Clergy and other prominent friends of the Society and invite them, not only to favor them with suggestions, in regard to the best means of advancing the cause, but should their duties permit, to devote occasionally and at times to suit their convenience, a few days, weeks or months, giving notice to the Society of their disposition to do so, to promote its interests and raise funds for its object in their respective sections of the Union. A suggestion was

made in the Report, and adopted by the Committee, that a brief statement should be presented to the public in regard to the condition, necessary expenses, in this country and Liberia, and prospects of the Society, stating the objects of most importance to be accomplished by it, both here and in Africa. It is our purpose at an early day to submit, as briefly and comprehensively as in our power, such a statement to our readers.

In the mean time, we observe only, that the Society is urged by the highest sense of duty to state, that without early and much increased contributions, engagements cannot be met, which the Committee in reliance upon their friends and a good Providence dared not decline to make. Returns long expected, may arrive from the Colony and relieve the Committee. But they hope not to be left without funds to sustain the credit of the Society in any contingency.

The purchase of territory so as to secure an unbroken jurisdiction over the whole line of the African coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, is a matter which should neither be neglected nor postponed.

The road already commenced and extended to some distance in the interior, should be completed, not only to the higher and more salubrious country, but to the forests of camwood, which once laid open to the activity and enterprize of the colonists, will prove of great value to their commerce.

Applications are constantly made on behalf of free persons of color and of liberated slaves, for a passage to the Colony. Sixty slaves belonging to one individual in Tennessee, are reported as ready and prepared to emigrate to the Colony. Another gentleman near New Orleans is about to send eighty, of a most intelligent and respectable character, to Liberia.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

By the bark Union, Captain Ryan, despatches bearing date the 16th of December, with several numbers of the Liberia Herald, and Africa's Luminary, have been received by the Society. That any countenance should be given by British officers to such English traders as violate the commercial laws of the Colony, on territory over which it has undoubted jurisdiction, is to be regretted, though we believe that proper representations to the English Government will correct the evil. It is of vital importance, however, that such aid should be extended to the Liberian Government as will enable it, at once, to obtain a clear right and title to every spot on the coast, from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas. Will not Congress take this subject into immediate consideration, and make an ap-

propriation to enable the Administration (which has given evidence of a friendly interest in our African settlements) to send one or more armed vessels, to protect our commerce, now becoming valuable, in the African seas, to suppress the slave trade, and, above all, to aid those small but interesting Colonies, founded by American benevolence, and which promise to do so much, (if during their infancy encouraged and sustained,) for the civilization of Africa and the relief and elevation of the African race? Shall the settlements of Liberia be left neglected, exposed, and suffering? Shall they be compelled to seek aid from other nations? Let these questions reach the conscience of every friend of the cause—of every American Christian. Let every State Legislature and the Congress of the United States consider that if, for want of pecuniary assistance, which they could (even in these times) supply, this scheme of African Colonization should fail of the magnificent results which the wise and good anticipate from it, our country will have lost an opportunity for beneficence, an occasion and means of honor, such as can rarely, if ever, occur.

Governor Roberts is discharging his duties with energy and fidelity, and we doubt not, will conduct, in a firm but conciliatory spirit the administration of the Colony,

The extracts below from a letter of the Rev. B. R. Wilson, we publish with pleasure, because we have long known him as a very intelligent and ardent Missionary and friend of African Colonization, and who on some questions of difficulty which arose between the Government of the Colony, and the Methodist Mission—now we trust amicably and finally adjusted—was decidedly with his associates of the Mission. This fact will explain his allusion to matters of difficulty which, it is gratifying to learn, are in his judgment, vanishing away. Men often misapprehend and distrust each other, who should be friends. We pray that the only future controversies in the Colony may arise from an emulous desire to extend and influence the Christian and united community, and shed abroad its light for the deliverance and salvation of those sitting in the region and shadow of death.

WHITE PLAINS, WEST AFRICA,
October 13, 1841.

VERY DEAR SIR: I am thankful that I am favored with an opportunity to write you a few lines at this time, and acknowledge the reception of the pamphlet that you was so kind as to send me, I mean the one that was printed in London, for which I present my sincere thanks to you.

Dear sir, I have many things which I would wish to communicate, but will not be able to do so, as fully as I should wish at this time, as it a very important period in the affairs of our Colony, no doubt, with me. But you have heard long before this of the unhappy difficulties which have existed here, for the last twelve months, with us. I may truly say it has been a

time of great anxiety and fear. We have looked forward with fearful apprehensions, when ruin would be our fate. Many of our hearts have been tried, and we have had much cause to cry to the Almighty God to direct our course.

* * * * *

I am happy that I can say to you, at this time, that all the difficulties are vanishing away, and we look forward when we shall have peace and happiness throughout the Colony. We have quite a prospect for it—I know of no barriers in the way at this time. Pray for us, when it is well with you. No doubt but you will see the deaths of our friends in the papers, and particulars concerning them, or I should write you more fully about them. I mean the Rev. Jabez Burton, principal of the Liberia Seminary, and Mr. Thomas Buchanan, Governor of Liberia. They are both gone the way of all flesh. I was with Mr. Burton in his last moments; he died as a Christian should die, strong in faith, and prospects bright for glory. I have not been able to learn the particulars concerning the death of the Governor, but I hope he is in heaven.

The Lieutenant Governor, General Roberts, will do the best he can, and also take counsel. I think he will be elected again for another year. I have glanced at these subjects, because I believe you are concerned in whatsoever concerns us as a people, that is to say more fully, you wish to know how our affairs go.

I am yet at White Plains, and we are getting on tolerably well: our school at this time is more prosperous than ever. I am now preparing to make sugar of our first crop of cane. I shall not say any more about the affairs of our Colony at present, but I hope I shall be able to write you something more pleasing in a few months. There is one thing I must say, before I close. I feel as much as ever determined to assist in building up the Colony, and do not intend to forsake her whilst there is an altar or a post to hold on to. I believe that a visit from you here would be of great good. Somebody whose object it is to promote these Colonies, ought to visit them. Will you not come and spend a day or two with us? Nothing would give me more pleasure than to hear that you were coming out to see us. Do consent to come if you can. I hope you will write me a few lines by the first opportunity.

Yours sincerely, with my best wishes for your prosperity in time and eternity,

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

BEVERLY R. WILSON.

LATEST DESPATCHES.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,
December 16, 1841.

SIR: My letter of September by the way of England, and subsequently the despatches up to the 7th of October, by Captain Lawlin, have no doubt reached you before this, bearing the mournful intelligence of the death of Governor Buchanan, &c. &c.

Feeling that you will be anxious to be informed by every opportunity of the state of things in the Colony, and as the bark Union, Captain Ryan, has just anchored in our harbor for a few hours on her way to the United States, I avail myself of the chance to send you a line or two.

As to the general state of the Colony, things go on as formerly; our relations with the tribes around us continue peaceable.

The principal difficulty we apprehend at present is, the improper interference of British traders with our commerce; and we fear this interference is not confined to the traders, for they boast of the co-operation of British cruisers to protect them in the violation of our laws. How much of this may be true, I am not at present able to determine; but from some remarks in Capt. Denman's letter of the 21st of October, (a copy of which I herewith send,) and from a conversation with Lieut. Seagram, on the 14th ult., I am inclined to believe they are too much encouraged.

Lieutenant Seagram said to me, during the conversation, that Jackson, of the schooner *Guineaman*, (who, by the way, is now at this place,) had determined to establish a factory at Bassa Cove, our laws to the contrary notwithstanding; and that he (Lieutenant Seagram) had received orders from Captain Denman to protect British traders in thus violating our laws, alleging that we had no right to the Cove, that it was owned by British merchants. Of this we demanded proof, requiring them to produce documents of a prior claim. Finding it difficult to do this, the position was shifted; and it is now claimed on the pretext that British traders have traded at the Cove (as they express it) time immemorial. I at once informed Lieutenant Seagram that no such claim would be recognised by us, and that if Jackson, or any other trader, should put goods on shore at Bassa Cove, in violation of the express laws of the commonwealth, I should seize them. Mr. Seagram wished to know, in the event of a seizure, what he should do—if he should make reprisals? I told him that matter was with him; if his Government had ordered it, he knew best. *I have endeavored*, and told Lieutenant Seagram, that we should continue, *if possible*, to avoid any collision with the British traders; but in the case of ———, I know it to be his only object and wish to put at defiance the authority of the Colony, and to carry out his threats, made in April last, after his trial before the Supreme Court.

This is now becoming a subject of vital importance to the well being of the Colony. The English seem determined to monopolize the whole trade on the western coast. British traders are making commercial treaties with the natives all along the coast, and making a strong effort to keep us cooped up in our towns or settlements.

If the principle holds good, that because they have traded at such and such places, they have priority of claim, they will soon take from us Monrovia, Marshall, Edina, Bassa Cove, and Sinoe. Such a claim, I presume, will not extend to the interior settlements.

The Colonization Society, if they wish to secure our prosperity, (and I believe they do,) should attend speedily to this matter.

Why the United States Government will allow the English to monopolize this trade, I know not; and this they will certainly do, unless a vigorous effort is made to prevent it, both on the part of the Society and the American Government. I wish I could so represent the importance of this matter, as to convince you of the necessity of immediate action on the subject.

The health of the Colony is at present good. We have no deaths among the emigrants, either at Millsburg, or among those at Monrovia, who came in the Union. Dr. Day is at present on a visit to Cape Palmas; he left about four weeks ago, in company with Mr. Canfield, for the purpose of improving his health. Dr. Prout is employed during his absence.

The schooner *Regulus* is now on her second voyage to leeward, and will return about the first of next month, with, we *hope and expect*, a full cargo of palm oil. The oil season has been most prolific; and, but for the absence of the schooner at Sierra Leone, we should have done an excellent business. As it is, we shall not be altogether behindhand. We have now in store at Monrovia, some twenty or twenty-five tons of camwood, and near five thousand gallons of palm oil; and at Bassa Cove, *Mr. Sheridan informs me*, about five tons of camwood, and one or two thousand gallons of oil. With this, and what we expect by the schooner on her return, and what we may collect here in a month or so, we shall be able to make a very respectable shipment. I regret we cannot ship by the *Saluda*, as the palm oil, I fear, will suffer much during the Harmattan winds if it remains another month. We shall endeavor to prevent it.

The *Saluda* arrived at this port on the morning of the 12th instant. Passengers all well, except Mr. Savage, who died on the passage, three days out.

By the *Saluda* we have your letters, sundry resolutions of the Directors, &c. &c., all of which shall have strict attention.

The questions contained in the report of the committee on the saw-mill will be attended to in my next.

The resolutions relating to Colt's rifles shall be attended to; they are quite an acquisition to our means of defence. We want badly three or four small brass field pieces, with carriages complete. Do send them.

The resolutions regulating the currency in Liberia, we consider important.

Since the death of Governor Buchanan, I have had to redeem about eleven hundred dollars of these bills with specie, and pretty much all in small amounts, of from ten to fifteen dollars, two or three cases excepted; these demands have been made by persons, or at the instance of such, whose object was only to reduce the means of redeeming these bills.

The provision you have now made will, in a great degree, correct this: for when it is known that the Governor at discretion may draw or pay specie for these bills, they will not be presented in these small amounts, and for the purposes above alluded to, and the Governor may not be under the necessity of ever drawing on the Society. I would say more on this subject, but the want of time in the first place, and the route this must take before it reaches you, forbid it.

The quarterly returns shall be forwarded by the first opportunity after the 1st of January. The disbursements in the Colony will not exceed the last quarter.

Captain Taylor, of the *Kathleen*, has just arrived, and will return to the United States, in a week or two, touching at Sierra Leone and Gambia. By him we shall endeavor to give you further particulars.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THIS meeting took place in the Senate Chamber at Annapolis, on Thursday, February 3, 1842, and was attended by most of the distinguished mem-

bers of the State Legislature. J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq. presided, and the Rev. J. H. Kennard acted as secretary. Prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Emory. Several resolutions were adopted, and among them, one offered by Dr. James Hall, general agent of the Society, highly approving of the efforts now making by the managers to secure the means of purchasing a packet, to run regularly between Baltimore and Cape Palmas, with goods and emigrants, and also declaring "that the people of Maryland, through the State Colonization Society, had pledged themselves to continue to afford to the inhabitants of the Colony their continued aid, until they shall have attained such moral and political improvement, and numerical strength, as will enable them to protect and support themselves."

We give the following extract from the annual report, drawn up by the President of the Society, Mr. Latrobe :

"It is again the grateful duty of the Board of Managers to express their profound acknowledgments for the favor, which, during another year, it has pleased the Almighty to vouchsafe to the Colony of Maryland, in Liberia.

"On the 20th of December ult. the brig Harriet sailed from Baltimore, with thirty emigrants and supplies, for Cape Palmas. The day after, intelligence was received from Somerset county, that there were forty colored persons there who were ready to embark. Had the Board been advised of this in due season, the last expedition would have numbered seventy emigrants, which the Harriet could have taken without inconvenience, and at a very small additional expense.

"The intelligence from the Colony during the past year has, generally, been very satisfactory.

"The health of the colonists, as shown by the report of births and deaths for twelve months, would be considered remarkable in any quarter of the world. In a population exceeding five hundred, the deaths were but nine, or less than two per cent., while there were seventeen births.

"This statement is made from the official report of Dr. S. Ford McGill, the colonial physician, a colored man, the son of an emigrant from Baltimore, educated at the North for the situation that he now occupies with so much credit and usefulness.

"In the early periods of colonization in Africa, the emigrants suffered, no doubt, from exposure, ignorance of the proper mode of treating the diseases of the climate, and the want of medical attendance. Now, however, with comfortable shelter, medical experience, and a good physician at hand, an emigrant may remove from America to Africa with less risk than attends ninety-nine out of an hundred of the citizens of this country, who annually seek new homes west of the Alleghenies.

"With a single exception, the conduct of the colonists has been marked by obedience to the laws; and even in the case in which it was otherwise, the humble submission of the offenders corroborated in the end the authority of the Government.

"It was the wish of the Board in founding the Colony, to make agriculture the prevailing occupation of all classes, and this has, to a considerable extent, been accomplished; though the demand for the labor of the colo-

nists at the large missionary establishments has drawn the attention of the colonists from their farms more than was expected. The views of the Board, however, in this respect, remain unchanged, and the instructions sent to the agent require him to promote, by all means in his power, an agricultural spirit among the people.

"Cotton has been raised successfully; though as yet upon a small scale. It has been, however, spun, knit, and worn by the colonists.

"The sugar-cane has succeeded well; and, with the aid of a mill built in the Colony, several barrels of sirup were manufactured during the past year. Preparations have been made to produce sugar in the coming year.

"The coffee-tree thrives at Cape Palmas, and it is hoped that coffee will be made an article of export, and become a valuable staple.

"At the end of seven years, the Board can speak confidently of the temperance principle, which they made a fundamental law of the Colony when it was established; and they firmly believe that, under Providence, the remarkable success that has attended the settlement, a success to which history affords no parallel, the harmony that has existed with the natives, and the general comparative prosperity, are to be attributed to the strict observance of the colonial laws in this particular. By none can the importance of the temperance principle be more highly appreciated than it is by the emigrants themselves.

"The advantages of the geographical position of Cape Palmas are more and more perceptible every year: and as the legitimate trade on the coast of Africa increases, the situation of the colony in a commercial point of view becomes more and more important.

"As the point where the African coast changes its general direction from south-west to the north of east, Cape Palmas is, of all other places, the place of rendezvous for any armed force which may be stationed in these seas. It is nearly central between the mouths of the Niger and the mouths of the Senegal and Gambia. It is on the direct route from Europe and this country to the former river, and is a point made by all vessels bound for the great Bights of Benin and Biafra. It is hoped that it may, for these reasons, participate in the aid afforded incidentally to Colonization by the General Government in its efforts to suppress the slave trade.

"The erection of a light-house at Cape Palmas has often been suggested by the traders on the coast, and a subscription for the purpose has been offered by many of them. It is believed that before long this will be accomplished.

"During the last year the United States ship of war Cyane, Captain Latimer, visited Cape Palmas; and Capt. Latimer's account of the Colony, transmitted to the Navy Department, furnishes the evidence of an impartial and intelligent eye-witness of the prosperity of the Colony.

"The population of the Colony at this time is about five hundred and fifty, exclusive of the missions. All the emigrants are comfortably settled in homes of their own, and are engaged in occupations that furnish them with support. Nearly all are more or less engaged in agriculture, which is the exclusive employment of many of them. There are a number of mechanics, some of whom were such before they left this country, and others have been made such by the exigencies of their new situation.

"There is at Cape Palmas, one uniformed company of artillery and another of infantry; and the colonists who do not belong to either of these are enrolled in the general militia. The whole are well armed.

"The last despatches from Cape Palmas announced, very much to the regret of the Board, the wish of the present Governor, J. B. Russwurm, to resign the situation which he has held for the last five years with so much credit to himself and usefulness to the society. The Board have declined for the present to accept Mr. Russwurm's resignation, for considerations which they have urged upon him, and which they believe will induce him, to retain his place as Governor for another year.

"The Board have been fully justified by experience in the policy which five years since led them to appoint a colored man their agent in Africa and the Governor of their colony. Indeed, those who at first doubted the prudence of the course pursued by the Board have since followed their example, and a colored man is now Governor at Monrovia, as well as at Cape Palmas. All the officers, of all grades at Cape Palmas, are colored persons.

"The relations of the colonists with the natives are peaceful. It is the determination of the Board of Managers that they shall remain so, if peace can be preserved by any conciliatory policy, and by avoiding all causes of difference and collision.

"A colony has therefore been formed capable of self-support, self-government, and self-defence—and at an expense which, in comparison with the result, is trifling indeed. It is no spirit of self-glorification, but a simple statement of a fact, that the Board say, that no record of similar success, in the same time or at the same cost is to be found in the history of colonization as far back as it can be traced."

On the subject of the Cape Palmas packet, for which a liberal subscription has been commenced, the Maryland Colonization Journal says:—

"THE CAPE PALMAS PACKET.—It will be noticed by referring to the resolutions passed at the annual meeting, that the subject of the Cape Palmas packet has again been urged upon the attention of the public, and that the importance of the measure fully appreciated by that meeting. The project was first started about three years since, and a considerable amount of money was then obtained by the agent in several counties for this purpose. Upon the death of the Home Agent, the Rev. Mr. Easter, the travelling agent, the Rev. Mr. Kennard, was necessarily called home to attend to the office duties, and further action upon this subject was for a time suspended. In the June convention the subject was again brought up and met with the cordial approbation of all its members, and was urged as the most important of all measures connected with the cause. Immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention, the travelling agent proceeded to Anne Arundel, Calvert, and Prince George's counties, and was very successful in obtaining subscriptions, so that now, the whole amount contributed and subscribed amounts to about four thousand dollars.

"The Board of Managers feel that circumstances beyond their control have obliged them to disappoint those who have heretofore liberally subscribed for the packet in not having it completed ere this late period. They have now, however, determined, that with the blessing of God, the vessel shall be contracted for the approaching spring, and shall be ready to carry out the fall expedition. And to be able to do this with safety it is proposed to make a strong appeal to the liberality and philanthropy of the citizens of Baltimore."

MOST GENEROUS AND NOBLE PURPOSE.

A GENTLEMAN near New Orleans, who has contributed large sums in aid of the Society, and who has for many years, been educating and training his slaves with a view to their emancipation, is prepared to send from *eighty to eighty-five*, valued (by a gentleman well acquainted with them) at \$150,000, as freemen to Liberia :

"Knowing those people as I do, sir," he observes, "for the greater part were born under my roof, I do not hesitate to say, should they go to Liberia, that they will be the most valuable acquisition for their number, which that colony has ever received into her bosom ; and would tend in a higher degree to the advancement of her best interests than ten times their number would do, taken generally through the United States.

"Saying nothing of their moral and religious character, (which merits high commendation,) they have been reared to habits of order and industry; most of them read well, some write, and several among them both male and female, are capable of becoming common school teachers. But for their talents as artisans, mechanics, agriculturists, sugar makers, sugar kettle setters, builders of sugar house chimneys, (each of which is a separate trade or profession,) blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, &c. &c., they are emphatically the population which Liberia stands greatly in need of, and who are formed to advance her interests. A few years, after their arrival there, would see them in possession, I have no doubt, of fine sugar, cotton and coffee estates. Some of them have pecuniary means, and all of them would have large means (in such a country as that) in their knowledge of agriculture and the arts of life."

Another gentleman writes : "of these 80 to 85, about 55 are adults and the balance children, from six to twelve years of age and upwards ; mechanics, blacksmiths, and of all trades, and will be the most valuable emigration ever gone from our country. They are worth \$150,000, of excellent moral habits, and some of them preachers of the gospel."

We appeal to all the clergy, and to all the religious and humane people of this Union, to enable the Society to fulfil promptly and liberally the wishes of this philanthropic individual, and to place this most interesting company of people where they may enjoy the advantages of liberty and the largest means and opportunities of usefulness. No time is to be lost. This company should sail from New Orleans by the first of May.

Another individual in Tennessee is prepared, we learn, to manumit and send to Liberia sixty slaves, provided means are afforded for their passage and comfortable settlement ; and we might add that numerous applications are on the books of the Society in behalf of the free and those who are destined for freedom.

But the means of a comfortable passage and temporary support in Africa, of medical supplies and attendance, and the comforts so necessary for the health and success of emigrants, must be afforded to those seeking a home in Liberia, or the Society would be unfaithful to the cause and to applicants to encourage their removal to the Colony.

NIGER EXPEDITION.

THE following article will enable the public to form some opinion of the African Civilization Society of England, and of the great objects contemplated both by the philanthropists and Government of Great Britain, in their policy towards Africa, of which the Niger expedition, fitted out at an expense of £60,000, is the first movement. Mr. McQueen states that England has expended £20,000,000 (\$88,888,888 88) for the suppression of the slave trade; and that her annual expenditure for this object, now, is £600,000, or more than \$2,500,000.

Assome who may look into this volume, may not have examined the work of Sir T. F. Buxton, nor become acquainted with the character and proceedings of the Society over which he presides, and as I desire to do justice to that Society, I venture here to insert the names of the Provisional Committee, which alone would secure to the institution a large share of confidence and respect.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

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Deputy Chairmen—The Right Hon. S. Lushington, D. C. L., M. P.,
and Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M. P.

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Sir George Stephen.	John Irving, Esq., M. P.
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The Archdeacon Wilberforce.	Capt Kelly, R. N.
William Allen, Esq.	J. J. Lister, Esq.
Capt. Bird Allen, R. N.	L. C. Lecesne, Esq.
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Treasurer—John Gurney Hoare.

Secretary—The Rev. J. M. Trew.

Receiving Bankers.

Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54 Lombard street;
 Messrs. Coytts and Co., 59 Strand;
 Messrs. Drummonds, Charing Cross;
 Messrs. Hanbury, Taylor, and Co., 60 Lombard street;
 Messrs. Hankeys, 7 Fenchurch street;
 Messrs. Hoares, 37 Fleet street; and
 Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., 20 Birchinn lane.

Every candid mind will perceive the high moral principle which pervades the work of Mr. Buxton, nor desire better security, that the scheme proposed and advocated in that work will be honestly and faithfully prosecuted, than the well known integrity of the Chairman and other members of the Provisional Committee. In regard to the Niger expedition, and the policy suggested as best for the overthrow of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa, differences of opinion exist, to some extent, among the good and intelligent of England. Yet no one can hesitate to award praise both to the English Government and to the Civilization Society, for the admirable manner in which this expedition has been fitted out, and the ample provision made, in all respects, to secure its safety and success. The estimated cost to the Government is *£61,263.† The expedition consists of three iron steamers, strongly built, in accordance with the recommendation of Sir Edward Parry, and which bear the names of ALBERT, in honor of the Royal President of the Society; WILBERFORCE, in memory of that great philanthropist; and the SOUDAN, (or, more cor-

* Nearly \$300,000.

† "NIGER EXPEDITION.—£61,263.

"Estimate of the sum which will probably be required to defray the expenses of the expedition to the river Niger, for the period ending on the 31st March, 1841.

rectly, Habib-es-Sudan,) or Friend of the Blacks. The dimensions of these vessels, the two larger being of the same size and power, and with their stores alike, are as follows :

"Cost of two large vessels, including engines, masts, rigging, sails, anchors, cables, and fixtures, £24,000; cost of the smaller vessel, including the same, £6,600.

"For each vessel, one complete suit of spare sails, and of awnings; a set of side awnings, curtains, and a chevaux-de-frise; an additional spare cable, and felting the boilers, and hooping them with wood, £1,046.

"Extra fittings, and recent improvements, viz: a boat over each paddle-box, as fitted in the *Firefly*, estimated by Captain Trotter at £300 to £320; Seward's gauge, for ascertaining the saltness of the water in the boilers, estimated at £40; a break, or compressor, for paddle wheels, as fitted in the *Gorgon* and *Cyclops*, and apparatus for throwing out hot water from the boilers, for defence against the natives, £240; for oil-cloth for the decks, £70 to £100.

"For improving the ventilation, viz: fans for the three vessels with wheels, &c., £35 each, £105; pipes and tubes, £100 for each vessel, £300; fittings up and contingencies, £95; expenses of Dr. Reed, and remuneration to him, £100

"One superior life-boat, the cost of which is estimated at from £80 to £100; for the purchase of canoes in Africa, for heading the vessel for soundings, and for sending intelligence, and helping the vessels in case of their getting aground; together with a sum for the purchase of a shell of a small vessel at Sierra Leone, to take the Quorra, £300.

"Tent equipage, for putting the sick on shore under cover, £442.

"Tools for blasting rocks, £140; diving helmet, £100; spades, plug-bolts, and entrenching tools, £90; axes and saws for felling trees for supply of fuel, £150.

"Mathematical and philosophical instruments, including two chronometers, packing and contingencies, £344; additional instruments for examining the channel and determining points of shoals and shores, £300; fitting up of compasses on Professor Airy's plan, so as to counteract the effect of local attraction, £100 for each vessel, £300.

"For books, maps, musical instruments, portable kitchen, with small articles, packing, and contingencies, £340; for journeys of the commissioners to Liverpool, and elsewhere, on service, £200; for fitting up of the cabin for the commissioners, £100 to £117.

"Presents to the African chiefs, £3,000; and for packing and contingencies, £300.

"Gunners', carpenters' and boatswains' stores for 12 months, for the three vessels, to be supplied from Her Majesty's dockyards, and ordnance department, £4,000.

"Engineers' stores for 12 months, for the three vessels, to be supplied from Her Majesty's dockyards, £1,000.

"Carriage of boatswains', carpenters', and engineers' stores to Africa, £355.

"Medical stores for the period it may be expected the ships may stay out, including bedding and other necessities for the sick, and medicines to dispense to the natives, £300.

"Coals at Liverpool, Falmouth, Lisbon, Cape de Verde, Sierra Leone, Fernando Po, and Ascension, including a large supply to be taken to Fernando Po, for assisting the passage up the river, and to Ascension and Sierra Leone, for use on the return of the expedition, £4,778.

"Ordinary provisions for 12 months, £2,648; preserved meats and soups, to be served out to the crew instead of fresh provisions, £1,104; carriage of provisions to Fernando Po, and Sierra Leone, and from Sierra Leone to the mouth of the river, £726; expense of taking care of provisions and of stores at Fernando Po, and elsewhere, £220.

"Salaries to commissioners and secretary, and additional allowance to chaplain and head surgeon, £4,000; clerk to the commissioners, £100 to £130.

"Double wages for 12 months for 160 men, officers and crew, in the steam vessels, deducting the half-pay now enjoyed by the officers to be employed, £15,796; additional pay to engineers, when steam is up within the tropics, agreeably to Admiralty Regulations, say for six months, £675.

"Wages and victuals for 120 Kroomen, or other African sailors, to be entered at Sierra Leone, and to be employed during the stay of the expedition in Africa, say for nine months; 11 of them to be paid as stokers, or 1st class petty officers, and the remainder as able or ordinary seamen or landsmen, as may be deemed expedient, £3,342.

	Albert and Wilberforce.		Soudan.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Length on deck,	136		110	
Breadth of beam,	27		22	
Depth of hold,	10		8	6
Draught of water,	5	9	4	
Tonnage, about	440 tons.		250 tons.	
Two sliding keels 6 feet deep.				

"Each of the larger vessels has two engines of thirty-five horse power each, and carry coals for fifteen days, (of twelve hours.) The smaller has one engine of thirty-five horse power, and can carry coals for ten days. The vessels have as roomy and airy accommodations as their size would permit. The Soudan is intended for detached service, when required, up smaller rivers, for conveying intelligence or invalids, and especially for sounding ahead of the other vessels in difficult or unknown navigation.

"The vessels are thoroughly equipped with every necessary, nay, every comfort, that prudence or foresight could dictate. The supply of provisions of all kinds is most ample, including preserved meats, chiefly prepared by Goldner, and sufficient for the support of the crew for four months.

"For the purpose of enabling the medical officers of the expedition to render their services useful to the natives, an extra quantity of medicines has been furnished to each of the ships; and from the great respect, if not veneration, in which the healing art is held throughout Africa, it may be inferred that a judicious and liberal exercise of it will contribute much to the objects of the expedition.

"With the view of endeavoring to supply a remedy for the want of a free circulation of fresh air between decks in a tropical climate, and for the miasma that usually prevails in alluvial soils on those coasts, a system of ventilating tubes has been fitted, under the able superintendence of Dr. Reid. With this is connected a chamber, containing woollen cloths, lime, &c., through which it is intended, whenever the presence of malaria is suspected, the air shall pass, previously to being circulated below by the ventilating apparatus."*

The hope is indulged that, by carefully observing the effects of the malaric atmosphere on the substances in this chamber, something may be learned of this hitherto unknown, and formidable foe to life, and important benefits be thus rendered to mankind.

Captain Trotter commands this expedition; a gentleman who (reminding me, by an aspect and manner of quiet earnestness and magnanimity, of the late Mr. Ashmun, whose wisdom and piety are imprinted on all the early records of Liberia,) well exemplifies the principles and spirit of Christianity, and has already, while stationed upon the African coast, acted with great energy against slave traders and pirates, on one occasion pursuing the latter for months, then capturing and bringing them to justice,

"Wages and victuals to the interpreters throughout the expedition, including those who may be taken from Sierra Leone, £700.

"One month's gratuity to such Kroomen and interpreters as may have served faithfully and zealously during the whole of the expedition, to be paid on their return from it, £200."—*African Colonizer*.

* Friend of Africa.

and receiving for this service to humanity, the thanks of the President of the United States.* The crews of these vessels consist of 88 seamen and stokers, and of these not less than 20 are Africans by birth. It is expected to obtain the aid of 120 Kroomen on the coast.

Though among the officers of this expedition are gentlemen of high attainments in science, yet the Civilization Society has awakened the friends of knowledge and humanity throughout England and the continent, to the importance of securing every advantage which may be afforded for tearing off the veil which has so long hid Africa from the observations and inquiries of the learned world. During the last autumn, Capt. Washington, Secretary of the Geographical Society, visited Germany, and, by request of the General Committee, made known the objects of the Civilization Society, and from the princes and other distinguished persons of that country, (to whom he presented the work of Mr. Buxton,) received assurances of friendly co-operation in all the measures of promised relief and elevation to the people of Africa. Prince Metternich said, "Sir, there is nothing but the gospel and the plough which can civilize Africa;" and added, "The general peace, the power of steam, and the discovery of the outlet of the Niger, seem to point out the very road to which all our efforts should be directed." Individuals eminent for science and philanthropy at Bonn, Frankfort, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Leipsic, and many other places, entered with enthusiastic ardor into the designs of the expedition, and at Berlin "Mr. Gossner, the venerable pastor of the Bohemian church, when he had heard all the objects of the Society, and its plans and hopes for the melioration of Africa, fell down on his knees, and blessed God that he had lived to see the day that the dearest wish of his heart was about to be carried into execution." The venerable Humboldt manifested

* The following is a list of the officers in these steamers :

ALBERT.

Captain, H. Dundas Trotter.	Mate, J. W. Fairholme.
Lieutenant, E. G. Fishbourne.	2d Master, W. H. T. Green.
" H. C. Harston.	Clerk, W. R. Bush.
Master, G. B. Harvey.	Clerk, assistant, J. Monat.
Surgeon, J. O. M'William, M. D.	Gunner, W. Merriman.
Asst. Surg., Jas. Woodhouse.	Eng'r, John Langley, 1st class.
Purser, Wm. Bowden.	" " 2d "
Mate, W. C. Willie.	" Jas. Brown, 3d "
" M'Leod B. Cockraft.	

WILBERFORCE.

Commander, Wm. Allen.	H. F. N. Rolfe.
Lieutenant, Jas. N. Strange.	Clerk, J. H. R. Webb.
Master, Wm. Forster.	Engineer, Wm. Johnstone.
Surgeon, Morris Pritchett, M. D.	1st class.
Assistant Surg., T. R. H. Thomson.	2d "
Purser, Cyrus Wakeham.	G. Garritte, 3d "
Mates, H. C. Toby,	

SOUDAN.

Commander, Bird Allen,	Mate, T. W. Sidney.
Lieutenant, ———	" A. B. Davis.
Master, John Belam.	" W. R. Webb.
Surgeon, W. B. Marshall.	Master's assistant. ———
Asst. Surg., H. Collman.	Eng'r, G. V. Gustaffson, 1st class.
Clerk in charge, N. Waters.	Wm. Johnson, 2d "

a deep concern for the prosperity of the Society and the success of the expedition.

The commanders of these steamers, with Capt. Cook, (known for his humane exertions to rescue the crew of the Kent East Indiaman, when on fire at sea,) are commissioners, appointed by the English Government to form treaties with the native powers.

While every physical want of this expedition has been generously provided for by the Government, the General Committee of the Civilization Society have neglected no means, and spared no expense, to secure the services of able men in the several departments of natural history.

Dr. Vogel, late acting Director of the botanic garden at Bonn, and recommended both for his abilities and "excellent moral qualities," by the learned Humboldt, and who unites skill in science to practical knowledge of horticulture, goes out as botanist to the expedition.

Mr. Roscher, a practical miner, educated at the Academy of Mines in Freiberg, (the school of Humboldt and Werner) is appointed geologist and mineralogist to the same.

Mr. Frazer, a young naturalist, (who has been curator in the Zoological Society in London,) will examine, collect, and preserve specimens from a region unexplored by any adept in his department.

A practical gardener and seedsman is employed, who goes entrusted with the most useful seeds and plants, and is instructed to explain their uses, and teach the natives the modes of cultivation.

A draughtsman also accompanies the expedition to furnish sketches of various objects, and of the scenery and features of the country.

In the arrangements thus made for the advantage of science, the Civilization Society incurs an expense very considerably exceeding £1,000.*

The committee have also (aided by Mr. D'Avezac of Paris, and two Ashantee princes who have been receiving education at the expense of the British Government in England,) and Mr. De Graft, a native Fanti, prepared a printed vocabulary of six African languages, spoken in the countries bordering on the Niger, and also forwarded to Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle for translation, a series of medical inquiries prepared by Dr. M'William.

The eyes of the friends of science in England have been directed from many points towards this expedition, and counsel and assistance cheerfully granted by learned men and societies in the preparation of instruments and the suggestion of modes for their most accurate and convenient use. The *Royal Society* undertook to superintend the construction of magnetic instruments and furnished instructions for observing the magnetic influences in Africa.

The medical gentlemen of the expedition take with them an ample supply of the vaccine matter, (a large portion carefully put up by Mr. Ceely, of Aylesbury, who has acquired reputation by his experiments, showing the identity of small pox and cow pox,) and no pains will be spared in making known at every place in Africa which may be visited, the mode of disarming one of the most fatal diseases of its destructive power.

By a careful analysis by Professor Daniell, of King's College, London,

* About \$5,000.

and other chemists, of the water brought from many different parts of the African coast, and from the mouths of African rivers, it is ascertained that several of them contain a very extraordinary quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, (at Cape Lopez of 11.69 cubic inches to the gallon, and of Grand Bonny of 14 cubic inches per gallon,) and it is not doubted, that to the deleterious qualities of this gas, much of the disease of those regions is to be attributed. Professor Daniell has shown, by experiment, that the origin of this gas is traceable to the reaction of vegetable matter upon the sulphate of soda in sea water, and has suggested a simple mode of generating chlorine, which by decomposing this gas destroys its powers to injure.*

* "KING'S COLLEGE, 5th February, 1841.

"MY DEAR SIR: As any confirmation of my idea, that the unhealthiness of the African coast is dependent, in a great degree, upon the evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen, is calculated to give confidence to those who are about to start upon the expedition to the Niger, from the certainty of the means of counteraction within our power, I hasten to communicate to you the result of an experiment which certainly determines the origin of that deleterious gas to be the reaction of vegetable matter upon the sulphate of soda in sea water.

"On the 2d of November last I placed a quantity of newly fallen leaves in three glass jars capable of holding about one and a half gallons of water.

"No. 1. Upon the first I poured about a gallon of new river water.

"No. 2. Upon the second I poured about the same quantity of the same water, in which three ounces of common salt had been dissolved.

"No. 3. Upon the third, the same quantity of water in which three ounces of crystallized sulphate of soda had been dissolved.

"The three jars were then placed in a chamber, the temperature of which varied from about 74° to 110°, and the water was filled up from time to time, as it evaporated, and the mixture well stirred.

"Upon examining them yesterday, the following was found to be the state of the jars:

"No. 1 had a very disagreeable odour, but produced no change whatever upon paper soaked in acetate of lead.

"No. 2 was perfectly sweet, and possessed, indeed, a rather agreeable odour. It produced no effect, of course, upon the test paper.

"No. 3 had a most insupportable sickening odour, much worse than that of pure sulphuretted hydrogen, and instantly blackened paper soaked in acetate of lead, throwing down sulphuret of lead with a metallic lustre.

"If you, or any of your friends, would like to see the experiment in its present stage, it would give me the greatest pleasure to show it.

"Now, for all this, chlorine fumigation is the certain remedy, and I have taken the liberty of sending you herewith some memoranda for conducting the process, with the earnest hope that they may be useful to the expedition. "I remain, &c.,

"J. F. DANIELL.

"CAPT. WASHINGTON, R. N.

"MEMORANDA FOR FUMIGATION BY CHLORINE.

"One part, by weight, of common salt, and one part of the black oxide of manganese are to be acted upon by two parts of oil of vitriol, previously mixed with one part, by weight, of water, (nine measures of acid, ten of water,) and left till cold. Such a mixture will immediately begin to evolve chlorine at a temperature of 60°, and continue to do so for four days in a gradual manner, without the application of any extraneous heat.

"The vessels in which the mixture is made may be flat pans of any common earthenware.

"Three and a half pounds of the mixed salt and manganese, with four and a half pounds of the mixed acid and water, are calculated to yield five and a half cubic feet of chlorine.

"In suspected situations it would be desirable to have one or two charges of three and a half pounds of the salt and manganese placed on the windward side of the deck, to be

While it is supposed this gas may extend along the African coast 1,000 miles, (covering some 40,000 square miles,) and some thirty or forty miles up the rivers, it is probably not found far in the interior. The expedition will make experiments at all points to ascertain the composition of the waters, and how far diseases may be caused by the decomposition of vegetable matter in the water of the ocean.

The Rev. T. O. Muller, who has resided in Egypt and is familiar with the Arabic language, and in every respect well qualified for his station, is chaplain to the expedition.

Two young Ashantees, of high rank in their own country, William Quantanissah and John Ansah, who have been educated at the expense of the English Government, and visited many of the manufactories, mines, cities, and universities of the kingdom, return home in this expedition, much impressed, and benefited by civilization and Christianity. They were some years since given up to the English as hostages by the king of Ashantee, (one of them being his son,) and Her Majesty's Government has afforded them the best advantages for improvement, in the hope that through them the arts of civilized life and the blessings of the true religion might be imparted to the most powerful nation of Western Africa.* In a tour through England, under the care of the Rev. Thomas Pyne, they received the kindest attentions, "and I can only say," observes the gentleman, "that the goodness and hospitality were universal; and if ever my country appeared honorable in my eyes, it has been in witnessing the reception of these two young persons, the sons of a long oppressed race." They visited the Archbishop of Canterbury, who after conversing with them in the most obliging manner, gave them each a prayer book and his blessing. The Queen, dressed in her robes of state, and accompanied by Prince Albert, admitted them to her presence, and recommended them "to endeavor to teach their people." They appeared fond of the scriptures, devout at worship in the family and at church, were amiable in temper, and grateful for benefits. They requested thanks to be presented in their name to the Government and to Sir T. F. Buxton, their constant friend, and shed tears at the thought of their departure. "It was my wish," says Mr. Pyne, "to lead them to contemplate Christ as their pattern, and to accustom themselves to ask 'how would my Saviour have acted had he

renewed on every fifth day. It is, however, impossible to give directions for the exact quantity, the object being to preserve an atmosphere smelling of chlorine, but not sufficient to produce any irritation of the lungs or coughing.

"Between the decks this kind of fumigation would be too strong; but pans containing chloride of lime and water would be sufficient protection. The solution, however, should be frequently renewed.

"A charge of chlorine mixture would be very advantageously placed in the hold, if it were to be found not to produce any serious annoyances. It should also be remembered that there is nothing injurious in the odour of chlorine, provided it be not in such excess as to produce coughing.

"J. F. DANIELL.

"KING'S COLLEGE, 5th February, 1841."

* It is quite probable that motives less praiseworthy, may also have had an influence with the Government in this matter; I mean of a commercial nature. While these princes (as they were termed,) were conducted to the great works of England and made acquainted with her wealth and power, I was informed that they were not permitted to visit the continent.

been in like circumstances to mine?' This, I conceive, next to the trust in the atonement, and to pray for divine guidance, will be their best rule of life."*

When we consider that the Ashantee country is supposed to contain a population of at least one million, debased by most cruel superstitions, and crushed by an absolute and remorseless despotism; that the blood of human victims is poured out in the streets of Coomassie, (the capital,) and their bodies cast aside in the highway and thickets, to be devoured by wild beasts; it is impossible that we should not rejoice in the Christian education of these youths, and that they seem disposed to make known to their countrymen that truth which is mighty to rebuke the crimes and subdue the ferocity of wild and savage men.†

Thousands visited these steamers while lying in the Thames, near London; and from a personal examination of the *Albert*, the writer can testify to the extreme care and skill exhibited in the entire structure, furniture, and arrangements of this vessel. A very handsome and valuable library (including the best works on Africa,) adorned the commodious and beautiful apartment of the commander.

His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, inspected these vessels, it being the first visit paid by him to any of Her Majesty's ships in commission, and evinced the deepest concern for the health of the officers, and for the success of their exertions. On taking the chair at the first meeting of the Society in Exeter Hall, a few months before, he had declared that he had been induced to preside on the occasion from a conviction of the paramount importance of the institution to the great interests of humanity and justice. A few days after the visit of Prince Albert to these ships, Captains Trotter, William Allen, and Bird Allen, received each a highly finished chronometer, bearing the following inscription:

"Presented by His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, to ———, of Her

* While these two young men were on their last visit to Sir T. Dyke Acland, at Kilmington, Devon, this gentleman took them into his park, and, causing them to plant a tree each, on a spot where two trees had died, said: "Observe what you have done, you have planted two living trees in the place of two dead ones. Let these trees be an emblem to you, as they will be a memorial to us. See that in returning, as you so soon will do, to your country, you root up the dead tree of superstition and slavery and plant in its stead the TREE OF LIFE."

† "THE ASHANTEES AT OXFORD.—Amongst the numerous visitors to our University during the present month, have been Prince William Quantamissah, and Prince John Ansah, of Ashantee, under the guidance of the Rev. Thomas Pyne, M. A.—They stayed at the Angel Hotel nearly a week, during which time they were most hospitably received by the Vice Chancellor, the Registrar of the University, and the heads of the colleges; and by many of whom they were entertained after visiting their respective colleges. Both expressed themselves extremely gratified by the attention shown them; and pleased with the grandeur of the different buildings. The princes are cousins, and nephews of the present sovereign, and one of them the son of the late King, at whose funeral (said to be the grandest that has ever taken place,) no less than three thousand persons were immolated, including his wives and many of the nobility. This barbarous custom arises from the superstitious belief that it will be necessary for their Sovereigns to be attended by similar retinues when they appear before the Great Spirit, as when they walked on earth. The princes were hostages for ten years at Cape Coast, for the preservation of peace between their country and our government. They have since been baptized and become Christians, and have prayers regularly every morning and evening, with their chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Pyne."—*Oxford Herald*.

Majesty's steamer ———, on his departure with the expedition to the Niger, for the abolition of the slave trade.—March 23, 1841.”

The sympathies of British Christians have been generally excited, and their fervent prayers offered in behalf of this expedition. Those who compose it have manifested a becoming reverence for the Great Author of their lives and hopes, and sense of dependence upon his Providence.—Two discourses are on our table, preached on board the *Albert*, just before her departure; the first by the chaplain, Mr. Muller, and the last by the Rev. C. F. Childe, M. A., Principal of the Church Missionary College, Islington. The words in which Mr. Childe concludes, have a solemnity and pathos well suited to the occasion.

“Go forth, brethren in the name and strength of the Lord, and success must be yours. The manner or the time of its manifestations we may not determine. The process may be painful. You may not live to reap the fruit of your labor, but you shall not labor in vain. God calls you to the enterprise; your Sovereign's auspices invite you; your country's sympathies attend you; the prayers of Christendom follow you; and though it be but little that the ‘least of all saints’ can proffer, I do earnestly and affectionately implore the God of Britain and your God, to be with you; to be your sun and shield; to give you grace and glory, so that to live, should you live, may be Christ, and to die, when you die, may be gain.”

The *Soudan* sailed from Plymouth on the 19th of April; the *Albert* and *Wilberforce* on the 12th of May. They touched at Liberia on the 9th of July, the writer having had the pleasure of giving letters of introduction to Captain Trotter, to the Governor of that Colony. At Cape Coast Castle, the steamers were to be replenished with coals from a store ship, and make arrangements for the ascent of the Niger. It is proposed that the expedition make its first stop at Ibu, one hundred and twenty miles from the sea; thence, with little delay, proceed to the first hills at the apex of the Delta, about forty miles above; thence to Attah, sixty miles; thence to the mouth of the Chadda, two hundred and seventy miles from the ocean, where efforts will be made to negotiate treaties, and convince the natives of the benevolent objects of the expedition. The upper parts of the Quorra, and also the Chadda, may thence be explored. Some parties, it is thought, might reach lake Chad, on the east, or Tumbuktu to the north-west, thus connecting the exploratory journeys of Denham, Clapperton, and Laing, with points to be correctly laid down by this expedition, “which is supplied with twelve of the best chronometers, and with the necessary instruments for a complete geographical survey of the rivers and countries which may be explored. The committee, contemplating such a possible opportunity, has placed £1,000 at the disposal of the commander of the expedition, to be used either in some benevolent plans for the Africans, or in endeavoring to gain a more intimate knowledge of the interior of the country. Such journeys as we have alluded to, would not be barely geographical researches, but the traveller would be instructed to carry out to the fullest extent the benevolent objects of the mission, and to procure every information that would, at a future time, enable us the more effectually to become ‘The Friend of Africa.’” —*Mission to England*.

* “Friend of Africa,” published by the African Civilization Society, and to which I am much indebted.

NOTE.—Although we see by the latest from Liberia, that this expedition has suffered much, yet we entertain strong hopes of extensive and enduring benefits to Africa from its operations. There is nothing very definite in regard to its purposes, in the account from Liberia. No reasonable man ever expected this expedition to effect its objects without loss of life. The following, which we take from the Boston Recorder, and which has appeared, we believe, in the Journal of Commerce, certainly leaves us grounds for hope in regard to this movement. ‘Africa’s Luminary’ says the Wilberforce has gone to the Island of Ascension, and that the Soudan was at anchor off the river, near the Albert, being still on the Niger:

“It appears that of the entire number of whites, one-eighth have perished by the African fever; of the officers one-seventeenth, and of the men, about one-sixth. The scientific men attached to the expedition have suffered very slightly. Rev. Messrs. Muller and Schoen not at all. Several medical men in England have volunteered to supply the place of the two who died. The loss is certainly much less than that of former expeditions. Park’s whole retinue was destroyed. Captain Tuckey, in 1816, died, with nearly one half of his officers and crew, and all the scientific men, with a single exception. Captain Owens lost nearly two-thirds; and Laird, by the time he had arrived at the Confluence, had buried half his white crew, and more than half his officers.

“Treaties have been concluded with two African princes, for the entire abolition of the slave trade, and of human sacrifices. A tract of ground, 16 miles in length, and 6 in width, dry and elevated, and including a hill of 1200 feet in height, has been purchased, and the model farm put in active operation. The country is represented as fully open for missionary or other enterprise, and the natives perfectly peaceable and friendly. One of the steamers may descend for the winter. This spring, all are expected to pursue their voyage up the river.”

Since this was in type accounts unfavorable from this expedition are received. We look anxiously for particulars from true sources.

DONATIONS FROM NATIVE CHILDREN OF A MISSIONARY SCHOOL IN INDIA.

THE Rev. J. B. Pinney has received a donation for the American Colonization Society from Mrs. Graves, in India, who states that it is given by a society of native children at school, and to aid in giving freedom to some slave. It is the product of their industry after school hours. “May the Lord,” says Mrs. Graves, “smile upon this our first attempt, and may some poor soul be set free from the thralldom of sin as well as be released from the bondage to man.”

“Please pay \$12 to the Colonization Society, as a donation from the pupils in Mrs. Graves’s School.”

THE LIGHT DAWNING.

WE have before us copies of two tracts printed by the press of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Cape Palmas, *four years* ago (and doubtless many have since been issued) in the Grebo language, one the "Gospel of St. Matthew," the other "the story of Joseph," and they speak to us of a new day for Africa, when her children shall stand forth, clad in the garments of civilization, delivered from the horrors of the slave trade, elevated by the hopes and spirit of Christianity and worshipping in pure temples of its Divine Author. Distant, far distant be the day, when the harmony, which has in the main, existed between the Colonists, and the Missions stationed within their limits or vicinity, shall be disturbed. Mutually co-operating they may strengthen each other, and advance their great common object, the cause of civilization and Christianity in Africa.

MISSIONARIES TO SLAVES.

THE Boston Recorder publishes statements of the growing interest in Louisiana and Mississippi in favor of the religious instruction of slaves and an increasing desire among the planters to do more, much more than they have yet done for their spiritual good. In some cases a single planter is willing to be at the whole expense of supporting a missionary to his slaves, and in many cases a few plantations are disposed to unite for the support of such a missionary for the common benefit of their people. There is open to faithful ministers of the Gospel, the widest field for usefulness. They will be well supported. Where, asks the Recorder, are the men willing to give themselves to the work?

INTELLIGENCE.

From African papers of November and December, 1841.

THE Liberia Herald of November, states that the British Barque Niger, Capt. James Lord Merrill, of Bristol, was wrecked on the bar, near Monrovia, on the 28th October. The first mate and two sailors were drowned. The cargo was mostly saved, yet damaged.

There has been more Palm oil made on this part of the coast, during the last year, than in any since the settlement of the Colony.

At the last session of the Quarterly Court, there was but one case on the docket, and that a suit for petty debt.

Says the Herald:—"The indefatigable Lieut. Seagram, of H. B. M.'s Brig Termagant, has had a brush at the newly established slave factors, at New Cesters. He and his noble coadjutors in the heaven-born work of des-

troubling the slave trade, seem determined to make sure work on this part of the coast. We regret to say the gallant Lieutenant narrowly escaped being drowned, by the upsetting of a boat on Trade Town bar. One or two seamen were lost."

We regret to observe, that the very able editor of the Herald speaks of his paper as but indifferently sustained. The numbers due at this office, have not, for some months, been received.

Africa's Luminary of November, states that by the arrival of the Emma, Capt. Aughterson, from the leeward coast, intelligence up to the 2d of October has been received of the peaceable and somewhat prosperous state of the Colony at Cape Palmas. A letter dated the 30th of September, from a missionary (who has returned from a visit to most of the English and Dutch settlements on the Gold Coast,) and spent a good deal of time, as he observes "very pleasantly, and I trust profitably," with the Wesleyan Missionaries on that part of the coast, states that they have been afflicted by sickness, and the death of many of their beloved laborers, but have in other respects, been much favored.

"They have commodious chapels at Cape Coast, Anamaboe, and I believe at Accra; all of which are numerously attended on the sabbath. The Revd. Mr. Freeman, (the superintendent of the mission) and one of his associates, are probably on their way to Coomassie, for the purpose of establishing a mission in the heart of that bloody kingdom."

The Monrovia Sunday school of the M. E. Church, held its first anniversary in the M. E. Chapel of that town, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 7th. of November. More than four hours (says the Luminary) were taken up in the anniversary exercises, and all who witnessed them expressed great satisfaction; and no little astonishment, that such young heads should carry all they knew.

The officers of this school, are a superintendent, assistant superintendent, secretary, and fourteen male and female teachers.

The average attendance throughout the year has been 100 pupils.

Slave Trade.—The slave brig Gabriella, manned with sixty men, and having three large guns, one a twelve feet three inch gun, besides small arms, has been captured by H. B. M. brig Acorn, commander Adams. Two other slave vessels have been recently condemned at Sierra Leone. Lieut. Watson, commander of H. B. M. brig Waterwitch, is stated to have captured sixteen slave vessels, and liberated 2300 slaves in the short space of two years.

An epidemic disease has prevailed at Cape Palmas, and to some distance north and south along the coast, carrying off a number of persons among the Colonists and natives.

Renewed efforts were made to introduce horses at Liberia ; three had been brought from Sierra Leone, and it was hoped they would not die, as all those previously imported had done.

A cutter of 35 tons was to be launched at Monrovia on the 29th of November.

DEATH OF DR. WILSON.—In our last, says the Luminary, we stated that a report had reached us of the death of Dr. Wilson, missionary at Palmas, from the A. B. C. F. Missions. It has since been confirmed. Dr. Wilson died of dysentery, after three days illness, at Rocktown near Cape Palmas, on the 13th of November.

Dr. Wilson was a devoted missionary. He formerly occupied a station at Port Natal, in Caffraria, on the south eastern side of Africa. At that place he suffered the loss of his first wife ; and being away from all who could either assist or sympathize in his afflictions, he was obliged to make her coffin, dig the grave, and bury his dear companion with his own hands. He then returned to the United States, married a second time, and came to this part of Africa in September, 1839, where he labored faithfully to the time of his death.

Mrs. Wilson, the doctor's relict, is residing on the premises of the B. C. F. M., at Cape Palmas, with the Rev. John L. Wilson, superintendent of that Board's operations in Western Africa. We understand Mrs. Dr. W. intends remaining in Africa. We sympathize sincerely with her on this recent bereavement.

The ship *Saluda*, Captain Schute, 53 days from Norfolk, arrived at Monrovia on the 17th inst.

Three days out from Norfolk, Mr. William Savage, of that place, and passenger in the *Saluda*, died of a chronic complaint. Mr. Savage was about 26 years of age, and formerly from near Savannah. He emigrated to Liberia in 1840.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society, from 16th January, to 25th February, 1842.

MAINE.

<i>Bath</i> , Colonization Society, per Hon. B. Randall,	-	-	116 00	116 00
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Claremont</i> , Jesse French, Ex'r of B. F. Dorr, pr. N. Whittlesey,	100 00	
Collections by Capt. Geo. Barker.		
<i>Nashua</i> , F. Munroe, J. M. Hunt each \$1, J. Combie 50cts.,	2 50	
<i>Concord</i> , Rev. D. Southerland \$3, Mrs. M. Pecker 31cts.,	3 31	
<i>Franklin</i> , Esq. Noyes,	2 00	
<i>Phymouth</i> , W. N. Green \$2.50, Mrs. Bradlee \$2, Dr. R. Burns, M.		
Russell, A. Thurston each \$1,	7 50	
<i>Compton</i> , Doctor Kimball 1.50, S. Morse \$1, E. Cook 50cts.	3 00	
<i>Holderness</i> , O. Smith 50 cts.,	50	118 81

MASSACHUSETTS.

Collections by Capt. Geo. Barker, Agent.			
<i>West Newbury</i> , Mrs. E. Hills \$3, Widow Newell \$1, Capt. Keath,			
Thomas Merwin each 50cts. Mr. Hosum 25cts.,	5	25	
<i>Newbury</i> , Samuel Noyes,	1	50	
<i>Lowell</i> , Wm. Davidson,	1	00	
By Rev. Reuben Porter.			
<i>Andover</i> , Congregation of Rev. S. C. Jackson, in part to constitute him			
a L. M.	16	74	
<i>Boxford</i> , in part to constitute Rev. P. Eaton, a L. M., from a friend			
and his congregation,	8	56	
<i>Cambridge</i> , Rev. Henry Ware, D. D.	2	50	35 55

RHODE ISLAND.

<i>Bristol</i> , Levi De Wolf,	5	00	5 00
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CONNECTICUT.

<i>New London</i> , Jona. Coit on account of his subscription of \$1,000	200	00	
<i>Middletown</i> , Mrs. Eliza A Ward, 3d instalment, on account of sub-			
scription, per H. D. A. Ward,	100	00	300 00

NEW JERSEY.

<i>Newark</i> , State Colonization Society, per Hon. W. Halsey,	250	00	
<i>Salem</i> , Calvin Belden, per Hon. J. T. Yorke,	5	00	255 00

VIRGINIA.

<i>Richmond</i> , B. Brand, Treas.	5	00	
<i>Fauquier Co.</i> , James Blackwell, per Rev. J. S. Collins,	5	00	10 00

GEORGIA.

<i>Athens</i> , C. F. McCay, annual subscription of Dr. Church	5	00	
Do his own annual subscription,	5	00	10 00

LOUISIANA.

<i>New Orleans</i> , R. H. Canfield, per J. Etter,	1	00	1 00
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TENNESSEE.

<i>Knoxville</i> R. B. McMullen,	10	00	10 00
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KENTUCKY.

<i>Danville</i> , Ladies Colonization Society, per J. A. Jacobs,	100	00	100 00
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OHIO.

<i>Congress Township</i> , Rev. Mr. Bears' Congregation,	6	05	
<i>Ross Co.</i> , Abner Wesson, for Liberty Colonization Society,	7	75	
Do his own contribution,	17	25	
<i>Urbana</i> , Female Colonization Society, per Abbe B. James,	141	00	

Collections by Rev. W. Wallace.			
<i>Martinsburg</i> , J. Elliott \$3, Rev. M. Hervey \$1, other friends \$11 91	15	91	
<i>Mt Vernon</i> , T. W. Rogers \$5, others \$13 50,	18	50	
<i>Lexington</i> , Cash,	1	00	
<i>Moorestfield</i> , Dr. Teigarden \$2, Rev. J. Johnston, Rev. A. M. Cowan			
each \$1, others \$25 55,	29	55	
<i>Ashland</i> , Rev. R. Fulton \$3, others \$21 50,	24	50	
<i>Bucyrers</i> , Cash,	15	50	
<i>Frederick</i> , do	2	00	
<i>Granville</i> , do	22	12	
<i>Keene</i> , Rev. Mr. Low,	2	00	
<i>Buffalo</i> , Cash,	8	50	

Collections, by S. P. M. Hastings.			
<i>Painesville</i> , Geo. Mygalt \$2, W. L. Perkins, D. Kerr, J. A. Tracey,			
and Judge Hitchcock each \$1.	6	00	
<i>Chardon</i> , B. B. Woodbury, A. Phelps each \$1, D. D. Aiken, H.			
Canfield each 50c.	3	00	
<i>Hudson</i> , H. Baldwin, in part to constitute himself a L. M. \$10. Rev.			
C. Pitkin, Prof. H. N. Day, each \$5, Dr. Town, Prof. L. R. Hikok,			

Prof. S. St. John, each 2, Mrs. Grosvener, Rev. D. C. Blood, Mrs. H. Coe, Hon. V. R. Humphrey, Prof. E. P. Barrows, each \$1, J. F. Smith \$3, A. A. Brewster \$3 50 J. Clark 50cts.	38 00	
<i>Cuyahoga Falls</i> , Joseph S. Holloway,	1 00	
<i>Talmadge</i> , A. Ashby, A. Seward, W. H. Ostrone, each \$3, C. Sackett, Miss S. A. Scarborough, each \$2, A. Whittlesey. M. Camp, Miss W. Preston, D. Fellows, J. Fenn, G. Woolcot, E. T. Chapman, H. S. Carter, M. Stone, W. Hine, S. M. Combs, Dr. A. Wright, G. Griswold, Dr. A. C. Wright. J. Randall, each \$1, D. Layton 25c.	28 25	
<i>Canton</i> , H. Stidger, F. A. Schneider each \$5, J. Layton, G. Duvoit, J. Harter each \$2, L. Fogle, J. A. Starkweather each \$3, J. Black \$1, cash \$1.	24 00	
<i>Massillon</i> , D. Jarvis,	5 00	
<i>Fullon</i> , Harris and Elliott \$1 25, Rev. J. Denton, J. Robinson, J. Black, A. Porter, E. M. Chamberlain, S. Dolbear, G. Honseley, each \$1.	1 00	
<i>Hanover</i> , G. Sloan, J. Robertson, each \$5, M. Armstrong \$2, S. K. Armstrong \$1,	13 00	
<i>Ashtabula</i> , Miss H. C. Sawtell, (5 years old)	12	438 25
Total Contributions	\$1399 61	

FOR REPOSITORY.

MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Lowell</i> J. Aiken, B. F. French, S. Ames, J. Abbott, H. Bartlett, W. Davidson, G. H. Carlton, J. Rollins, J. G. Carney, H. Wright, H. G. F. Corliss, each \$1 50 for 1842,	16 50	
<i>Ashby</i> .—Rev. C. W. Wood, A. Taylor, Rev. R. Bates, B. Allen: <i>Townsend</i> , L. Warren, C. Power, N. Adams, each \$1 50 for 1842, S. Adams, \$2, to May 1843,	12 50	
<i>Groton</i> , Dr. A. H. Wilder, G. Farnsworth, <i>Westford</i> , J. Abbot, A. Heywood; <i>Forge Village</i> , A. Prescott, <i>Littleton</i> , Rev. W. H. White; <i>Bedford</i> , R. Bacon, J. Bacon, J. Munroe; <i>Lexington</i> , J. Mulliken, L. Turner; <i>Newton Upper Falls</i> , O. Pettee; <i>Brighton</i> , Dr. H. Eldridge, L. Baldwin, J. B. Mason, J. Field; <i>Brookline</i> , Dea Thomas Griggs; <i>Fitchburg</i> , A. Farwell, D. Boutele each \$1 50 for 1842,	28 50	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Nashua</i> , Z. Gay, T. W. Gillis, N. Kendall J. Crombie, S. Kendrick, J. Kittridge, M. Eldridge; <i>Manchester</i> , G. W. Tilden, D. Gillis, A. Warren, E. Burke, W. G. Means, F. Town; <i>Burnham</i> , J. Appleton; <i>Peterboro</i> , J. Walker, Upton and Merrian; <i>Fitzwilliam</i> , S. Kendall each \$1 50, for 1842,	25 50	
VERMONT.— <i>Brattleboro</i> , S. Elliott for 1841,	2 00	
NEW YORK.— <i>Albany</i> , A. McIntyre, E. P. Prentice, Ananias Platt each \$2,	6 00	
NEW JERSEY.— <i>Salem</i> , S. Copner to 1843,	5 50	
MARYLAND.— <i>Reisterstown</i> , F. Anderson for '41 and '42	4 00	
VIRGINIA.— <i>Prince Edward</i> , E. Balentine, balance for '42 \$1; <i>Port Conway</i> , A. Fitzhugh for '40, and '41, \$4; <i>Liberia</i> , W. J. Weir, to May '43, \$2, <i>Walkers</i> , J. McDermond in full \$3; <i>Lexington</i> , W. L. Alexander \$2,	11 00	
NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Charlotte</i> , J. M. Caldwell for '41	2 00	
OHIO.— <i>Savannah</i> , J. Gibson, to '43 \$2, <i>Ashland</i> , W. Johnston, and S. Andrews; <i>Bucyrus</i> , J. Anderson J. Pettit; <i>Mt. Vernon</i> A. Scott, each \$1 50 for '42,	9 50	
MISSOURI.— <i>St. Charles</i> , P. A. Stocklage,	3 00	
LOUISIANA.— <i>St. Francisville</i> , J. L. Montgomery, to Sept '42, \$5; <i>New Orleans</i> , Hon. H. A. Bullard for '40 and '41, \$4, T. A. Clark, J. B. Walton, each \$3 for 18 months, R. H. Canfield, S. J. Peters, J. S. Walton, each \$4, for '40 and '41; A. Fisk, S. Franklin, L. T. Caire, each \$5 50 '40, '41 and '42; J. G. Walton, D. T. Walden each \$2, for '41; J. Tauro for '41, \$2, G. Goodale for '41 and 42, \$4, L. T. Mallein to July '42, \$5,	53 50	
MISSISSIPPI.— <i>Vischburg</i> , S. Gavin for '41 and '42	3 00	

For Repository, 182 50
Total Contributions, 1899 61

Total \$1582 11

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1842.

[NO. 7.

ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT LAW, JUSTICE AND
BENEVOLENCE.

WE have of late so repeatedly had our feelings of moral justice and equity shocked at the open and undisguised efforts to uproot the foundations upon which all the rights of individuals rest, in this country of laws, that we are hardly surprised at any new demonstration of the recklessness of principle which may be exhibited. Our abhorrence of these disorganising acts is, however, in no wise diminished by their frequent recurrence ; and we believe that we are lending our aid to the cause of virtue and constitutional right whenever we expose, in their true colors, and denounce, in appropriate language, these malign influences.

It is with this view that we have given, through our columns, as wide a diffusion as was in our power, to the honorable and manly paper which bears the signature of Dr. Ker. It details, with sufficient minuteness, the circumstance of the case which gave rise to this publication, and we cannot withhold, at this period, when dereliction from principle is so common as scarcely to create surprise at any new manifestation of it, our expression of gratification at the manliness which it indicates. We congratulate the State of Mississippi that she has so many sons who have the disposition and ability to arrest an attempt, on the part of the Legislature, to prostrate private rights, which have been recognised and sanctioned by the highest judicial decisions, and to treat as it deserves, the annunciation that 500 men "are pledged, and ready to prevent" the full administration of the laws of the land. Truly, the spirit of anarchy is stalking with a bold front in our land, when "the people have been called upon to rise up and put the laws at defiance;" when "calls have been made upon the Legislature to usurp power not granted to them by the people in the Constitution, to annul the solemn decrees of the Courts—to wrest from the

hands of the citizens, property which has been devised to them under the laws of the State."

Among the names of those who have arrayed themselves upon the side of the Constitution, and the highest and best interests of the country, we rejoice to perceive those of men whom we have long been accustomed to honor and esteem. We rejoice, that in one branch of the Legislature a sufficient number has been found to stem effectively the torrent which threatened to involve the sacred rights of individual property, and the barriers which the Constitution had erected for their protection, in one common ruin.

We invoke the earnest, the solemn attention of our readers, of all descriptions, and of all political opinions, to the "history" we have given for their perusal; and our earnest prayer to Heaven is, that their minds may be so illumined with the rays of religious patriotism, as to view the subject in the way in which it ought to be considered, and to perceive, in time, the frightful precipice to which such men, and such principles as are here held up to our notice, are leading our beloved country.

Dr. Ker has not only, for many years past, rendered great services to the cause of African Colonization, and, with the gentlemen to whom his letter is addressed, contributed liberally to its treasury, but has shown a resolution and consistency in defending the Laws and Constitution of the country, not to be shaken.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NATCHEZ, *December 10, 1841.*

DEAR SIR:—We are informed that during the last Session of the Legislature, an attempt was made to legislate upon rights, resulting from the last wills of Captain Ross and Mrs. Reed, of Jefferson County. We know that a suit has been prosecuted through the Courts, (the only competent tribunals,) against the validity of these wills. We know that they have been sustained by the Chancellor, and that his decision has been affirmed by the High Court of Errors and Appeals. We, (if we have been correctly informed,) deem any such attempts at legislation to be an assumption of powers not granted to the Legislature; a gross and dangerous violation of private rights. We conceive that every citizen of the State is deeply interested in a knowledge of the facts, in relation to proceedings so extraordinary, so unconstitutional, and so subversive of the foundation of a Government of Laws.

The relation in which you stood to us, and the other citizens of this County, as our Senator, when (as we are told) these measures were originated in the Legislature, we presume, gives us authority to make this call upon you for such a statement, for the information of the public, as you may deem necessary, for a full and correct understanding of the subject.

We are, sir, with great respect, your obedient servants,

W. C. CONNER,
WILLIAM DUNBAR,
JOHN HUTCHINS,
JOHN S. MOSBY,
J. RAILEY,
C. S. ABERCROMBIE,

JOHN F. GILLESPIE,
JAMES A. GILLESPIE,
ISRAEL P. SMITH,
JAMES H. MITCHELL,
HENRY L. CONNER.

To Dr. JOHN KER, *Linden.*

TO W. C. CONNER, AND OTHERS.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the request made to me in your letter of the 10th December, I herewith hand you for publication a statement of facts relative to the wills of the late Captain Isaac Ross, and Mrs. M. A. Reed, and a brief history of the attempt made during the last session of the Legislature to prevent their execution. In doing so, I can hardly hope to escape the imputation of evil motives, to discredit my statements. But I feel the most perfect confidence in the truth of all the facts which I allege, and of my ability to sustain them before any tribunal. Most of them are well known to hundreds. Whilst I feel conscious that I am influenced by no intention of injuring any fellow man, either in character or fortune, a solemn sense of duty forbids that I should suppress or disguise the truth, whatever may be the consequences to myself.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

JOHN KER.

A BRIEF HISTORY.

DURING the last Session of our Legislature, measures were introduced into the House of Representatives, and passed by that body, which were evidently intended to annul the provisions of the last wills and testaments of the late Captain Isaac Ross, and of his daughter, Mrs. M. A. Reed, both of Jefferson County. These measures were defeated in the Senate, but, I regret to say, not without difficulty, arising, as I believe, from misrepresentations by interested and prejudiced persons; and I have reason to believe that the purpose is not yet abandoned, but will be renewed. As I conceive this attempt to legislate away one of the rights most dear to men, and hitherto held sacred, the right to dispose of property, by will or otherwise, at pleasure, I must ask your patient attention to a brief history of the wills which it was the object of these measures to destroy, after their legality and validity had been sustained, at the end of a severely contested lawsuit, by the highest judicial tribunal of the State.

With the late Captain Isaac Ross, as well as his daughter, Mrs. Reed, I had the honor of a personal acquaintance for more than 20 years, before the death of the former. To those who enjoyed his acquaintance, it would be superfluous for me to say that no man could sustain a higher character for unsullied probity and honor, or for vigor, energy and independence. His character was formed in the battle-fields of his country during her war for liberty and independence. By his subsequent industry and energy, he acquired a large fortune, much of which, during his life, he dispensed in the liberal settlement of his children. In August, 1834, he made his will after long deliberation, and in unquestioned sanity and vigor of mind—providing that most of his slaves should have the privilege of being sent to Liberia, in Africa, and that the remainder of his estate should be sold, and after paying some legacies, (one of which was \$10,000 to a grand-daughter,) the proceeds to be applied to the use and benefit of said slaves in Africa. In October of the same year, in February, March and June, 1835, and in January, 1836, he made as many different codicils, modifying slightly, but all sustaining the main provisions of the will. These circumstances are stated to corroborate what I allege upon my own responsibility, that he had long intended to make the disposition of his property for which the will provided. This is the more proper, inasmuch as great pains have been taken to make the impression, that the will was made in the immediate prospect of death, and under the influence of

“priests and fanatics.” The truth is, he counselled with no priest or clergyman, and no man was ever more free from the influence of that class of men, or of any description of fanaticism. His slaves (at least most of them) had long labored with and for him, and they felt, in a high degree, the mutual attachment which is not uncommon in the South between master and slave, and which ought to put to shame the slanders of ignorant or wicked Northern fanatics. He ardently desired to provide for their welfare and happiness after his death. It is not for others to determine whether the plan he adopted was wise or unwise. He believed he had an unquestionable right to make such disposition as he pleased of his property, not inconsistent with the rights of others, and the laws of his country. He was rather hostile, than otherwise, to religion, or at least to the creeds taught by any of the prevailing Christian denominations; and although kind and hospitable to clergymen (and all others) who visited his house, he was far from being influenced by any one. Even the Rev. Mr. Butler, who, from having been a class-mate in college with a son of Capt. Ross, had visited and become intimate in the family, had never been in any way consulted by him relative to his will.

Captain Ross died in January, 1836. By the provisions of one of the codicils, he had left to his daughter, Mrs. Reed, the possession and use of his residence, and other property, during her life, or as long as she might choose; and provided for the postponement of the principal provisions of the will until her death, or such time as she might previously determine. Before her death, she had ample proofs of the determination of some of the heirs at law of her late venerated father, to dispute the validity of the will, and to defeat the main objects of the testator. Her filial piety was deeply wounded, and her indignation strongly excited by this intention; and fearing that they might possibly succeed, she determined to make her own will in such manner as would, if possible, avoid the danger of litigation. She accordingly devised her whole estate, (with the exception of some small legacies,) to Rev. Zebulon Butler, and Dr. Stephen Duncan. Before making her will, she consulted with neither of these gentlemen, whom she also appointed her executors. Nor is there reason to believe that she consulted with any one, except the legal gentleman (the late Mr. Chaplain) whom she sent for to draw up her will. It was not until some time afterwards that Mr. Butler was apprised that he was to be one of the executors; nor even then did he know the purport of the will. He then regretted, as he has done ever since, that his dying friend would not release him from the duty of serving her in that capacity. He could not resist the solemn and affecting appeals that she made to him when in a dying state. She had intended, at a former period, to make a nephew one of the executors of a will similar to her father's, but the course taken with regard to his will had changed that determination, and embittered her feelings towards her relations. She was still farther exasperated, by declarations made to her, that a learned lawyer had given his opinion, that she could not make a will (to effect her known wishes) that he could not break. To secure, as far as possible, the principal object of her father's will, in case of its being declared invalid, in which event one-third of his estate would be hers by legal inheritance, she made a codicil to her will, devising to Dr. Duncan and Mr. Butler her portion of her father's estate. She doubtless believed that in that case these gentlemen would have power to dispose, without controversy, of this property as they pleased, and that they would

at least carry into effect the known wishes of her father, with regard to such of his slaves as should fall into their hands, by virtue of her will. It is also probable, that she expected from them a similar disposition of her own slaves, as she left, at her decease, a letter addressed to them, stating that she had intended to make a will similar to her father's, but that having been informed that such a will might be declared invalid by the Courts, she had made another will and left them her executors. Soon after the decease of Mrs. Reed, a suit was brought in the Chancery Court to defeat both her will and that of her father. The Chancellor's decree sustained both wills. An appeal was taken to the "High Court of Errors and Appeals," and there, after elaborate arguments, the Chancellor's decree was affirmed. The ground on which the wills were contested, was (*assuming* that the devise to Dr. Duncan and Mr. Butler was a *trust*, for the real purpose of emancipating the slaves,) their alleged "contravention of the laws and policy of the State," in regard to the manumission of slaves. The Courts decided that the laws and policy of the State, as opposed to manumission except by legislative consent, had no application to a will providing for the removal of slaves beyond the limits of the State for the purpose of manumitting them—the object of the law referred to, having been only to prevent an increase of free negroes within the limits of the State. By the law, no citizen could manumit his slave or slaves, within the State, except in specified cases, and by legislative action. But no shadow of doubt could exist, that any citizen possesses the right (which cannot be taken from him even by law) to remove his slaves from the State for the purpose of setting them free, or any other, at his pleasure. Nor until recently was it ever doubted that the right exists in every one, to provide by will for the removal of his slaves from the State after his death, without question of his motive or object. Several wills of this nature have been made and executed in this county without even a question of the right, without allegation of their contravening the laws and policy of the State, and without even a suspicion that they were calculated to disturb, or that they had disturbed the peace or safety of society in the relation of master and slave. And in reference to the charge of religious or fanatical influence in dictating the many wills which have provided for the transportation of slaves to Africa, it is a remarkable fact, that so far as I know, in every case of such testamentary provisions, the testator has not been a professor of religion, but on the contrary, some of them have been decidedly hostile to every known Christian sect.

Having, as briefly as possible, stated the facts in relation to these wills, I am now prepared to give you the history of the most extraordinary attempt at legislation which has ever occurred within my knowledge.

On the 10th day of January, during the last adjourned session of our Legislature, the following resolution was passed by the House of Representatives, and sent to the Senate for concurrence:

"Whereas, it is provided by the laws of this State, that no citizen thereof shall, by his or her last will or testament, manumit or set free his or her slaves, except by the Legislature of this State, evidenced by a special act for that purpose passed; and whereas, Isaac Ross and Margaret A. Reed, late citizens of the County of Jefferson, in this State, did, by their last wills and testaments, attempt, directly and indirectly, to manumit upwards of 300 slaves, belonging to them at the time of their decease, for the purpose of

colonizing them in Africa, or elsewhere; and whereas, it is contrary to the settled policy of this State, and of dangerous example to the slaves thereof, to encourage or permit their manumission under the circumstances aforesaid,

"Therefore be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That they will not consent to the manumission, either directly or indirectly, of the slaves mentioned in the last wills and testaments of the said Isaac Ross and M. A. Reed, nor will they consent to the transportation of said slaves to Africa or elsewhere, for the purpose of being there manumitted."

On the 3d day of February, this resolution was finally laid on the table of the Senate by a majority of one vote.

On the 22d of January, the following bill was introduced into the House of Representatives, and the rules having been dispensed with, was passed, (without a call of the ayes and nays,) and sent to the Senate:

"An act declaratory of the laws and policy of this State, on the subject of domestic slavery.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That from and after the passage of this act, no executor or executors, or any other person or persons, shall remove, or cause to be removed, the slave or slaves of any deceased person or persons, from this State, for the purpose of transporting such slave or slaves to Africa or elsewhere, for the purpose of colonization, emancipation, or freeing such slave or slaves, under, or by virtue of any will or codicil for that purpose.

"SEC. 2. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That in all such cases when the slave or slaves of any deceased person or persons shall have been devised in trust, or left to the executors, or other persons, for the purposes prohibited by the 1st section of this act, that such slave or slaves shall descend to, and be distributed among the heirs of such deceased person or persons, in the same manner as if such deceased person or persons had died intestate.

"SEC. 3. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

This bill having been committed to a Committee of the whole Senate the following amendments offered by Senator Tucker, (now Governor elect,) were, on the 3d of February, adopted by the Senate—ayes 16, noes 14, viz:

"Amend, Section 1. By inserting after the word '*Executors,*' in the 3d line (of the bill) the words following, viz: 'of any last will and testament or codicil, hereafter made and published,' and by inserting after the word 'persons,' same line, 'by authority created or conferred after the passage of this act.'"

The bill with these amendments (which it is obvious were necessary to prevent the law from having a retrospective, and therefore unconstitutional operation) was passed and sent back to the House of Representatives for their concurrence in the amendments. The printed journals of the House of Representatives, show no trace of the bill there, except the message from the Senate, asking concurrence in the amendments. But on the 4th of February it was sent back to the Senate, with a message, refusing to concur.

On the 5th of February, the message of the House of Representatives was called up, and a strenuous effort made to recede from the amendments. But on my motion the bill was laid upon the table until the Monday following, which was a day after the close of the session. This was equivalent to rejection. By joint resolution of the two Houses, the session was to close on Saturday evening, the 6th of February, at 7 o'clock.

Long after 7 o'clock, perhaps 9 or 10, on the evening of the 6th, whilst I was for a moment absent from the Senate Chamber, an attempt was made to call up the bill. On my return I stated to the Chair, that having been "laid upon the table until Monday next," (a day beyond the session) "the bill could not be called up, except by a motion to reconsider," which could be made only by one of the majority who had voted to lay it on the table. It was alleged by some Senators that this was not so, and the Senator in the Chair (not the President, but the same who occupied it the day preceding, when the bill had been disposed of) declared he did not recollect. I insisted, and expressed my surprise that the Chair did not remember, as immediately after the vote I had emphatically called his attention, and that of the Senate, to the fact, that the motion which had just been carried was to lay on the table to a *day beyond the session*. I appealed to the Senate. The President (*pro tem.*) appealed to the journal. This had not been made up, and read, as usual, in the morning. The Secretary, after looking at his notes, at first alleged that it was the ordinary motion simply "to lay upon the table." But when I still persisted, and moved a call of the Senate, he at length discovered that I was right. Thus ended, for that session, this extraordinary attempt to legislate away the solemn decisions of the highest judicial tribunals of the State.*

Soon after these measures had passed the House of Representatives, and whilst their fate was pending in the Senate, I addressed myself to a member of that House, whom I happened to see in the lobby, and with whom I had always enjoyed respectful and friendly intercourse, and expressed my astonishment to him that the House of Representatives could pass measures of such a character—striking (as I conceived) at the roots—the very vitals—of a government of laws and equal rights. I scarcely know which surprised me most, the fact of his advocating them, or the grounds upon which he did so. He said (in substance) that if the wills should not be defeated by the Legislature, they would be by violence—that every man in Jefferson County was opposed to the wills, and that 200 men were ready to oppose their execution by force of arms, and that he wished to save that county from the odium, or disgrace of such a procedure. He admitted that he did not believe that the Legislature could reverse a decision of the Courts; but he wished their action upon this subject to exert a moral influence," &c. I confess that I was then, as I am now, incapable of understanding how a legislative act, the plain and obvious import and object of which was to make *null* and *void*, and to *reverse* the decrees of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, could exert any *moral* influence. Nothing that I can conceive of could be more fatally *demoralizing* in its effects.

Another highly respected member of the House of Representatives denied to me that the will was intended to have any retrospective operation,

* I cannot but here state a fact, (without attempting to attach blame to any individual, for I know not who is culpable,) that the printed Journals of the sessions in which I served as a Senator, are exceedingly erroneous. To specify an instance or two: In the Journal of the House of Representatives, there is no note of any proceedings on the 20th January, and yet the House transacted business on that day. Again, in the Journal of the Senate, on the 5th of February, there is no record of proceedings of the Senate on the above mentioned bill, and yet it was, as above stated, taken up, and on my motion, after debate, "laid on the table until Monday next." And the minutes of Saturday, the 6th, in relation to the action of the Senate on that bill, does not state the truth. It was *NOT* taken up, (although an attempt was made to take it up, contrary to all rules,) nor was it on that day LAID UPON THE TABLE, as stated by the Journal. It is no light matter that the Journals of the Legislature should be falsified.

or to affect the decisions of the Courts. But how can these gentlemen reconcile these declarations with the fact, that when the Senate made the amendments which rendered the bill *prospective only*, and deprived it of its obviously intended *retrospective character*, they refused to concur in the amendments. If, as the *innocent title* of the bill purported, the intention was *bona fide* to declare the laws and policy of the State for the *future government* of its citizens, why did they not agree to the amendments? But no! this would not reach the real object, and therefore the friends of the bill would not have it. The prime movers of this measure were *interested lobby members*, and especially one who had labored hard, but ineffectually, in the Courts for a large contingent fee, and who was now to be seen, day after day, and week after week, in the lobbies of the Legislature, diligently and ardently promoting the passage of these measures by such arguments as he deemed most potent, and which had well nigh effected their adoption.

But what were the strong arguments used on the floor of the Senate to sustain these measures? In addition to those already alluded to, I think the most prominent were the following:

1. It was alleged that insubordination existed among the slaves of these two estates, to such an extent as to produce great and general alarm in the neighborhood, and even lively apprehensions of an insurrection, &c. I cannot do justice to the eloquence which was called into exercise in the description of the dangers and horrors which impended over this ill-fated neighborhood. But like many other splendid passages of poets and orators, this eloquent description had much more of fiction than fact for its foundation. Subsequent investigation has enabled me to say, that on the estate of Capt. Ross there never had been the slightest insubordination; and on that of Mrs. Reed, none more formidable than frequently occurs from the change of overseer; and none that was not promptly quelled by the energy and resolution of a single citizen. But for the sake of argument, suppose it had been true, that the negroes were a vicious, insubordinate and dangerous set. What would have been the danger to the neighborhood, or to the State, of sending them off to Africa? But one of the complaints actually made against the executors of one or both of the wills, was, that the negroes had not been *promptly* removed. This complaint comes certainly with a bad grace in behalf of those who, by bringing a law-suit to defeat these wills, coerced the executors to incur the heavy expenses incident to litigation, when so large an amount was involved—expenses amounting to more than thirty thousand dollars, and thereby created the necessity of detaining the slaves, even after the termination of the suit, to defray them. They first prevented the possibility of removing the negroes, by bringing a suit to break the will, and then charge the executors with unnecessary delay, because they have to be detained to make the money to pay the expenses of the suit.

2. It was insinuated, if not alleged, that the wills were made under the influence of the terrors of death and judgment, inspired by “priests and fanatics,” operating upon minds enfeebled by disease and suffering. Much also was said of a similar character. These allegations, if true, and if they had been proved before the Courts upon the trial, might have had some just weight; but unfortunately there is not a shadow of truth to support them, and I believe not even an attempt was made to prove them. And in the case of Captain Ross, the will itself bears internal and irrefutable evi-

dence of the contrary. The privilege intended to be secured to most of his slaves was distinctly excepted and withheld by the testator, from a portion of them, whom he directed to be sold. This proves that it was no death-bed alarm of conscience from the abolitionists' sin of slaveholding. It is evident that if this had been the feeling which prompted the will, it would have been made to embrace *all* the slaves in the provisions for emigration to Africa.

3. It was alleged of the executors of Mr. Reed, that one (Mr. Butler) was a clergyman, and that the other (Dr. Duncan) is a very rich man, and president of the Colonization Society. An artful attempt was made to identify colonization with abolitionism, and to attach the odium which very properly falls upon the latter, to all who would be concerned in executing the intentions or supposed wishes of the testators in regard to the removal of the slaves to Africa. Much was said about fanaticism and "abolitionism in disguise." I have said that an *artful* attempt was made, because I can scarcely suppose a Senator, and especially the principal champion on this occasion, so badly informed on the subject as not to know that the most *deadly hostility* exists, on the part of the abolitionists, to the Colonization Society, and to the object to which (in the language of its constitution) "its attention is to be *exclusively* directed," viz: "to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the *free people of color* residing in our country, in Africa or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient." The chief difficulty in the way of the Society is want of adequate funds. Emigrants are offering themselves in greater numbers than they have means for transporting and providing for. This fact proves that the Society could have no motive to persuade masters to emancipate their slaves.

The characters of the gentlemen who, without their knowledge, had been appointed the executors of Mrs. Reed's will, require no defence at the hands of so humble an individual as myself. They are emphatically men *without reproach*. One of them, it is true, is a clergyman; but this, I trust, can only be a subject of reproach, even among those who make no profession of religion, when the life and conduct is inconsistent with the profession. It is in vain that diligent efforts have been made to attach odium to him in consequence of his unfortunate connection with one of these wills, whilst it is impossible to deny to him the most absolute disinterestedness. Even his accusers unintentionally praise him. Of what is he accused? Of intending or desiring to remove to Liberia, in Africa, *his own slaves*. A will has been made, by virtue of which, so long as there is any law in the land, the property (slaves and all) of the late Mrs. Reed, have incontestably become the property of Mr. Butler and Dr. Duncan. Their title to the property cannot be questioned; and if there was an execution in the hands of the sheriff of that county against either of these gentlemen, it would be subject to seizure and sale to satisfy the execution—nor could any legal power prevent it. Who will deny that Mrs. Reed had the right to make these gentlemen her heirs? Well, if they had applied the estate to their own use, they might unquestionably have done so. But because they desire to make a disposition of the property by which they cannot be benefited, they are abused and vilified, and even threatened with the interposition of force, to prevent the execution of their intentions. It has been publicly boasted that 500 men are pledged, and ready to prevent them from removing their slaves.

I appeal to you, if this is a mere private contest for property, in which we have no concern. So long as it was confined to the judicial tribunals, this would have been the case, and public discussion of the subject would have been improper. But on the part of those who contested the wills, this becoming silence was not observed, even pending the litigation in the courts. Publication was made in the newspapers of the briefs of the lawyers, and other *ex parte* views of the case, for no other obvious purpose than that of operating through popular prejudices upon the courts. There was nothing in this case to justify, or even to apologize for such attempts to create popular excitement. It demanded only the calm and unbiassed judgment of the courts—the only tribunals which could legally take cognizance of the questions at issue. But after the most full and labored arguments of the most able and learned counsel on both sides, the high court of errors and appeals, the highest tribunal in the State, affirmed the judgment of the Chancellor, sustaining the wills. But, as you have seen, the contest was not given up. The people have been called upon to rise up and put the laws at defiance—calls have been made upon the Legislature to usurp power not granted to them by the people in the Constitution, to annul the solemn decrees of the courts—to wrest from the hands of citizens property which has been devised to them under the laws of the State. And shall it be said that you and I have no concern with these extraordinary movements? If we quietly fold our arms and passively acquiesce in such proceedings, what security, I ask, have any of us for the protection of law to our property, our lives, or our liberty? To what purpose have we yielded a portion of our natural liberty, in the constitution of civil government, if, on the one hand, we are compelled to submit to the decisions of the established tribunals of the country; whilst on the other, in the protection of our rights and property, and perchance of our lives, the same authority is to be trampled upon and set at naught? Has it indeed come to this, that the laws of the land are to be annulled by one man, or even by 500 men, because certain testators did not happen to make their wills in accordance with their views, or with public sentiment? Let us not deceive ourselves. Passive acquiescence in such doctrines or in such measures is *criminal*. “The poisoned chalice may soon be returned to our own lips.” *We may be the next victim to the ruthless hand of lawless usurpation and violence.*

I am, gentlemen, your friend and fellow-citizen,

JOHN KER.

LINDEN, December 15, 1841.

NOTE.—The above letter was written some time ago, and would then have been published, but that the writer was informed that some legal steps had been renewed in relation to one of the wills. The publication was then suspended. The writer has, however, just seen a copy of the 7th section of a bill now before the House of Representatives, entitled “An act to amend the several acts of this State relative to free negroes and mulattoes.” This section is so palpably adapted, and intended to bear upon these wills, that he cannot feel at liberty longer to withhold the publication.

February 1, 1842.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH AND AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

THE question of the right of search in relation to the African slave trade on the coast of Africa, and within certain well defined limits, is one of great interest to this country and to humanity. In our number for January 15th we published a notice from the *Journal of Commerce* in reference to the controversy between our late minister and Lord Palmerston on this subject. We now insert the following brief notice, copied by the *Christian Register* from the *Old Colony Memorial*, as containing the substance of that controversy, and a very able article on the general subject of the right of search from the *Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot*, with some other extracts, which may serve to elucidate the subject.

“Lord Palmerston admits that the search of American vessels is irregular—but in several of the first instances which occurred, he pleads the provisions of a special agreement between the commanding officers of the British vessels on the African coast, and Com. Payne, of the United States, for securing and detaining ships found trading in slaves. Subsequently Lord P. alleges that the sole intention of British vessels in searching, was to ascertain whether the vessel really had a right to the colors under which she was sailing—the search extending only to the papers, to which he is sure the United States Government cannot object. This distinction between the right of search and the right of visitation, Mr. Stevenson promptly denies, in his letter to Lord Aberdeen, Lord P.’s successor. He contends that public law secures to the vessels of all nations in time of peace, exemption from every species of interruption, as well as detention; that the slave trade is not piracy by the law of nations. Lord Aberdeen replies that the fact that the slave trade is carried on by ships of other nations under the American flag, justifies the examination of suspected vessels. He renounces all right to visit and search American vessels, and contends that it is not as American vessels that they are visited. This has been the custom for a long time, of all nations; and Great Britain claims no right which she is not willing to grant. The reply of Mr. Stevenson reiterates his former position, and makes the decisive intimation that the continuance of these searches would necessarily lead to unhappy consequences.”

From the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

THE President of the United States, in his recent message to Congress, has characterized, as an *interpolation into the maritime code*, the claim made by the British Government with regard to vessels on the coast of Africa suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, and bearing American colors. A declaration like this, from the Executive of the country, even if it did not find support in many minds, is entitled to the gravest consideration; and the more so as the question raised is supposed by some distinguished Senators to involve the issues of peace and war. We trust it may not be without its uses, to examine this question, and to try the correctness of the position assumed by our Government.

And first, let us understand distinctly the ground taken by the British Government. This will be found in the important correspondence between their Foreign Secretary and Mr. Stevenson, which has recently been communicated to Congress, an analysis of which we shall present.

This correspondence opens with a note, bearing date August 8, 1841, from Lord Palmerston, in reply to two notes from Mr. Stevenson, bearing date September 13, 1840, complaining of the search and detention of the United States vessel *Douglass*, and of the ill treatment of the crew, by Lieutenant Seagram, of her Majesty's brig *Termagant*. After a statement of the facts of this case, Lord Palmerston adds that the visit, the search, and the detention of the *Douglass* by Lieutenant Seagram took place under a full belief on the part of that officer, that he was pursuing a course which would be approved by the Government of the United States; and that, in his conduct towards the crew of the vessel, he appears scrupulously to have avoided any act which would justly give cause of offence to a friendly Power. Lord Palmerston, therefore, expresses the confident hope, on the part of her Majesty's Government, that, upon a consideration of the whole case, the Government of the United States will be of opinion that *although the act of Lieutenant Seagram in detaining a United States slave-trading vessel was, in the abstract, irregular, yet the impression under which he did it, and the motives which prompted him to do it, exempt him from any just blame.*

In another note, bearing date August 5, 1841, in reply to one from Mr. Stevenson of February 27, 1841, Lord Palmerston explains the circumstances which led to the detention by a British cruiser of the two United States vessels, *Iago* and *Hero*. It seems that these were detained by virtue of an agreement between the commanding officer of the British ships on the coast of Africa and the officer commanding the American vessel on that station. Such cases, however, it is said, cannot happen again, because positive orders were sent by the Admiralty, in February last, to all her Majesty's cruisers employed for the *suppression of the slave trade*, not again to detain or meddle with the United States vessels *engaged in the slave trade*. His lordship most emphatically adds, that *it is indisputable that British cruisers have no right, as such, to search and detain vessels which are the property of citizens of the United States, even though such vessels may evidently be engaged in the slave trade.*

It seems clear that, in these two notes, no claim is made inconsistent with the rights of the United States, according to their nicest construction. It is in two other notes, dated August 27, 1841, that the doctrine which has been drawn in question was for the first time put forth. The first of these is in reply to one from Mr. Stevenson, under the date of May 15, 1840, complaining of the detention of a brig under American colors, called the *Mary*, by one of her Majesty's cruisers. Lord Palmerston states at length the circumstances under which this vessel was detained and carried into port. The British commander, he thinks, was fully justified in considering her a Spanish vessel, and, consequently, in taking her before the British and Spanish Court. And he adds that, although British ships of war are not authorized to visit and search American vessels on the high seas, yet, if a vessel, which there is good reason to suppose is in reality Spanish property, is captured and brought into a port in which a mixed British and Spanish court is sitting, the commissioners may properly in-

investigate the case; and, upon sufficient proof being adduced of the Spanish character of the vessel, and of her having been guilty of violating the treaty between Great Britain and Spain for the suppression of the slave trade, the court may condemn her, *notwithstanding that she was sailing under the American flag, and had American papers on board.*

The doctrine suggested in this note is distinctly enunciated in the second note of the same date, in reply to one from Mr. Stevenson, bearing date more than a year before, viz: August 14th, 1840, on the subject of a complaint made by the American Government against the commander of a British cruiser for having *boarded* the American ship Susan, when off the light of Cape Frio, in the month of April, 1839. In this note, Lord Palmerston says, that *her Majesty's Government do not pretend that her Majesty's naval officers have any right to search American merchantmen, met with in time of peace.* He then adds:

“But there is an essential and fundamental difference between searching a vessel and examining her papers to see whether she is legally provided with documents entitling her to the protection of any country, and especially of the country whose flag she may have hoisted at the time. For, though by common parlance the word “flag” is used to express the test of nationality, and though, according to that acceptance of the word, her Majesty's Government admit that British cruisers are not entitled, in time of peace, to search merchant vessels under the American flag, yet her Majesty's Government do not mean thereby to say that a merchantman can exempt himself from search by merely hoisting a piece of bunting with the United States emblems and colors upon it; that which her Majesty's Government mean is, that the rights of the United States flag exempt a vessel from search, when that vessel is provided with papers entitling her to wear that flag, and proving her to be United States property, and navigated according to law.

“But the fact cannot be ascertained unless an officer of the cruiser whose duty it is to ascertain this fact shall board the vessel, or unless the master of the merchantman shall bring his papers on board the cruiser; and this examination of papers of merchantmen suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, even though they may hoist a United States flag, is a proceeding which it is absolutely necessary that British cruisers employed in the suppression of the slave trade should continue to practise, and to which her Majesty's Government are fully persuaded that the United States Government cannot, upon consideration, object.”

“The cruisers employed by her Majesty's Government for the suppression of the slave trade *must ascertain by inspection of papers, the nationality of vessels met with by them under circumstances which justify a suspicion that such vessels are engaged in the slave trade*, in order that, if such vessels are found to belong to a country which has conceded to Great Britain the mutual right of search, they may be searched accordingly; and that, if they be found to belong to a country which, like the United States, has not conceded that mutual right, they may be allowed to pass on, free and unexamined, to consummate their intended iniquity.”

It is not unimportant, as showing the deliberation with which this doctrine was promulgated, to observe that more than a year intervened between Mr. Stevenson's note complaining that the American ship Susan had been *boarded* and Lord Palmerston's reply. It was also one of his

Lordship's last official acts, as the ministry of Sir Robert Peel came into power only a few days after. Lord Aberdeen, however, who succeeded to the post of Foreign Secretary, in a very able note, bearing date October 13, 1841, re-asserted with one important qualification, the doctrine of his predecessors, and developed, at considerable length, the grounds on which it stood, as well as the proper limitations it must receive in its practical application. In this note, Lord Aberdeen distinctly renounces all pretension, on the part of the British Government, to visit and search American vessels in time of peace. To do this, he says, when that right is not granted by treaty, would be an infraction of public law and a violation of national dignity and independence. It is not as American that vessels are visited. But it has been the invariable practice of the British navy, and, as Lord Aberdeen believes, of all the navies in the world, to ascertain by *visit* the real nationality of merchant vessels met with on the high seas, *if there be good reason to apprehend their illegal character*. Lord Aberdeen then adds a very important qualification of the doctrine, which has not been stated by Lord Palmerston. He says that so much respect and honor are due to the American flag, that it is admitted *no vessel bearing it ought to be visited by a British cruiser, except under the most grave suspicions and well founded doubts of the genuineness of its character*.

It will be observed, that it is not simply the suspicion, as stated by Lord Palmerston, that the vessel is engaged in the slave trade, which is put forth as a justification of the asserted right of inquiry, but a most grave suspicion and well founded doubt as to the nationality of the vessel. This essential qualification presents a rule different from that first laid down in Lord Palmerston's note of August 27, 1841; and appearing in the last note, it is, doubtless, to be taken as an integral part of the claim of the British Government.

Before proceeding further we will state this claim again. The British Government admit the act of one of their cruisers, in detaining a United States slave-trading vessel, to be, in the abstract, irregular; they say, that it is indisputable that British cruisers have no right to search and detain vessels which are the property of citizens of the United States, even though such vessels may evidently be engaged in the slave-trade; but they assert a right, in behalf of their cruisers, to ascertain, by inspection of papers, the true nationality of vessels, bearing American colors, and suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, where there are circumstances exciting most grave suspicions and well founded doubts of the genuineness of their character.

Such being the actual claim of the British Government, it is difficult to see how Mr. Stevenson could find it "no essential difference from the right of search in its harshest form;" "the assertion of the right to detain and examine *all vessels* on the coast of the African seas;" and "a claim of jurisdiction over the whole of the African seas and coasts, as exclusive as that which could only be enjoyed within the acknowledged limits of local sovereignty." If he really saw this broad usurpation—and we cannot doubt that he did—we can appreciate his solemn protest against it, as alike inconsistent with the principles of public law, with the rights and sovereignty of the United States, and with the sense of justice which belongs to the British nation.

But the President has, to a certain extent, sanctioned the protest of Mr. Stevenson. He has characterized the British claim as an interpolation into the maritime code, and as the assertion of a right which this Government cannot recognise as legitimate and proper. It is important, then, to ascertain whether this is so. Is the claim of the British Government an interpolation into the maritime code?

In the first place, what is the *right of search*, usually so called? It is strictly a belligerent right, allowed by the general consent of nations in time of war, and limited to this time. It is the right on the part of the lawfully commissioned cruisers of a belligerent nation, to visit and search *merchant ships* on the high seas, *whatever be the ships*, whatever be the cargoes, whatever be the destination; because, till they are visited and searched, it does not appear what the ships, or the cargoes, or the destinations are; and it is for the purpose of ascertaining these points that the necessity of this right exists. If, upon the search, it appears that the ship is enemy property, or engaged in a contraband trade, or that her cargo is enemy property, or that her destination is to a blockaded port, she is liable, by the law of nations, to be taken, and brought in for adjudication, before a prize court. This right has been pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States as growing out of and *ancillary to the greater right of capture*. And Sir William Scott, in one of his admirable judgments, said that it was so clear in principle that no man could deny it who admits the legality of maritime capture; because, if you are not at liberty to ascertain, by sufficient inquiry, whether there is property that can legally be captured, it is impossible to capture. The troubles and detentions to which innocent neutrals are exposed, from the exercise of this right, most sensibly add to the wide spread distress which is caused by the iron flail of war.

The right of a belligerent cruiser to detain and search, in order to ascertain whether the ship or cargo is liable to capture, naturally carries with it all the means necessary to its exercise. It cannot lawfully be resisted. The neutral ship may be compelled to lie by and wait the approach of the cruiser, and, if she does not, the cruiser will be justified in such an exercise of force as is proper to compel her. She may be boarded—her papers may be examined in order to determine her nationality and her destination—her cargo may be overhauled, in order to determine whether it is contraband of war or enemy property; and the ship may be detained so long as is necessary to conduct this examination to the satisfaction of the belligerent commander. The exercise of this right, being strictly lawful, involves the cruiser in no trespass or wrong, and in no liability to costs and damages, provided always that the search is conducted with proper prudence, and with as little personal harshness as is consistent with the due enforcement of so disagreeable a duty. And any injuries that may casually arise to property or persons of the neutral ship are to be regarded as misfortunes, to be borne where they fall, and carrying with them no personal liability.

Such is the right which Mr. Stevenson is not able to distinguish from that now claimed by the British Government on the coast of Africa. Well may Lord Palmerston say that he hopes the day is not far distant when the Government of the United States will cease to confound two things which are in their nature entirely different; will look to things, and not

to words, and perceive the wide and entire distinction between that right of search which has heretofore been a subject of discussion between the two countries, and the right now claimed.

The latter we will call, for the sake of greater clearness and to avoid confusion of terms, a *right of inquiry*. It is a right, in certain cases, to *inquire* into the *genuineness* of the flag carried by a ship suspected of being engaged in the slave-trade, and under circumstances exciting strong suspicions that the flag is fraudulently used. The cruiser has but a single question to ask. *Are you entitled to carry the American ensign?* If the examination show the affirmative to be true, all power of further interference ceases. The American flag will cover with its protecting folds, all ships which are legally entitled to carry it; and no cruiser of any foreign State can proceed beyond the simple *inquiry* as to its genuineness; not even if the ship be avowedly engaged in the slave trade, and if the tokens of this iniquitous traffic be in view.

Further, we have seen that there are two things which must concur, in order to justify even this *inquiry*. There must be strong reason to suspect, in the first place, that the ship is engaged in the slave trade; and, in the second place, that she is not legally entitled to the flag which she bears.

How clearly, then, is this narrow right distinguishable, in extent and in the occasion of its exercise, from the comprehensive belligerent right of search. The latter reaches all vessels, and carries with it, as we have seen, great power. The former is directed to a small number of vessels, and is restrained to a single *inquiry*, under circumstances peculiar and of rare occurrence.

But the two rights are distinguishable in another respect, which is more important still. The belligerent right of search is one of the great rights of war. It carries with it no responsibility to make compensation for injuries arising from its just exercise. The other right is of a humbler character, belonging to the police of the ocean in time of peace. Unless a party exercising it brings himself precisely within the rule, *he will be liable to respond in costs and damages*. He must at least be able to show what is known in the maritime law as *probable cause* for the exercise of it. He must be able to establish a case of well-founded suspicion, Janus-faced, that the ship was engaged in the slave trade, and that she had assumed a flag to which she was not entitled. He must be able to show that he confined himself to the simple *inquiry* which we have stated, and that he did not detain the ship longer than was requisite to satisfy himself on this single point. Otherwise he will be personally responsible for his conduct, as a wrong-doer; and the courts of England and the United States will be alike open for redress to all who may have suffered by his acts.

And here we say, in answer to Mr. Stevenson's interrogatories, as to the tribunal that is to determine the degree of suspicion which is to justify the act of inquiry, that, in the first place, the officer who makes it is to judge. He acts at his peril. It is one of the many responsibilities of his post. If, however, any question should afterwards arise, with regard to the proper exercise of the power, it may be considered and determined in the Court of Admiralty, whose high province it is, both in our country and in England, to administer the law of nations.

The question, whether the suspicious circumstances amounted to a justification of the trespass, is a question depending upon the peculiar facts of each case, with regard to the conduct and appearance of the ship. If this is so—and we think it cannot be otherwise—Lord Aberdeen would seem to have expressed himself too strongly in one part of his note, where he intimates that the mere fact of the fraudulent use of the American flag on the African coast of itself, constitutes that reasonable ground of suspicion which the law of nations requires in such a case. In another part of his note the rule is stated more correctly. No single fact can of itself, in all cases, justify this suspicion; for the same fact, as often as it occurs, may be attended by different circumstances, which shall materially qualify its influence. The rule is more reasonable and just which leaves each case to stand by itself, making the right of *inquiry* to depend upon all the circumstances affording ground of suspicion.

In point of fact, a right of so limited a character, involving so simple a ceremony, if exercised with proper caution—and we have the assurance of the British Foreign Secretary that special instructions on this head have been transmitted to her Majesty's cruisers—can scarcely be productive of any inconvenience. The true American ship, if its character is unfortunately drawn in question, will, on examination, go free, while the slave-trader, who has fraudulently usurped our flag, will alone find occasion for complaint.

Let us not be understood, however, as defending the right on the ground that it is limited in its nature, and that its proper exercise will be productive of little real inconvenience. Viewing this matter, as we do, on the ground of principle, its greater or less magnitude cannot enter as an element into our judgment; though we may be pardoned if we do not respond to the warmth of Mr. Stevenson, when the question dwindles before us, and loses the gigantic proportions which it assumed in his eyes.

What, then, is the ground of principle on which this right of *inquiry* is vindicated? The answer is prompt. It is the same ground which supports the belligerent right of search. This we have already seen is the subsequent right of capture. And it may be received as a general rule that wherever the right of capture exists, there is necessarily a correlative right, either of *search* or *inquiry*, in order to ascertain whether the ship or cargo is justly liable to capture. And this correlative right seems to be inherent in the nature of things. If not so, to what purpose is the right of capture given? how can it be used? In one breath the power is conceded; and in the next are denied the only means by which it can be made available. It would certainly be inconsistent with the justice and comity of nations to adopt this ground. And unless this right of inquiry be admitted, the extravagant doctrine must be espoused that the flag at the mast-head is conclusive evidence of the nationality of the vessel so as to preclude all further question. Even those who contend for the rule that "free ships make free goods," admit, according to Sir William Scott, the exercise of this right, at least for the purpose of ascertaining whether the ships are free or not.

It would seem to be a principle, deducible from reason and the law of nature, those great fountains of all law, that wherever a right or privilege is given, there is a corresponding right to ascertain the identity of the individual who claims it. The person of an ambassador is sacred; but

this high quality shall not protect an impostor. Nor can a herald, or the bearer of a white flag of truce, where his character is brought into suspicion, claim an immunity from inquiry. According to Homer, the courteous Nestor exercised this right, after receiving the wayworn Telemachus and his attendants on the hospitable shore of Pylos :

“ Now, gentle guests, the general banquet o’er,
It fits to ask ye, what your *native shore*,
And whence your *race* ? on what adventure, say,
Thus far you wander through the watery way ?
Relate, if business, or the *thirst of gain*,
Engage your journey o’er the pathless main.”

Our own municipal jurisprudence presents an analogy, which, if we may compare great things with small, may probably illustrate this aright. By the common law, a constable or other proper officer, having reasonable grounds of suspecting a party to be guilty of felony, may arrest him and carry him to prison, and he will be justified, even though the person prove to be innocent. In referring to this case of local law for assistance in determining a question of the law of nations, we hope not to fall under the sarcasm, hardly fit for “ ears polite,” which was directed by Burke against the precedents from the common law, produced by Erskine on the impeachment of Warren Hastings.

Pirates are treated as enemies of the human race, and are liable, wherever found, to be captured by the cruisers of any State. It seems to be admitted by Mr. Stevenson, and the law and practice of nations are doubtless in accordance with his admission, that a cruiser would be justified in *visiting* a ship which was suspected of being piratical. In this case the commander would act at his peril, and his visit must be limited to the precise object of inquiry. It has been suggested that this right of visitation grows out of the fact that piracy is an offence against the law of nations ; but it is submitted that it stands upon the more intelligible rule above mentioned. The pirate is liable to capture, provided the suspicions with regard to his character prove to be well founded ; and the cruiser is justified, by the principles of public law, in making such a visitation as will enable him to determine his true character. If it were not so, the law of nations, which has set a mark upon him, and pointed at him the finger of the world, would be little better than a dead letter.

Mr. Stevenson seems to have felt the weight of this analogy in the present case, which he has endeavored to extract from its influence. He argues that the slave trade is not piracy by the law of nations, and that, therefore, no right of visitation exists in order to suppress it. But this is a wrong issue. It is not necessary to show that the slave trade is contrary to the law of nations. It will be a sufficient justification of a cruiser, if he has a right to capture the suspected ship, supposing his suspicions well founded. To this right of capture the right of inquiry is ancillary. Now it will be conceded that, in pursuance of certain treaties whereto England, France, Spain, and Portugal are parties, the legally commissioned cruisers of these nations are empowered to capture all ships belonging to subjects of either of these nations, which shall be found engaged in the slave trade. Here is the right to capture ; and inseparable from it, in all cases of well founded suspicion, is the right of *inquiry*, in order to ascertain whether the capture would be justifiable ; that is, whether, among other things, the ship in reality belongs to subjects of the nations above mentioned.

And it can make no difference with regard to the exercise of this right, simply to ascertain the true nationality of the ship, that the United States are not a party to the treaties, securing to certain nations what is called a mutual right of search. By these treaties the power is given not merely to verify by inquiry the genuineness of every flag, but also a right to capture as prize all ships engaged in the slave trade, and belonging to subjects of these nations. This right the United States have refused to concede, on grounds which it is difficult to understand, and which, in the eyes of the world, throw a painful suspicion on the sincerity of their opposition to the slave trade. Still, in refusing this concession they are justified by the law of nations. But while they decline to give to any foreign Government the right to capture ships belonging to our citizens, they cannot be allowed to withdraw themselves from the operation of the general principles of the law of nations, which secure, under careful restrictions, and in cases of well-founded suspicion, the right to all legally commissioned cruisers to *inquire* into the liability of a ship to capture.

If we have not greatly erred with regard to the true foundations of this right of inquiry, it does not find its support, as Lord Palmerston and Lord Aberdeen seem to have contended, and as the President, in impugning it, has stated, on the necessity for its existence, in order to carry into execution treaties to which the United States have refused to become parties. It is true that these treaties produce the occasion for its exercise. But they do not create the right. This is of higher origin than the stipulations of any modern treaty. It is inherent in the nature of things. It is a part of those vital principles which help to confirm the peace of the world. And though, perhaps, it has never before been practically applied in this way, yet there can be no doubt that, in point of principle, it must always have existed—*tanquam gladius in vagina reconditus*—in the great armory of the rights of nations, only waiting the proper occasion for its exercise.

The question we have considered is one of several now agitated between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States—all of them, in the heated imaginations of many persons, bristling with war. So far as appears from the correspondence already published, and the language of the President, our country, in the present matter, seems to be clearly in the wrong. There is, however, another question between the two Governments, wherein the United States are as clearly in the right. We ask Great Britain to do justice to us. This should teach us to render justice. Let us, then, set the example among nations of acknowledging our error. Here will be no sacrifice of national honor, but a great glory rather. So may the sinister forebodings of war be hushed, and our testimony be recorded in favor of peace.

C. S.

To THE preceding article a gentleman from Vermont, in a letter to a member of Congress, makes reply, and, as it is important that this question of a mutual, and qualified, and limited right of search, should be thoroughly examined and understood, we give the following extracts from this reply :

As an American citizen, I should have expected that Mr. S. would have looked at some of the arguments put forth during the administrations

of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, in opposition to it, and then fairly stated them, to have enabled the American public to come to an enlightened decision on the subject. If I understand him right, his proposition is, that there can be no danger in granting to Great Britain the right of search under certain limitations. This may be true, provided we could confine the naval officers of Great Britain within those limitations; but, once grant the right, what means have we of restraining the British naval officers from an arbitrary abuse of the granted power? Mr. S. says that the officers can be punished; but *can*, and *will*, in practice, have very different meanings. Will he be pleased to point out a single instance in which the British Government have punished a British officer for the most outrageous violation of this claimed right of search? I presume that no American will pretend to assert that the sovereignty of our country was not most grossly violated by Admiral Berkely in enforcing this pretended right of search against an American frigate. Was he punished?

He was rewarded by being promoted from an inferior to a superior rank; and by being placed in command of the second squadron, in full dignity, in the British service. Was there ever a British officer ordered for boarding our vessels, examining our seamen, tearing up the papers of the most able-bodied men in presence of the captains, mates, and crew, and then forcibly taking the seamen aboard their men-of-war, and there keeping them to fight their battles? I defy Mr. S. or any one else to point out a solitary instance in which an officer has been cashiered, or even censured, for this insult to the national flag, and this violation of the rights of American citizens. I was not at all surprised that Sir William Scott, "in one of his admirable judgments," should assert this belligerent right of search in its greatest latitude; and "that it naturally carries with it all the means necessary to its exercise," and that "any injuries that may casually arise to property or persons of the neutral ship, are to be regarded as misfortunes, to be borne where they fall, and carrying with them no personal liabilities." Now let us see the consequences in practice that resulted from this "admirable judgment." Why, that hundreds of American vessels were sent into British ports, because British commanders chose to suspect them; and after feeling proctors and encountering other expenses incident to a trial, it being found that there was no just cause of condemnation, the vessel and cargo were released, mostly accompanied with the declaration that, as there was just ground of suspicion, the vessels and cargoes should be liable for the costs of court; which, with port charges, light money, &c., generally amounted to from one hundred to five hundred pounds sterling, besides sailors' wages, expense of provisions, demurrage, and the much more serious injury of the loss of a good market. Thousands of sailors, too, were impressed, upon suspicion of their being Englishmen, for the very conclusive reason that they spoke the English language, and were able-bodied men; and these impressed Americans were detained in the service until our war of 1812, when they were sent to English prisons, because they refused to fight against their own country, and were there detained as prisoners of war. In this same "admirable judgment" it is likewise broadly asserted that the British belligerent may overhaul the papers of the neutral, examine her cargo to determine whether it is contraband of war, or enemies' property; and any damage that may ensue from this detention and breaking out of

the cargo does not involve the cruiser in any trespass or wrong, or in any liability to costs and damage; and, by way of a rhetorical flourish, a proviso is added, "if it is done with prudence and with as little harshness as possible." It follows that if a British commander chooses to suspect that there are twenty barrels of tar, or twenty barrels of gunpowder, or twenty cannon, at the bottom of the hold of a vessel of five hundred tons, he will have the right to break out as much of the cargo as he chooses, and, after he finds nothing contraband, leave the vessel to her fate with probably a crew shortened by two or three impressed sailors, to restow the cargo in the best way they can; and that if the American neutral is lost or cast away in consequence of not being able properly to restow the cargo, owing to her being thus short-handed, why this "admirable judgment" asserts that the British commander is not to be liable for the damages, because the British commander had a right to search if there was cause of suspicion, of which cause of suspicion he is to be the sole judge. From this we are to infer that the ship's papers are to afford no evidence whatever, although it is well known that a manifest of a ship's outward cargo is exhibited at our custom-house, there to be sworn to, and that a clearance is given in conformity therewith; that bills of lading are to be made out specifying every article of merchandize on board the vessel, and that any false representation in regard to the cargo at an insurance office would vitiate the policy. The national character of the ship upon the high seas is sustained upon no better or higher evidence than the national character of the cargo, both being signed and countersigned by the same custom-house officers; in addition to which the national character, quantity and quality of the cargo are invariably sworn to, in a time of war, before a notary public, and usually accompanied with certificates from the belligerent Consuls; and all this testimony is to have no weight against the suspicions of any of her Britannic Majesty's commanders, nor are they to be liable for any damages for any search they may choose to institute, in utter disregard of those documents. When it is recollected that the hope of prize money is always urging on the commanders of cruising vessels to the most arbitrary and unjustifiable acts in executing this pretended right of search, one is appalled that a man of talent, as Sir William Scott was well known to be, should countenance, by such an argument, a set of men who are well known not to be very scrupulous in perpetrating the most outrageous acts towards neutral nations. Mr. C. S. talks much about the law of nations in connection with the British Courts of Admiralty, intending to have it understood, I suppose, that those courts are regulated or governed by the law of nations in their decisions. So far from this, it is well known to all the world who know any thing of a British Court of Admiralty, that it is neither governed by the laws of God nor by the law of nations. It is purely a political court, and is governed in all its decisions by orders in Council, or is regulated in its decisions by the political interests indicated by the Ministry. Was any proof of this fact necessary, two or three are within my recollection which stand out in bold relief. The first is, the order of Council of the 6th November, 1793, directing the capture of all vessels bound to or from the French West India Islands, which I adverted to in my last. No intimation of such an order in Council was given to the American Minister resident in London, nor was published in the London Gazette, through which pa-

per official documents of this kind are usually promulgated ; and the first knowledge that our government obtained of it was from the West Indies, Sir John Jarvis, the British Admiral on that station, having exhibited the order in Council in the British Courts of Admiralty in the West Indies, as authority for their condemning the vessels he captured under it ; and those courts accordingly condemned them, I think, to the tune of two hundred and ninety-four.

The next order in Council which I shall quote was that of eighteen hundred and five or six, blockading the coast of France, Belgium and Holland, from Brest to the Elbe. Now, by the law of nations, no port can be legally blockaded unless there is a sufficient force before it to prevent all ingress and egress. At the time of issuing this order in Council, there was not a stationary force kept up before any port on this whole line of coast, except Brest ; and yet our vessels, for attempting to enter Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam, or Amsterdam, or coming from them, were captured and condemned.

The next to which I shall allude was the order of Council, I think, of the next year, directing the capture of all vessels bound to an enemy's port that had not first touched at a British port, paid duties there, and taken a clearance from thence ; and many vessels were likewise captured under this order in Council.

Here are some precious specimens of the attention that is paid to the law of nations in the decisions of the British Admiralty Courts. Yet Mr. S. makes a great parade about the law of nations, intending to make his readers believe that the law of nations was the rule of the Admiralty decisions. I could point out many more instances of the utter contempt which the British Government have shown for the law of nations, in the course of their maritime warfares. But Mr. S. thinks that, under certain limitations and restrictions, this right of search may be safely granted to the British cruisers. To judge with any tolerable correctness of the probable result of any concession of this kind, one must clearly understand the intention, interest, feeling and spirit of the party to whom its execution is to be intrusted. If we were to place a dirk and pair of pistols in the hands of a Quaker, we might fairly conclude that he would not make an improper use of them ; but place the same instruments in the hands of a bravo, the probable consequence would be that he would dirk or shoot the first man against whom he had a resentment, or whose property he wished to possess. We all know the deep spirit of jealousy with which the British nation view the rivalry of any other people in any branch of commerce. It is equally well known that her naval officers are strongly imbued with this feeling, and that this spirit of supremacy has been encouraged by their naval song of " Britannia rules the waves," and others, and by the motto of their naval chronicle, which modestly declared that no ship on the ocean sails but by England's permission, until those naval officers believe that no other flags have rights on the ocean but their own ; and generally treat them as interlopers or marauders who are interfering with the rightful claims of Great Britain to an exclusive commerce.

To men who are deeply impressed with this spirit, Mr. S. would leave the unprotected merchantmen of the United States, and trust to their sense of justice and forbearance to execute this delicate right of search.

The writer of the preceding thinks it far better to send fast sailing

armed vessels to the African coast, to carry into effect our own laws for the suppression of the slave trade, without interfering with the policy of others, or allowing any attempt to violate our own maritime rights. It should be recollected that in 1823, the then Secretary of State of the United States, (the Hon. John Quincy Adams,) under a resolution of the House of Representatives almost unanimously adopted, requesting "the President of the United States to enter upon and to prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient, for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world," engaged in an able correspondence with Mr. Canning, on the subject of a mutual right of search for the suppression of this traffic, and finally transmitted to our Minister in England, Mr. Rush, the draft of a convention to which the Government of the United States was willing to become a party. We submit the following passage from the letter of Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush :

"We have declared the slave trade, so far as it may be pursued by citizens of the United States, piracy ; and, as such, made it punishable with death. The resolution of the House of Representatives recommends negotiation, to obtain the consent of the civilized world to recognize it as piracy, under the law of nations. One of the properties of that description of piracies is, that those who are guilty of it may be taken upon the high seas, and tried by the courts of every nation. But by the prevailing *customary* law, they are tried only by the tribunals of the nation to which the vessel belongs in which the piracy was committed. The crime itself has been, however, in modern times, of so rare occurrence, that there is no uniformity in the laws of the European nations with regard to this point, of which we have had remarkable and decisive proof within these five years, in the case of piracy and murder, committed on board the schooner *Plattsburg*, a merchant vessel of the United States. Nearly the whole of her crew were implicated in the crime, which was committed on the high seas. They carried the vessel into Christiansand, Norway, there abandoned her, and dispersed ; three of them were taken up in Denmark, one in Sweden, one at Dantzic, in Prussia, and one in France. Those taken up in Denmark and in Sweden were delivered up to the officers of the United States, brought to this country, tried, convicted and executed. The man taken at Dantzic, was, by consent of the Prussian Government, sent to *Elseneur*, and there confronted with those taken in Denmark. The evidence against him on the examination was decisive ; but, as he persisted in the refusal to *confess* his guilt, the Prussian Government, bound by an established maxim in their municipal law, declined either to deliver him up, or to try him themselves, but sent him back to Dantzic, there to remain imprisoned for life. The French Government, upon advisement of the highest judicial authority of the kingdom, declined, also, either to try the man taken up there, or to deliver him up, unless upon proof of his guilt being produced against him, at the place where he was confined ; with which condition, it not having been in our power to

comply, the man remained there, also in prison, presumably for life. From these incidents it is apparent that there is no uniformity in the modes of trial, to which piracy, by the law of nations, is subjected in different European countries; but that the trial itself is considered as the right and duty only of the nation to which the vessel belongs, on board of which the piracy was committed. This was, however, a piracy committed on board of a vessel by its own crew. External piracies, or piracies committed by, and from one vessel against another, may be tried by the courts of any country, but are more usually tried by those of the country, whose vessels have been the sufferers of the piracy, as many of the Cuba pirates have been tried in the British West India Islands, and some of them in our courts.

“This principle we should wish to introduce into the system, by which the slave trade should be recognized as piracy under the law of nations; namely, that, although seizable by the officers and authorities of every nation, they should be triable only by the tribunals of the country of the slave trading vessel. This provision is indispensable to guard the innocent navigator against vexatious detentions, and all the evils of arbitrary search. In committing to foreign officers the power, even in a case of conventional piracy, of arresting, confining and delivering over for trial, a citizen of the United States, we feel the necessity of guarding his rights from all abuses, and from the application of any laws of a country other than his own.

“The draft of a convention is herewith enclosed, which, if the British Government should agree to treat upon this subject on the basis of a legislative prohibition of the slave trade by both parties, under the penalties of piracy, you are authorized to propose and to conclude. These articles, however, are not offered to the exclusion of others which may be proposed on the part of the British Government, nor is any one of them, excepting the first, to be insisted upon as indispensable, if others equally adapted to answer their purposes should be proposed. It is only from the consideration of the crime in the character of piracy, that we can admit the visitation of our merchant vessels by foreign officers for any purpose whatever, and in that case only under the most effective responsibility of the officer for the act of visitation itself, and for every thing done under it.

“If the sentiments of the British Government should be averse to the principle of declaring the trade itself, by a legislative act, piratical, you will not propose, or communicate to them, the enclosed project of convention. Its objects, you will distinctly understand, are two-fold: to carry into effect the resolution of the House of Representatives; and to meet, explicitly and fully, the call so earnestly urged by the British Government, that, in declining the proposals pressed by them upon us, of conceding a mutual and qualified right of search, we should offer a substitute, for their consideration. The substitute, by declaring the crime piracy, carries with it the right of search for the pirates, existing in the very nature of the crime. But, to the concession of the right of search, distinct from the denomination of the crime, our objections remain in all their original force.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

IMPORTANT MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

ON Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., a meeting of the citizens of Washington, and of strangers interested in the cause of the American Colonization Society, was held in the Assembly Rooms, when the Rev. Wm. Hawley (one of the Vice Presidents of the Society) was called to the chair. The Secretary of the Society (Mr. Gurley) stated the object of the meeting, and in a speech of some length, urged the importance of arousing the public mind of the country to a sense of the magnitude and benevolence of the scheme of African Colonization. He showed that the earliest and ablest benefactors and advocates of the Society, had regarded this plan as one of great interest to Africa and America, and operating benevolently in all directions, and towards all classes in these two quarters of the world. He showed that these eminent men (Gen. Harper, Mr. Madison, Chief Justice Marshall, and others,) relied not upon private efforts alone, but expected the interposition of the State and General Governments. As long ago as 1824, Gen. Harper made a report on the subject, and among other things said, "this the committee regard as an undertaking strictly and essentially national, in which, consequently, the national resources ought to be employed. The evil to be removed particularly affects, indeed, particular parts of the nation; but affects the rest by its necessary consequences, and is therefore a national evil."—Again, "These reasons have led the Committee to conclude that application ought to be made to the National Government. They are aware that doubts exist, in quarters entitled to the highest respect, about the expediency of making this application at present. But after a careful consideration of that point, they are of opinion, that an immediate application is advisable. The time has come, when the way being found to be practicable, opened and prepared, the National Government may, with propriety, enter on this great career.

"The Committee would also remark, that, although it may be doubted whether, on a subject so vast in its consequences and connections, and so new, Congress will act immediately, this does not, in their opinion, furnish any sufficient reason for delaying the application. Time must be allowed for viewing the subject in all its bearings, for reflection on it maturely, and for public opinion to receive and communicate the proper impulse. Nothing, the Committee apprehend, will tend so effectually to produce and to hasten these desirable results, as full discussions and explanations of the whole subject in Congress, for which the present moment seems particularly favorable.

"On the nature and extent of the aid which it would be proper to ask,

more doubt may exist. But the Committee are of opinion, after much reflection, that Congress ought to be requested to take under its protection the Colony already planted, to make provision for its increase by suitable appropriations of money, and by authorizing the President to make further purchases of land from the natives, as it may be wanted ; to provide for its security, internal and external, by such regulations for its temporary government, as may be deemed advisable, and by authorizing the President to employ a suitable naval force on the coast, as well for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, as for the purpose of impressing the natives with respect for the establishment ; and to make provision for the purchase, from time to time, of suitable territories, on the southwestern coast of Africa, for the establishment of other similar colonies, as fast as they can be formed, with a due regard to the national resources and to the public good."

Allusions were made to the early connection which had existed between the movements of Government to suppress the slave trade and the plantation of our African Colonies ; to the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1819, and the selection by ex-President Monroe of the spot purchased by the Society in Africa as the place of residence for the recaptured Africans, to whom, under that law, he was authorized to extend support and protection, for a time, in that country ; and to the very great advantages derived by the Society, in its early endeavors, from the countenance and assistance of the Government, and subsequently from the visits of our armed vessels to the African coast. It was stated that the abolition of the African slave trade had, from the foundation of the Government, been deemed an object embraced within its legitimate powers ; that Liberia had essentially contributed to suppress this traffic along several hundred miles of coast ; and that it was entirely consistent with our past national policy, as well as demanded by all considerations of justice and humanity, for the Federal Government to extend to this Colony some encouragement and protection. At present the necessity for this was great.

The Secretary adverted to the fact, that it was through the influence of the early memorials addressed to Congress by the Society, that the slave trade had been denounced as piracy by our statute law, and that a comfortable home had been provided for those, who might be released by our cruisers from the horrors of the slave ship. He then offered to the attention of the meeting the written opinions of ex-President Madison and the late Chief Justice Marshall, in 1831, on the general subject, to show that in the view of these great and good men this scheme was no insignificant project, but of a far-reaching and sublime comprehensiveness and dignity. Mr. Madison's words were :

"Many circumstances at the present moment seem to concur in brightening the prospects of the Society, and cherishing the hope that the time will come, when the dreadful calamity which has so long afflicted our country and filled so many with despair, will be gradually removed and by means consistent with justice, peace, and the general satisfaction: thus giving to our country the full enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, and to the world the full benefit of its great example. I never considered the main difficulty of the great work as lying in the deficiency of emancipations, but in an inadequacy of asylums for such a growing mass of population, and in the great expense of removing it to its new home. The spirit of private manumission as the laws may permit and the exiles may consent, is increasing and will increase; and there are sufficient indications that the public authorities in slave-holding States are looking forward to interpositions in different forms that must have a powerful effect. With respect to the new abode for the emigrants, all agree that the choice made by the Society is rendered peculiarly appropriate by considerations which need not be repeated, and if other situations should not be found eligible receptacles for a portion of them, the prospects in Africa seem to be expanding in a highly encouraging degree.

"In contemplating the pecuniary resources needed for the removal of such a number to so great a distance, my thoughts and hopes have been long turned to the rich fund presented in the western lands of the nation, which will soon entirely cease to be under a pledge for another object. The great one in question is truly of a national character, and it is known that distinguished patriots not dwelling in slave-holding States have viewed the object in that light, and would be willing to let the national domain be a resource in effecting it.

"Should it be remarked that the States though all may be interested in relieving our country from the colored population, they are not equally so; it is but fair to recollect, that the sections most to be benefited, are those whose cessions created the fund to be disposed of.

"I am aware of the constitutional obstacle which has presented itself; but if the general will be reconciled to an application of the territorial fund to the removal of the colored population, a grant to Congress of the necessary authority could be carried, with little delay, through the forms of the Constitution."

Chief Justice Marshall said,

"It is undoubtedly of great importance to retain the countenance and protection of the General Government. Some of our cruisers stationed on the coast of Africa would, at the same time, interrupt the slave trade—a horrid traffic detested by all good men, and would protect the vessels and commerce of the Colony from pirates who infect those seas. The power of the government to afford this aid is not, I believe, contested. I regret that its power to grant pecuniary aid is not equally free from question. On this subject I have always thought, and still think, that the proposition made by Mr. King,* in the Senate, is the most unexceptionable and the most effective that can be devised.

"The fund would probably operate as rapidly as would be desirable, when we take into view the other resources which might come in aid of it, and its application would be, perhaps, less exposed to those constitutional objections which are made in the south than the application of money drawn from the Treasury and raised by taxes. The lands are the property of the United States, and have heretofore been disposed of by the government under the idea of absolute ownership."

"The removal of our colored population is, I think, a common object, by no means confined to the slave States, although they are more immediately interested in it. The whole Union would be strengthened by it, and relieved from a danger, whose extent can scarcely be estimated. It lessens very much in my estimation, the objection in a political view to the application of this ample fund, that our lands are becoming an object for which the States are to scramble, and which threatens to sow the seeds of discord among us, instead of being what they might be—a source of national wealth."

* Resolution, submitted to the Senate of the United States, by the Hon. Rufus King, of New York, February 18th, 1825.

Resolved, That as soon as the portion of the existing funded debt of the United States, for the payment of which the public land of the United States is pledged, shall have been paid off, then and thenceforth, the whole of the public land of the United States, with the nett proceeds of all future sales thereof, shall constitute or form a fund, which is hereby appropriated, and the faith of the United States is pledged, that the said fund shall be inviolably applied to aid the emancipation of such slaves, within any of the United States, and aid the removal of slaves, and the removal of such free people of color in any of the said States, as by the laws of the States respectively, may be allowed to be emancipated, or removed to any territory or country without the limits of the United States of America.

Mr. Gurley then defended the general principles and purposes of the Society, and enforced its claims as philanthropic, in an enlarged sense, to our sympathies, exertions, to the confidence of all friends of the colored race, and of the Union. But we do not give even a sketch of the speech.

Mr. Gurley submitted the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the time has arrived when all the friends of the American Colonization Society should redouble their exertions, and increase greatly its influence and resources.

Resolved, That the deep, extensive and appalling miseries of Africa, arising from ignorance, barbarism, superstition and the slave trade, so destructive of her vital interests, and annually of the liberties and lives of half a million of her inhabitants, should be compassionated and relieved by the combined efforts of the whole Christian world.

Resolved, That the colonization of the free people of color of the United States, and of such as may become free, with their own consent, in Africa, promises great benefits to them and their posterity, and is fraught with blessings of incalculable value to the African race.

Resolved, That to prosecute this scheme in a manner worthy of its importance, or the character of this country, large pecuniary resources are indispensable, and while the appeal should still be made in its behalf to humanity and to the various sources of Christian charity, some degree of protection and aid should be sought for our African settlements from the State Legislatures and the General Government.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African slave trade has, from the very origin of our National Government, been regarded as an object embraced within its legitimate powers ; and since the success of the Colony of Liberia has powerfully contributed and must more powerfully contribute to the suppression of this trade, and since at this moment the necessities of this infant Colony, and its exposure to severe commercial restrictions, if not to subjection or annihilation, through the interfering policy of other nations, call upon us to withhold no encouragement and support which it is possible for us to extend to it, our fellow citizens universally be earnestly invited to solicit, by memorials, such aid from their respective States, and such interposition and assistance from Congress, as they may judge it expedient to grant.

Resolved, That the several State Colonization Societies, and other auxiliary associations, be requested to take into immediate consideration the pecuniary wants of the Society, (especially arising from the importance of its being forthwith enabled to convey and settle in Africa from eighty to eighty-five slaves, of the very best character, offered for colonization by a single citizen of Louisiana,) and that the clergy of every name be invited to take up collections annually, on or about the 4th of July, for the Society.

Resolved, That a committee be now appointed to confer with gentlemen in Congress who may regard favorably the object of the American Colonization Society, and especially to make arrangements for a public meeting or convention of the friends of this Society, not only of this District, but other regions of the country, to be held in this city at such time as the committee may judge best, in order to adopt the best measures to awaken the mind of the nation to a sense of the importance of the cause, and suggest the best means of prosecuting it with energy adequate to its importance and to full and complete success.

On motion of the Hon. E. Whittlesey, the resolutions were read, and the question upon them taken separately. On the reading of the third resolution, Mr. Whittlesey, rose, and, in a brief but very impressive manner, bore testimony to the improvement, good order, intelligence, and religion which marked the character of the colonists of Liberia. He apprehended no special obstacle to the progress of the scheme would be found in the African climate ; stated that the ratio of deaths had been fewer the last year than in some of our own cities ; that he felt assured it was for the best interests of our colored population to occupy and subdue by their industry that vast and most productive country. He thought the time had arrived when efforts

were required to excite the benevolence of the whole nation in behalf of the Society, and when the States and General Government should be invited to extend to our African settlements some degree of favor and support.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

On motion of M. St. Clair Clarke, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published.

WM. HAWLEY, *Chairman.*

LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

THE following letter is from an active and intelligent young man of color, who recently emigrated to the Colony. He was from Hartford, Connecticut. It gives his early impressions of the country.

MONROVIA, *December, 21st, 1841.*

DEAR SIR: It is with pleasure I write to you from this place. I am well, and hope these few lines will find you and all the family the same.

We had a voyage of fifty-two days—we experienced calms which were the means of detaining us. On the voyage I was very sick most of the way, but since my arrival in this country my health has improved very much, and all the produce of the country is suited to my taste. I like the country very much, and I would not exchange it for America, notwithstanding we do not have some things to enjoy which you have there. This is the land for the colored man in all circumstances of life. The farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, all stand on one equal footing here.

But when I say all men, I would not encourage the idler to emigrate, for the fact is, a man cannot get a living here without working at something; nor would I encourage a man who will drink rum.

I intend to remain here if the Lord will. I choose this for my home before any other country, and I think I can do good in the Colony in three ways, if my health is spared, and I have the means. First, I can farm; next, I can teach; thirdly I can do joiner's work if I can have the tools, for which I must look to America. I wish, sir, if you please, that you would send me a chest of joiner's tools of every sort. I have one more request to make, that is, for some nails for shingles, 8 and 10's, also 20's, for framing houses and roofing. But, sir, I leave it to yourself to say whether these things can be sent; and if so, when it will be convenient to send them.

Sir, you may wish to know how you will be reimbursed for what I wish to have sent, but you will please say whether you would be willing to take Palm oil and Camwood, in return. I mention these two articles, for they are the chief currency of the coast. Please write me respecting this.

I wish to say that I am going to Edina, and from there to Bexley. I expect to commence farming as soon as I am permitted. In the rainy season, I shall try to teach, for no one can then work out of doors to any amount, therefore the time must be spent in work of improvement. Please remember me to your family. I wish they could see the beauties of this country. Please, sir, pardon my boldness.

Your humble servant,

GEORGE L. SEYMOUR.

ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq.

THE REV. ANDREW A. SHANNON.

LEGACY TO THE SOCIETY.

THE Republican Banner, printed at Madison, Indiana, contains an obituary notice of this very faithful and much respected minister of Christ, who died at Shelbyville, Ky., February 1st, 1842. Mr. Shannon was a native of Lancaster, Pa., licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Hanover, Va., in 1808, settled until 1819 in Fredericktown, Va., and subsequently resided at Shelbyville to the close of his life.

"During a considerable portion of his residence in Shelbyville, he taught either the public Seminary or a private school; and from this service he derived almost his entire support.

"As a general scholar Mr. S. was highly reputable; in some branches he greatly excelled. Beyond doubt he was among the most accurate and critical Latin scholars in the State. To the truth of this his numerous pupils can attest.

"In his mode of preaching, Mr. S. was mild and persuasive; and though his attractions might have been less than some, his repulsions were much less than others.

"During his protracted illness, (his disease was asthma, from which he suffered exceedingly,) the writer was intimately and thoroughly acquainted with the exercises of his mind. The exhibitions of his feelings, during this season, were strictly characteristic. He seemed unwilling to attract the attention of even his dearest friends and brethren to himself. What was learned, was rather by inference than from declaration. He often spoke of the foundation of his confidence, but rarely, directly of his hopes. He dwelt mostly on the sovereignty of God, as a reason for submission to his dispensations, and his ample provision for the guilty, as the basis for trust in his grace."

"It may not be improper," says the Editor of the Banner, "that we should say that Mr. S. in the disposition which he made of his estate (which was worth perhaps some six thousand dollars) evinced his attachment to those objects of benevolence which he had delighted while living to cherish and advance; the whole, after deducting some eight hundred dollars in specific legacies being devised to the following objects, to wit: \$1000, to the transportation and colonization in Liberia of five negroes emancipated by him some seven years since; \$100 to the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia. The remainder of his estate to be divided equally between the American Colonization Society, the American Bible Society, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions."

DEATH OF THE REV. GEO. M'ELROY.

THIS estimable minister and devoted friend to Africa, died, recently, near Natchez, Mississippi. The Elders and Deacons of his church in Winchester, Kentucky, express (in the Protestant Herald, published at Bardstown, Kentucky,) their sincere grief "for the loss of an esteemed pastor, an endeared friend, and a faithful brother, and their unfeigned sympathy for his surviving relatives and friends."

Some years since Mr. M'ELROY, accompanied a body of emigrants from Kentucky to Liberia, and subsequently labored with zeal and success to promote the cause of Colonization. He evinced a very disinterested and ardent desire to promote the interests of Africa and her children, and did much, we believe, to strengthen the attachment of his fellow citizens of Kentucky to a scheme which he had seen practically developed in Liberia. Thus our friends depart. But from the high abodes of the pure and just, we doubt not, they will look down with delight and witness the growth of civilization and the ever-blooming virtues, in a region just reclaimed from barbarism and brought within the enclosures of law, liberty and Christianity.

CONTEMPLATED EXPEDITIONS.

THIRTEEN free persons of color, from the State of Illinois, are now in Norfolk, waiting to embark for Liberia, and a very interesting company are on their way from Tennessee to that port. They are accompanied by Mr. L. C. Walker, Agent of the Society, and by Mr. Z. Harris, a citizen of Liberia, who so distinguished himself in the defence of the Missionary Station at Heddington.

The Society is compelled to ask the assistance of all its friends. The fine body of people in Louisiana, offered their liberty by a philanthropic gentleman of that State, and who have been trained up and educated by him for freedom, will be ready to embark in May. We are aware that to raise funds, at this time, even for the best objects, is difficult, *but if our friends throughout the Union would each contribute one dollar to our Treasury, the wants of the Society would be supplied. To THEE reader, we make our appeal*

THE French have blockaded the river Noonez in consequence of aggressions on the persons and property of merchants at that place. They are determined to compel the king of the country to make satisfaction for past injuries, and bind himself to good conduct for the future.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the *Pennsylvania State Colonization Society*,
from January 27th, to March 27th, 1842, inclusive.

From a female friend at Churchtown,	3 00
" A. McIntyr, Esq., 4th annual subscription of	100 00
" Dr. H. L. Hodge,	50 00
" Friends at Bedford, per R. McGlathery, Esq.	16 50
" Presbyterian Church, Pequa, per J. Buyers, Treasurer, per the hands of Messrs. McFarland & Co.,	5 00
<i>Wilmington, Del.</i> , per Paul T. Jones, Esq. as follows :	
From a Ladies' Colonization Society \$19, Mrs. L. H. H. Porter \$3, Mrs. Judge Hall and Mrs. Hilleyard, each \$1,	24 00
From J. Emmet, Esq., annual subscription for 1842,	5 00
" Wm. S. Martin and R. P. King, each \$5,	10 00
<i>West Greenville</i> , per S. Goodwin, Esq., as follows :	
From Dr. H. H. D. Cossett and Adam Seiple, each \$2, John Moore, Jonathan Long, F. R. Sill, Rev. P. Siser, each \$1,	8 00
" Alexander Henry, Esq., donation,	50 00
" Jefferson Colonization Society, L. & F. G. Bailey, \$20, T. Colver \$5, A. Wilkins \$2, A French traveller, A. D. D. \$1; Noblestown Col. Society, per J. Snodgrass, Esq., \$1 50; East Liberty Presbyterian Congregation, \$17 25, per G. R. White, Esq.,	46 75
" Rev. James Fleming, Union Presbyterian Church, West Union, Va., per C. M. Reed, Esq.,	20 25
Collected by Rev. John B. Pinney, General Agent :	
<i>Burlington</i> , S. Bradford \$5, Miss C. Watson, Prof. J. Griscom and Mr. Jones, each \$2, Mr. Powell \$1 50, M. Smith, Mr. Aikman, Major Allen, Rev. J. E. Wenck, and cash, each \$1,	17 50
<i>Trenton</i> , Mr. Fenton,	6 00
<i>Lancaster</i> , Rev. Mr. Glassner and Miss Bryan, each \$2, various small donations, \$6 25,	10 25
<i>Carlisle</i> , J. B. Parker, F. Watts, G. A. Lyon Dr. Finley, J. Hamilton, each \$5, W. H. Allen and J. McClintock, each \$2 50, M. Caldwell, A. Blair, G. Metzger, M. Holmes and S. W. Gibson, each \$2, Mr. Bidler, R. Irvine, J. V. E. Thom and S. Wumdenlat, each \$1,	44 00
<i>Harrisburg</i> , a Friend and Mr. Allison, each \$5, B. Parke, Mr. Alricks, A. Alricks and Mrs. Geiger, each \$3, A. Graydon \$2 50, Wallace McWilliams and Esq. Haldeman, each \$2, Collection \$23 61,	52 11

Total, \$468 86

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the American Colonization Society from 24th
February, to 25th March, 1842.**

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Per Capt. Geo. Barker, Agent.		
Francistown, D. Fuller, \$5, Peggy Fuller, D. Fuller, jr., each \$1 50,		
Mrs. Fuller \$1.	9 00	9 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Northampton, Remitted by L. Strong, on account of the Legacy of the late Rev. J. L. Pomroy,	250 00	
Charlestown, T. Marshall, Treasurer Colonization Society,	200 00	450 00

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol, Mrs. M. A. DeWolf, per Hon. J. L. Tillinghast,	5 00	5 00
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MICHIGAN.

Detroit, John Owen,	10 00	10 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, Lt. Webster, U. S. army, per Dr. Lindsly,	5 00	5 00
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VIRGINIA.

Leesburg, St. James Church, per Rev. E. R. Lippett,	7 00	
Arlington, Mrs. Geo. W. P. Custis, per Rev. R. R. Gurley,	10 00	
Brickland, John C. Blackwell, his annual subscription of \$10 for 1841 and 1842,	20 00	
Fluvanna, John H. Cocke, jr., his annual subscription,	100 00	
King George, Younger Johnson do.	10 00	147 00

OHIO.

Cincinnati, Judge Burnett, his annual contribution,	100 00	
Granville, Sereno Wright, his annual contribution, per Hon. J. Mathiot,	10 00	110 00

Total Contributions, \$736 00

FOR REPOSITORY.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Brighton, L. Baldwin, J. B. Mason, J. Field; Brookline, Dea. Thos. Griggs, S. A. Robinson, S. Craft, each \$1 50, for 1842,	9 00	
Springfield.—Mrs. E. A. Peabody, for 1842, \$2,	2 00	
VERMONT.—Bennington, L. Patchin, for 1842,	1 50	
NEW YORK.—Manlius, D. Weston, to May, 1843, \$2; Mexico, Rev. R. Whit- ing, to January 1843, \$3; Caroline, Dr. Jos. Speed, to September, 1842, \$1,	6 00	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Alexandria, Capt. W. Morrill, for 1842,	2 00	
VIRGINIA.—Brickland, S. C. Blackwell,	2 00	
NORTH CAROLINA.—Haggville, V. Bennehan, for 1842,	1 50	
TENNESSEE.—Clarksville, Judge Martin, for 1841,	2 00	
KENTUCKY.—New Castle, W. H. Allen, for 1842,	2 00	
ILLINOIS.—Sparta, R. G. Shannon, for Col. Soc. \$11,—less 40 per cent. dis- count on remittance, \$4 40,	6 60	

For Repository, \$34 60
Total Contributions, 736 00

Total, \$770 60

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1842.

[NO. 7.]

AFRICA.

THE GREAT MOVEMENTS.

A WIDE and brightening prospect is opening before the descendants of Africa, within her own limits and throughout the world. The views of the earliest friends and benefactors of the American Colonization Society are becoming fully developed, and producing the greatest and most surprising movements of the age. The letter of General Robert Goodloe Harper, copious extracts from which we design soon to publish, dated August 20th, 1817, and addressed to Elias B. Caldwell, Esq., first Secretary of the American Colonization Society, remains an evidence of very remarkable sagacity and comprehensiveness of mind. That eminent man clearly foresaw the vast extent of good, which the system of African Colonization, aided by the power and patronage of the States and Federal Government, must confer upon every class and condition of the African race. No sooner had the American Colonization Society risen into existence, than a Committee was appointed, composed of ELIAS B. CALDWELL, JOHN RANDOLPH, RICHARD RUSH, WALTER JONES, FRANCIS S. KEY, ROBERT WRIGHT, and JOHN PETER, "*to present a respectful memorial to Congress, requesting them to adopt such measures as may be thought most advisable for procuring a territory in Africa or elsewhere, suitable for the colonization of the free people of color.*"

In the opening of the very able and eloquent memorial presented by these gentlemen, the 14th of January, 1817, they say, "that your memorialists are delegated by a numerous and highly respectable association of their fellow citizens, recently organized at the seat of Government, to solicit Congress to aid with the power, the patronage and the resources of the country, the great and beneficial object of their institution; an

object deemed worthy of the earnest attention, and of the strenuous and persevering exertions, as well of every patriot, in whatever condition of life, as of every enlightened, philanthropic, and practical statesman.'"

The memorial (which we should be glad to give entire,) after being read and ordered to be printed, was referred to the Committee on the slave trade, Messrs. PICKERING, COMSTOCK, CONDUCT, TAGGART, CILLY and STOCKS, who, at the close of a lucid report altogether favorable to the prayer of the petitioners, submitted the following resolution, upon which we believe there was no definite action :

"Joint resolution for abolishing the traffic in slaves, and the colonization of the free people of color of the United States, February 11, 1817. Read and committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to consult and negotiate with all the Governments where ministers of the United States are, or shall be accredited, on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the traffic in slaves. And, also, to enter into a Convention with the Government of Great Britain for receiving into the Colony of Sierra Leone, such of the free people of color of the United States, as with their own consent, shall be carried thither, stipulating such terms as shall be most beneficial to the colonists, while it promotes the peaceful interests of Great Britain and the United States. And should the proposition not be accepted, then to obtain from Great Britain and the other maritime powers, a stipulation, or a formal declaration to the same effect, guaranteeing a permanent neutrality for any Colony of free people of color, which at the expense and under the auspices of the United States, shall be established on the African coast.

"Resolved, That adequate provision shall hereafter be made to defray any necessary expenses which may be incurred in carrying the preceding resolution into effect."

A second memorial, was addressed at its next session, in 1818, by the Managers of the American Colonization Society, to Congress, and the Committee to whom it was referred, in their excellent report, allude with pleasure to the fact that "Spain and Portugal had at length concurred in that just and humane policy [in regard to the slave trade,] of the United States, which great Britain was the first to imitate, and which by her liberal and unremitting zeal, she had successfully extended throughout the civilized world." They observe, "the memorialists propose to attain the noblest end which benevolence can conceive, by temperate and practicable means."

"As preliminary to their success, and in anticipation of the acts of Government, they have, at considerable expense, sent out agents to explore the coast of Africa, and to select a seat for their contemplated Colony. * *

"This success cannot be complete, until the object of the memorialists shall have received the sanction, and their efforts the aid of the Federal Government. If their memorial does not furnish sufficient ground for the

interposition of the national legislature, in their behalf, it appears to your Committee, that the resolution of Virginia,* which they beg leave to subjoin to this report, subsequently sustained by a similar resolution of Maryland† and Tennessee,‡ unquestionably do so.

“Whether a treaty for the territory of the proposed Colony is to be opened with the native tribes of Africa, or with the European Governments which claim certain portions of the shores of that Continent, it is by the authority of the United States alone, that such negotiation can be effected.

“The several States, having, by the adoption of the Federal Constitution surrendered the power of negotiation to the General Government, have an undoubted right to claim the exercise of that sovereign authority for their benefit, whenever it can be exerted consistently with the welfare of the United States.

“Your Committee cannot forbear to add another, to their view, solemn consideration, as an inducement for the exercise of this authority in the manner proposed by the General Assembly of Virginia. The act of Congress which interdicts the African slave trade, and subjects the citizens of the United States who engage in its prosecution to merited punishment, has left the unfortunate beings, whom the violations of this law are daily

** Resolution passed by the Legislature of Virginia, 23d December, 1816.*

“WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Virginia have repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum, beyond the limits of the United States, for such persons of color as had been, or might be emancipated under the laws of this Commonwealth; but have hitherto found all their efforts for the accomplishment of this desirable purpose frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success;—they now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have concurred with the government of the United States in abolishing the African slave trade, (a traffic which this Commonwealth both before and since the Revolution, zealously sought to terminate,) to renew this effort, and do, therefore, *Resolve*, That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory upon the coast of Africa, or upon the shore of the North Pacific, or at some other place, not within any of the States, or territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of color as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may hereafter be emancipated within this Commonwealth; and that the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President of the United States in the attainment of the above object: *Provided*, that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory, shall be obligatory upon this Commonwealth, until ratified by the Legislature.”

† Resolution passed unanimously by the Legislature of Maryland.

“By the House of Delegates, January 26, 1818.

“*Resolved unanimously*, That the Governor be requested to communicate to the President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, the opinion of this General Assembly, that a wise and provident policy suggests the expediency, on the part of our national government, of procuring, through negotiation, by cession or purchase, a tract of country on the Western coast of Africa for the colonization of the free people of color of the United States.”

‡ Resolution passed by the Legislature of Tennessee.

“*Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the Senators in Congress from this State be, and they are hereby instructed, and that the Representatives be, and they are hereby requested, to give to the government of the United States, any aid in their power, in devising and carrying into effect, a plan which may have for its object the colonizing, in some distant country, the free people of color who are within the limits of the United States, or within the limits of any of their territories.”

eastings upon the American shore, to the separate provisions of the respective states within whose jurisdiction they may chance to be found.

“To say nothing of the abstract propriety of transferring such an authority over the persons and liberty of these foreigners from the national to the State legislatures, entertaining no apprehension that Congress will be rendered thereby accessary to any act of cruelty or inhumanity; it must be yet apparent, that the individual States have a right to require the aid now sought to be obtained from the General Government, in order to enable themselves to discharge the trust reposed in them, without a violation of their local policy, or injustice to those unfortunate Africans, placed at their disposal, by the laws of the United States.”

In concluding their report, the Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution :

“*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to take such measures as he may deem proper, to ascertain whether a suitable territory can be procured on the coast of Africa, for colonizing such of the free people of color of the United States as may be willing to avail themselves of such an asylum, *and to enter into such negotiation with the native tribes of Africa, or with one or more of the Governments of Europe as may be necessary to obtain such territory*, and to secure to the contemplated Colony every advantage which he may deem essential to its future independence and prosperity.”

Our country and humanity are indebted to the American Colonization Society, and especially to the exertions of one of its earliest and ablest friends, Hon. C. F. Mercer, then in Congress, for the act of March 3, 1819, by which the power, that had, under the act of the 2d of March, 1807, been assumed, by one of the southern States, of selling for the benefit of the State, any slaves brought into it in violation of the laws of the United States, was forever revoked, *and the President of the United States authorized to restore them to their country and make all necessary provision for their security, comfort and happiness.* “This act,” say the Managers of the Society in their third Report, “by supplying the defects of pre-existing laws, and imposing new restraints upon a cruel and disgraceful traffic, shed a ray of light dear to humanity, on the expiring moments of the 15th Congress, and elevated the American character in the estimation of the world.”

Nor should it be forgotten, that it was the American Colonization Society which first urged upon Congress, by memorial, in 1820, the necessity that “some friendly arrangement” should be made “*among the maritime powers of the world, which shall leave no shelter to those who deserve to be considered as the common enemies of mankind,*” and the Committee in Congress to whom this memorial was referred, submitted an act to that body, adjudging any citizen or person of the United States who might be found engaged in the slave trade, *a pirate, and subjecting said citizen or person on conviction of the crime to the punishment of death.* In

this Report the Committee declare that in proposing "to make such part of this offence as occurs upon the ocean, piracy, they are animated not by the desire of manifesting to the world the horror with which it is viewed by the American people; but by the confident expectation of promoting, by this example, its more certain punishment by all nations, and its absolute and final extinction." "May it not be believed," they add, "that when the whole civilized world shall have denounced the slave trade as piracy, it will become as unfrequent as any other species of that offence against the law of nations."

In February, 1822, the Managers of the American Colonization Society again appealed to Congress. The following are the concluding words of their memorial:—

"All who are conversant upon this subject, have agreed in the opinion, that it is by operating upon the coast, and among the natives, introducing civilization and the useful arts among them, and an honest and beneficial commerce, that the slave trade will be most speedily and effectually extirpated. Such is the view of your memorialists in the settlement they are forming, and now that they trust they can show that their design (admitted almost universally to be highly desirable) has the fairest prospects of success, may they not hope that some assistance will be afforded to the further prosecution of an object, so obviously of great national importance? May they not, at least, expect that as their success has so necessary a connection with the great public measure of suppressing the slave trade, some portion of the public countenance and support may be afforded them?"

This memorial was referred in Congress to the Committee on the suppression of the slave trade, who in concluding their Report, recommended to the House the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested, to enter into such arrangements as he may deem suitable and proper with one or more of the maritime powers of Europe, for the effectual abolition of the slave trade."

On the 28th of February, 1823, on motion of the Hon. C. F. Mercer, (to whose persevering and able exertions the friends of Africa are eminently indebted,) the following resolution was adopted almost unanimously by the House of Representatives of the United States:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to enter upon and prosecute from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade, *and its ultimate denunciation as piracy, under the law of nations, by the consent of the whole civilized world.*"

Under the authority of the act of March 3, 1819, justly but liberally interpreted by the Executive, the Colony of Liberia rose into existence, both as a home for the re-captured Africans restored by the Government of the United States to their own country, and as a well organized community

of free colored men, prepared and destined to extend their useful arts, their knowledge of letters, civilization and Christianity, far abroad among the native population of Africa.

In conformity with the resolution just stated, designed to secure the denunciation of the slave trade as piracy by the law of nations, the Secretary of State, Mr. Adams, addressed, with great ability, through our ministers, several European Governments, in order to obtain their consent to such denunciation, and to Great Britain in the name of the United States, he proposed a mutual stipulation to annex the penalties of piracy to the offence of the slave trade.

The generous policy adopted towards the scheme of African Colonization by the gentlemen at the head of the Navy Department in the early days of the Society, was of great benefit. Judge Thompson was ever ready to lend his aid to the enterprise. Perhaps the services rendered from time to time to the Colony of Liberia by the decided, liberal and earnest measures of the present Vice President of the United States, while Secretary of the Navy, are but imperfectly known and estimated. To the ardent zeal and well directed efforts of Mr. Southard, was Liberia indebted for encouragement in its darkest hours of peril, and the repeated visits of our armed vessels under his authority, accomplished much for the suppression of the slave trade, animated the hearts of those feeble settlements, then contending for existence on a barbarous shore, and against cruel foes, and probably saved their hopes from extinction. His successors have followed in the same path, and we have evidence that the present able Secretary of the Navy, as well as the Chief Executive, are ready to give every encouragement to the interests of Liberia.

The doctrine, that while we should not cease from endeavors to obtain the denunciation of the slave trade as piracy by the law of nations, we should aim by a wise system of colonization, to establish and extend civilization and Christianity in Africa as an effectual means (the most effectual) of exterminating this trade, and elevating the condition and character of the people and descendants of that country throughout the world, has been promulgated with vigor, constancy and effect by the friends, and in the various publications of the Colonization Society, and we may reasonably conclude, that this doctrine, enforced by argument, and illustrated in the actual experience and progress of the Commonwealth of Liberia has done much to turn general opinion in Great Britain as well as in the United States to Africa, as the most inviting theatre for benevolent exertions for the benefit of the colored race. The movement of the African Civilization Society in England, very similar to that of the American Colonization Society is exceedingly important. True the loss of human life in the Niger Expedition has been great, and was to have been expected,

but we see nothing in the results which should deter from further efforts with men of color from British African settlements and the West Indies. To open channels of peaceful and legitimate commerce to the regions of interior Africa ; to communicate civilization, the letters, the manners, the sentiments of Chatham, Milton, Wilberforce and Washington, to the multitudes of those fertile, vast, but well nigh unexplored districts of the world ; to destroy the trade in men, and cover the land with the evidences and works of a regenerated people, will be an achievement of unsurpassed beneficence in the annals of human nature. Americans, we trust, will not be excelled in endeavors to bring Africa under the influences of knowledge, law, liberty and Christianity.

The following is the most recent intelligence we have seen from the Niger Expedition. The writer, Capt. Trotter, commanded the whole, and possessed every qualification for carrying into effect the benevolent purposes which it was intended to accomplish :

From a Correspondent of the London Times, January 27, 1842.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN TROTTER.

SIR :—I have only time, on landing from the Warre merchant schooner (in order to save a post,) to beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival from Fernando Po, which I left on the 23d of November, at the recommendation of the medical officers, for the re-establishment of my health.

Although now almost entirely recovered, tendency to attacks of ague make it advisable that I should not travel by night, but I hope to be able to report myself at the Admiralty the day after to-morrow at furthest.

I regret to be obliged to report the death of Lieutenant Stenhouse, Mr. Woodhouse, assistant surgeon, and Mr. Wilmot clerk of the Albert, and one seaman and a marine belonging to the same ship, since I last wrote to their lordships, on the 25th of October, besides a seaman of the Soudan, on the passage home with me from Africa ; but the remainder of the crew of the Albert, I am happy to say, were all getting better, and are, by this time, I hope, safely arrived at Ascension.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

Liverpool, Jan. 25,

H. D. TROTTER, *Captain.*

To the SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

*Her Majesty's steam vessel Albert, Clarence-cove,
FERNANDO PO, OCTOBER, 25, 1841.*

SIR :—My last letter to you, dated the 18th of September, from the confluence of the Niger and Tchadda, would acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that fever had broken out on board the vessels of the expedition, and that I had found it necessary to despatch the Soudan to the sea with all the cases the surgeons deemed to require a change of climate, directing Lieutenant Fishbourne to take charge of her

in the absence of Commander Bird Allen, engaged in his duty as commissioner.

I also informed their lordships, in the same letter, that the *Albert* was about to proceed up the Niger, and the *Wilberforce* up the Tchadda, in prosecution of the objects of the mission.

After the departure of the *Soudan*, however, two of the engineers of the *Wilberforce* were taken ill, and the crew had become so weakened by an increased number of cases of fever, that Commander William Allen found it impossible to proceed up the Tchadda, and I accordingly ordered him to take his vessel forthwith to the sea, and, if necessary, on to Ascension.

As there was still an engineer quite well on board the *Albert*, and another convalescent, and I considered the ship in other respects quite able to continue longer up the river; and as Dr. McWilliam, the surgeon, thought the fever, when we reached higher up the stream, might probably assume a milder character, and the change of air might soon restore the patients still remaining on board, who were not desirous of going in the *Wilberforce* to the sea; and it being of importance to reach Rabbah this year, to finish the chain of treaties with chiefs on the banks of the Niger, I deemed it my duty to try the experiment; and accordingly I weighed at the same time with the *Wilberforce*, on the 21st of September, and the *Albert* proceeded up the river while she moved down.

The cases of sickness, however, continued to increase, till at length, when we got to Egga, on the 28th September, the only remaining engineer was taken ill, and no officers, excepting Dr. McWilliam, Mr. Willie, mate, and myself, were free from fever. We continued wooding and preparing to return down the river till the 4th of October, when I was myself seized with fever, and Mr. Willie a day or two afterwards.

On the 5th of October, Mr. Willie weighed and dropped down the river, but was soon prevented by sickness from carrying on duty; and Dr. McWilliam, assisted by only one white seaman, lately recovered from fever, took charge of the vessel, not thinking it right, in my state of fever to report Mr. Willie's illness.

From want of engineers we should have had to drop down the whole length of the river without steam. had not Dr. Stanger, the Geologist, in the most spirited manner, after consulting Tredgold's work on steam, and getting some little instruction from the convalescent engineer, undertaken to work the engine himself. The heat of the engine room affected the engineer so much as to throw him back in his convalescence; but Dr. Stanger took the vessel safely below Eboe without any thing going wrong with the machinery; while Dr. McWilliam, in addition to his enormous press of duty, as a medical officer, conducted the ship down the river in the most able and judicious manner. I may here remark that the doctor steered the ship entirely by Commander William Allen's excellent chart of the Niger, of the correctness of which we had a good opportunity of judging on ascending the river, and which proved eminently useful on the passage down; and Mr. Brown, clerk, a native of Africa, who had been up the river before, also rendered him considerable assistance in the pilotage.

When about 100 miles from the sea, Captain Becroft happily made his appearance in the *Æthiope* steamer, having been requested to ascend the

river and communicate with us by Com. Wm. Allen of the Wilberforce ; and it was really a providential mercy that he arrived when he did ; for had any accident, however trivial, happened to the engines, they could not have been worked any longer, as Dr. Stanger had no knowledge of the manner of rectifying it. Fever still prevented my going on deck, and there was no executive officer to take the vessel over the bar, and only one convalescent sailor doing duty, and no black sailor who could properly take the helm. Captain Becroft, however, came on board with an engineer, and not only took the vessel over the bar, but brought her all the way across to this anchorage, (a distance of 160 miles,) where we arrived in safety on the 17th inst.

The assistance rendered by Captain Becroft, independent of the services of his vessel, the *Æthiophe*, was, I can assure their lordships, almost indispensable to the safety of the *Albert* ; and I consider it to have been so highly conducive to the preservation of many valuable lives, which might have been sacrificed had we run aground in the Delta, and remained there even for a few days, that I shall present him with £105., and his engineer with £10., 10s., by bills on the Accountant General of the Navy, and I trust their lordships will sanction this expenditure when they take the circumstances of the case and the highly meritorious conduct of Captain Becroft into consideration.

The morning after our arrival here, the sick were all landed in comfortable quarters, provided for the officers and men in the most kind and prompt manner by the agent of the Western African Company ; and we have reason to believe the climate to be healthy for the present. The air is cooler than the Niger by about 12 degrees.

I omitted to mention, that off the bar of the Nun we met the *Soudan*, about to re-ascend the river, under charge of Lieutenant Strange, in the absence of Lieut. Fishbourne, who had been sent sick to Ascension. She was in a very inefficient state, and returned with us to the anchorage. Mr. Strange is at present in charge of the *Albert*, as well as the *Soudan*, the officers of this ship of every rank being in sick quarters, with the exception of Mr. Mouat, assistant clerk, doing duty at the hospital.

I regret to state, that in addition to the loss of Mr. Nightingale, assistant surgeon, and four seamen, as mentioned in my letter of the 18th of September, between the Confluence and Egga, Mr. Lodge, the second engineer, threw himself overboard in a fit of delirium, and was drowned ; and that afterwards two seamen and one marine of the ship died, and Mr. Kingdon, seamen's schoolmaster of the *Soudan* ; and that Mr. Willie, mate, and the purser's steward, have died here since our arrival ; and it is my painful duty to add, that the death of Commander Bird Allen, of the *Soudan*, has been this moment reported to me, and that Mr. D. H. Stenhouse, acting lieutenant of the *Albert*, is lying in a most precarious state. For several days after Mr. Willie was taken ill, he insisted occasionally upon getting out of his cot (which was on deck) and giving orders, and I fear the extra exertions of this zealous young officer contributed much to aggravate his case.

I am happy to say there is a general improvement taking place in the remainder of the sick, with the exception of Dr. McWilliam and Mr.

Woodhouse, assistant surgeon, who have lately been taken ill, the latter with the "river fever," and Dr. McWilliam, it is feared, may prove to be so likewise; but these cases, I trust, will not prove severe, now that we are in a better and cooler climate. I hope all the patients will be so far improved, and the engineer so much recovered, as in a short time to be able to proceed with the *Albert* to Ascension.

I call the disease the "river fever," because the surgeons report it to be of a nature that is not treated of in any work on the subject, and it has such peculiarities as they appear never before to have witnessed either in African or West Indian fever.

The *Soudan*, as alluded to before, left the Confluence on her passage down the river on the 19th of September, under charge of Lieutenant Fishbourne, with the master, a mate, and the second engineer able to do a little duty; but on the following day these officers were too ill to afford Mr. Fishbourne any assistance. He had, however, two stokers able to drive the engines, who were for a time well enough to do duty, and he reached the mouth of the Nun in the short space of two days afterwards. During the last 24 hours before reaching Fernando Po he was compelled to work the engines and do every other duty himself. Such exertions could not fail to hurt his health, and he was seized with fever at this place after his arrival, though I am happy to say he was doing well on board the *Wilberforce* when she sailed for Ascension.

I beg strongly to recommend the zeal and exertions of this officer for the favorable consideration of their lordships.

The *Soudan* opportunely met the *Dolphin* at the mouth of the Nun, and received prompt assistance from her commander, who embarked 35 patients (all that were fit to be removed,) and sailed with them for Ascension, under charge of Mr. Sterling, assistant surgeon of the *Wilberforce*.

Before the *Soudan* reached Fernando Po, Mr. Marshall, acting surgeon, and Mr. Waters, clerk in charge, fell a sacrifice to the climate; and a stoker of the *Soudan*, and the seamen's schoolmaster of the *Albert*, died after their arrival.

Mr. Thompson, assistant surgeon of the *Wilberforce*, had charge of the sick on board the *Soudan* on her passage down the river, and his exertions and fatigue, from which he is now suffering, were only equalled by those of Mr. Fishbourne.

The *Wilberforce* left the Confluence on the 21st of September, but, owing to the necessity of cutting fuel, did not reach the mouth of the Nun until the 25th, nor Fernando Po till the 1st of October. Dr. Pritchett, the acting surgeon of that ship, had 26 cases under treatment when she left the Confluence, and the number increased afterwards, and I can assure their lordships that the exertions of that officer were of no ordinary kind, and his duties on the way to Ascension, now that he has no assistant, are likely to be still more arduous. This officer's services, as well as those of Mr. Thompson, acting surgeon of the *Soudan*, render them highly deserving of their lordships' consideration for promotion. The inspector of fleets and naval hospitals will, when he receives their reports, be well able to judge of their merits and arduous services on this expedition.

The *Wilberforce*, during her passage down and at Fernando Po, had

the misfortune to lose her purser, Mr. Cyrus Wakeham, and Peter Fitzgerald, a stoker; also Mr. Harvey, acting master of the *Albert*; and Mr. Coleman, acting assistant surgeon of the *Soudan*.

I have before mentioned the exertions and judgment displayed by Dr. McWilliam, the surgeon of this vessel, in bringing her down the greater part of the Niger in safety; but this would be considered the more remarkable if it were possible to convey to their lordships the exertions and fatigue he had to go through in his attendance upon the sick. I cannot speak too much in praise of this valuable officer, nor feel thankful enough that a man of so much talent and energy was appointed to the expedition.

I have already alluded to Dr. Stanger's praiseworthy conduct in his acquiring a knowledge of the steam-engine, by which we were enabled to get down the river so much more speedily than we otherwise could have done; but this gentleman was, if possible, still more useful in the medical assistance which he rendered to Dr. McWilliam, who latterly had no assistant surgeon to relieve him in his duties. I am sorry to say that Dr. Stanger is beginning to feel the effect of his exertions, having had fever (although slightly) within the last two days.

I must also mention Mr. Mouat, assistant clerk, who, having served several years with a surgeon in London, was able to render great assistance in the medical department up the river, and is particularly of use at this moment when Dr. McWilliam and Mr. Woodhouse, assistant surgeon, are ill. I beg to recommend to their lordships' consideration the propriety of remunerating this gentleman for his services, particularly as his pay as clerk's assistant is so very small.

In bringing before their lordships' notice this admirable conduct of the surgeon and acting surgeons of the expedition, I wish by no means to disparage the exertions of Mr. Woodhouse, the assistant surgeon of this ship, or of Mr. Sterling, the assistant surgeon of the *Wilberforce*, or those of the deceased medical officers, which were very great, though not of so responsible a nature as those of Dr. McWilliam and Dr. Pritchett, or of Mr. Thompson, who before descended the river with a large number of sick in the *Soudan*, and was for a length of time doing duty in that vessel during the protracted illness of the late acting surgeon, Mr. Marshall.

The number of deaths that has happened after the vessels got through the Delta until the sailing of the *Wilberforce* hence for *Ascension*, is shown in the enclosed paper. I have no exact return of the number taken ill in the *Wilberforce*, but I believe it may be stated that only five white persons escaped the fever in that vessel, whilst there are only four who have not been attacked in the *Albert* up to the present time, and no white person in the *Soudan* escaped it; and when I add that Dr. McWilliam is of opinion that few, if any, will be fit to return to the coast of Africa who have had the fever, and that every lieutenant, excepting Mr. Strange, all the medical officers but Dr. Pritchett and Mr. Thompson, (it is doubtful yet whether Dr. McWilliam has the river fever or not), all the mates, masters, second masters and clerks, the whole of the engineers and stokers of the expedition, and the gunner of the *Albert*, (the only vessel that has an officer of that rank) have been attacked, their lordships will be able to form an idea of the paralyzed state of the steam vessels.

It will be impossible for me to inform their lordships as to the efficiency of the expedition for future operations until I can get to *Ascension*. I

may, however, observe that it will be found scarcely possible to officer and man more than one of the steam vessels, unless assistance be sent from England, or obtained from the strength of the African squadron.

As the *Æthiope* will probably go home in April next, I have obtained the promise of Captain Becroft to leave his surgeon behind, if he can be spared, who would take an acting order as assistant surgeon, and willingly go up the Niger again; and if he can spare his black engineer also, he will endeavor to induce him to remain out, with the view of joining the expedition.

Could their lordships obtain assistant surgeons and black engineers in England to volunteer for the expedition it would be most desirable, as it is quite a contingency our obtaining the individuals alluded to, belonging to the *Æthiope*.

Dr. McWilliam is quite of opinion, as far as he can judge, that the Niger is not fit for white constitutions, and I shall take care to keep this in view when making arrangements at Ascension, so that the fewest possible number of white men may be continued in the steam vessels.

Captain Becroft, whose knowledge of the river exceeds that of any other person, is of opinion (and I quite concur with him on the subject) that the Niger should not be entered before the beginning of July, as it is doubtful whether the river will have sufficiently risen to insure the passage up without detention; so that their lordships may calculate upon the *Albert* and *Wilberforce* remaining at Ascension till the 1st of June.

It will be necessary for one steam vessel to go up the Niger next year, as I left the *Amelia* tender at the confluence of the Niger and the *Tchadda*, for the protection of the people of the model farm. Not thinking it right to leave up the river any white person after the fatal sickness we had experienced, I placed the vessel in charge of a trustworthy black, with 12 other natives of Africa under him, all intelligent, steady men.

Their lordships will remember that they gave permission for the utensils of the model farm to be carried out by the expedition, which were landed at the desire of Mr. Can, the superintendent, at a spot which he selected for the site of the farm, situated immediately opposite to the Confluence; and as Mr. Can made a request for naval protection to his people in the absence of the steamers, which I considered very reasonable, I obtained volunteers to remain there in the *Amelia* before the *Albert* went to Egga; and on my return to the Confluence I was too ill to do duty, but Dr. McWilliam, at my desire, sent nine months' provisions on board, and cowries were left to buy several months' more. In our distressed state it would have been impossible to tow the *Amelia* down the river, but independently of that consideration, it was, I conceive, necessary to leave a vessel for the protection of the farm people.

It is also very desirable that a vessel should get up to Rabbah, if possible, next year, not only to complete a series of treaties which have been already commenced, but to show the people of Rabbah that a man-of-war can get up to their town; and the presence of one of her Majesty's vessels there might, I conceive, have a beneficial effect in their future treatment of the Nufi nation, whom we found much oppressed by the Felatahs, and also tend much to the extinction of the slave trade in the upper part of the Niger. This, however, cannot be determined upon till I meet my brother commissioners at Ascension.

Should only one of the steamers ascend the Niger next year I would prefer one of the larger ones to be selected, from their superior velocity and stowage. Under present circumstances I would countermand the coals which I requested might be forwarded to Bonny, though, if already shipped, they will doubtless prove very useful; for it is more difficult to procure wood in that than in most other African rivers, owing to the prejudice of the natives against Kroomen cutting it.

I conceive it to be my duty to go to England by the first opportunity from Ascension after my arrival, in order to lay the exact condition of the expedition before their lordships, and I have every reason to think I shall be able to arrive in March, which would give me ample time to rejoin the expedition should their lordships require my further services.

I may state for their lordships' information, that the *Albert* and *Wilberforce* could not proceed to England with safety excepting in the summer months, and I consider the Soudan as quite incapable of returning to Europe at all. I am preparing to leave the Soudan in this sheltered harbor, in charge of native ship keepers; and as Captain Becroft has promised to make his engineer light the fires occasionally, and work the engine, and as Lieutenant Blount, of the *Pluto*, will be able to do the same when he comes into port, there is every probability of the machinery being kept in good order.

I am in daily expectation of the arrival of the *Golden Spring*, with fuel from England, of which there is scarcely enough remaining here to fill the *Albert's* bunkers, the *Pluto* having used a large quantity of our store. I hope a supply of fuel may have been sent to Ascension before this time, so as to enable us to keep the machinery of the vessels in good order at that island.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

H. D. TROTTER, *Captain*.

The following are the names of officers and men of the Niger Expedition who have died between the 1st of September, 1841 (the time of the vessels getting through the Delta of the Niger on the passage up, and the first breaking out of the "river fever" on board the Soudan) and the 25th of October, 1841. The list does not include any who have died on the passage to Ascension in the *Dolphin* or *Wilberforce*:—

Her Majesty's Steam Vessels Albert, Wilberforce, and Soudan.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Date of Decease.</i>
ALBERT:		
F. D. Nightingale	Assistant surgeon	
G. B. Harvey	Acting master	Died in the Wilberforce.
W. C. Willie	Mate	Oct. 18, 1841
Albion Lodge	Second engineer	Oct. 7, 1841
John Peglar	Armourer	Sept. 6, 1841
George Powell	Cooper	Sept. 11, 1841
John Burges	Sailmaker's crew	Sept. 14, 1841
James Robertson	Stoker	Sept. 17, 1841
John Fuge	Ship's cook	Sept. 27, 1841
George Symes	Caulker	Oct. 17, 1841
Robert Milward	Purser's steward	Oct. 22, 1841
Lewis J. Wolf	Seamen's schoolmaster	Sept. 27, 1841 ; died in the Soudan.

WILBERFORCE :

Cyrus Wakeham	- - -	Purser	- - - - -
— Kneebone	- - -	A. B.	- - - - -
— Rablin	- - -	Sapper	- - - - -
— Fitzgerald	- - -	Stoker	- - - - -

SOUDAN :

Bird Allen	- - - - -	Commander	- - - - -	Oct. 25, 1841
W. B. Marshall	- - -	Acting surgeon	- - -	Sept. 21, 1841
H. Coleman	- - -	Assistant surgeon	- - -	
N. Waters	- - -	Clerk in charge	- - -	Sept. 22, 1841
W. Levinge	- - -	Captain's steward	- - -	
James Thomas	- - -	Carpenter's crew	- - -	Sept. 21, 1841
Christopher Bigley	- - -	Stoker	- - - - -	Oct. 2, 1841
William Kingdon	- - -	Seamen schoolmaster	- - -	Oct. 22, 1841 ; died in the Albert.

H. D. TROTTER, *Captain.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

ABOUT a year ago I proposed to Judge Wilkeson, that measures should be taken to have a "prize essay" written and published on the subject of Colonization, to which he replied, through you, that if I could find gentlemen to offer the premiums I mentioned, he would give the notice, or publish the proposition, that so much would be given for the best essay on the subject. My attention has been so much directed to other matters, that I have, in a good degree, neglected this important measure. I wrote to a wealthy gentleman on the subject, but his mind was that, "if the Society would distribute their annual reports, and the monthly paper they publish, in the South, containing the character, progress, and claims of the Colony, these facts would be as useful and convincing as any essay written upon the subject."

Nothing would be more gratifying to my feelings than to see the Reports and the Repository widely circulated through the South. But if they are to be circulated at the expense of the Society, in order that the Southern men may have their prejudices removed, and their hearts enlisted in the cause of Colonization, it would cost the Society as much every year to circulate these publications extensively, as it would require to publish a large edition of a "prize essay," and then a good essay would contain as much substantial information, embodied and presented at one view, relative to the origin, progress, and feasibility of the Colonization scheme, as could be collected from the pages of the Annual Reports and the Repository in the course of several years. Besides the Society does not know who would welcome the Reports and the Periodical when sent. Some, no doubt, would be glad to receive these valuable publications, while others would feel indignant at the liberty taken in obtruding on them, such, in their opinion, offensive works, and some, no doubt, would requite the kindness done to them, by returning the publications with insulting language. A good essay on the plan proposed would cost the Society no-

thing; it would be bought up and read by those whose attention has been somewhat directed to the subject, and it might be the happy means of inducing thousands to aid in the good cause of Colonization, whose hearts would be little affected by a Report, or a number of the Repository, that might accidentally fall into their hands. I do not pretend to say what an essay of the kind ought to contain. But in 150 or 200 pages, a large amount of very important and useful information might be comprised, and many strong arguments in support of the cause might be presented.

A chapter might be written on the origin and character of the African race, together with some account of the soil, climate, productions, rivers, mountains, &c., of Africa. In a second chapter a description might be given of the government, customs, manners, religion, trade, &c., of the native tribes. A whole chapter, perhaps, ought to be taken up in presenting to an indignant, but sympathizing world, the origin, progress, cruelties, &c., of that most horrible and detestable of all trades—the slave trade—and in showing what measures have been taken by different Governments to suppress that abominable traffic, especially pointing out the successful efforts of the Liberian colonies in the good work.

Another chapter might contain an account of the origin, progress, and present state of the African colonies, furnishing particulars respecting the government, officers, laws, schools, churches, habits, climate, commerce, &c., of these infant States. And last, though not least, the essay might be closed by pointing out the benefits resulting to this country by having the free colored population removed, and as many of the slave population, (of which there is now a large surplus,) as masters might choose to manumit, with the benevolent design of transporting them to “the land of the free and the home of the brave,” as Liberia may well be called. And the essayist might depict in glowing language, the importance and necessity of sustaining the Colonization Society, in view of the great and unspeakable advantages, civil, political and religious, which it has been, and is still capable of imparting to the benighted and long trodden-down tribes of Africa.

A “prize essay,” well written, containing such matter, and also drawing distinctly and strongly the contrast between Colonization and Abolition principles, and at the same time showing what influence many of the great and good in the Southern States have exerted in favor of Colonization. Such an essay would certainly exert a very happy and extensive influence over the people of the South. It would, no doubt, obtain a wide circulation, and would impart light to many who are ignorant of the claims if not of the existence of the Colonization Society. Going forth under the sanction of the Parent Society, it would be viewed as containing a fair exhibition of the principles which govern the friends of that institution, and it would remove the prejudice, and dispel the fears of many who imagine, or affect to imagine, that “Colonization” and “Abolition” are almost convertible terms.

Not only would such a volume promote the cause of Colonization in the South: it would likewise exert a very beneficial influence over many hearts in the North. Its “plain, unvarnished tale” would tend to stop the tongue of defamation. Many who read but little on the subject of Colonization would read such a production, attracted by its title—a “prize

essay"—and therefore supposed to be, as it would be, a masterly effort. Many of the free colored people of the North, who are deluded by the enemies of Colonization, and prejudiced against the land of their fathers, from which they were rudely and wickedly torn, would read such an essay, and would by its facts and arguments be roused to a sense of their true interests—would quit the "flesh pots" of Egypt, around which they so fondly linger, and would wend their way to the "promised land"—the palmy plains of Ethiopia, carrying with them the Word of Life to their long lost brethren, a far richer inheritance than that which they collect from the "golden sands" that roll down from "Afric's sunny fountains"—or than the guilty gains they secure by selling each other to the harpies that infest their hitherto ill-fated shores. But the influence of a good essay on Colonization, would not be confined to the South and North, or any particular section of this country, it would extend to England, and other foreign countries.

There is certainly great need, especially in England, of correct information on the subject of African Colonization; and a work like that to which I refer, would place the subject in a proper light, and perhaps cause the people of Great Britain to regard the claims of Liberia, and compel their cruisers to respect the rights and the interests of that infant nation.

If then, so much good could be accomplished by a "prize essay" on Colonization, will not some of the liberal, and patriotic friends of the cause unite, and offer a certain amount of money for the best essay on the subject? I do not say what amount of money should be offered as a premium, but perhaps from \$300 to \$500 would be a reward sufficient to compensate the writer, inasmuch as the *honor* of gaining the prize—of writing the best essay on one of the most benevolent human enterprises of the age, and of exerting a hallowed, and wide-spread influence—would, with many, be the great object of entering the list of competitors. If none of the living friends of Colonization feel disposed to offer any thing in the way of a premium for the best book on the subject, it may be that some of those who expect soon to quit this vale of tears for a brighter world, and feel disposed to bequeath something to the cause of Colonization, could not make a better disposition of their legacy than by devoting it, or a part of it, to the object now in contemplation. If any of the wealthy and good are disposed to respond to this appeal, and offer a liberal premium for the best work on Colonization, no doubt the occasion, as you observe in your letter, would "call forth much talent and excite a great interest." The subject is one of vast importance, and ought to call into requisition the best talent in the country. The influence to be exerted by a "prize essay" on such a subject, would not be slight or ephemeral, but it would be a deep, permanent, and extensive influence—felt in Africa and in this country, and indirectly throughout the world—felt on earth and in heaven, through time, and throughout eternity.

Should these observations meet the approbation of any of the zealous friends of Colonization, and influence them to furnish premiums for an essay on the subject, they can communicate their views to yourself, and state how much they will contribute toward this enterprise; and when a sufficient amount is promised, the Executive Committee can give the notice, determine on the size of the work, appoint a committee to exam-

ine the manuscripts, and fix the time when they shall be handed over for inspection. May Heaven succeed and bless the undertaking.

Very affectionately, yours, &c.,

ABBEVILLE, S. C., FEB. 2, 1842.

W. R. H.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

"THE CAUSE OF COLONIZATION."

MR. EDITOR:—It may with singular truth be asserted that we live in an age of extraordinary religious and moral exertions. The period seems to have arrived when, in the language of the prophet, "the Lord is exalted; for he dwelleth on high; he hath filled Zion with righteousness and judgment." In the existence and formation of the various humane and charitable institutions of our favored Republic, "wisdom and knowledge seem to be the stability of the times;" and in contemplating these works of mercy, the assurance is given to the Christian, "that now his salvation is nearer than when he first believed!"

What a season is now presented for Christian and zealous exertion! A great portion of the world seems to be aroused from that long slumber of apathy and spiritual indifference in which sin and ignorance had bound them; and the cause of humanity is every day acquiring fresh energy and substantial support, from the light of knowledge, the freedom of inquiry, and the labor of research. In this view of the great designs of philanthropy contemplated by the various associations which have been established for the amelioration of human oppression and the dissemination of moral influence, it is delightful to contemplate the untiring exertions, the devoted sacrifices, and the judicious labors of the friends of the American Colonization Society. And who that views with the anxiety of a patriot, the present political excitements of our national legislature, and the growing and appalling evils inseparable from the overwhelming disproportion of our mixed population, can, for a moment doubt the vast importance of this institution to the best interests and security of the American people? Who that has witnessed the success of its limited labors even amidst discouragement and distrust, and listened to its frequent and touching appeals (so often unheeded) can say that such a community of Christian fellowship, under a discreet and judicious zeal, is without its benefits and blessings to our beloved country.

It does appear to me, Mr. Editor, that a large majority of the American people have not yet calmly and dispassionately considered the objects contemplated by the Colonization Society, and the claims which it has upon their patriotism, their regard and their liberality. The avowed, legitimate and defined objects which encircle its operations and develop its plans, are too often identified with the visionary schemes and speculative opinions of spurious and mistaken benevolence. In these days of restless innovations, sectional prejudices, and political animosities, there are to be found many of those active and misguided spirits who, disclaiming the aid of a sober, progressive, and judicious charity, rush at once into the extravagances of an intemperate course of action, and by the arbitrary enforcements of a hurried zeal, destroy the fair fabric which they intended to erect.

In these political commotions which are made to agitate the public mind on the subject of slavery, the sudden and dangerous movements of the abolitionists, are too often identified with the steady, practical, and well-digested plans of the Colonization Society. In these excitements it is difficult to arrest and fix the judgment even of the most reflecting and benevolent; for, as has been justly observed, "in the commotions of a tempest, tyrants tremble as well as slaves."

It would seem, sir, that in the view in which the benignant designs of the Society may be regarded, that a "sound policy" would invite the hearty and united co-operation of the statesman and the patriot. Indeed, so pregnant is the subject with an absorbing importance to the country at large, that it would seem obligatory on the national representatives of the people, to second the valuable practical exertions and operations of the friends of this institution. Could the great object of the Society be brought, by the generous sacrifice of all party feeling, before the assembled wisdom of Congress, solemnly invested with the dignity and importance which it demands, and charged with the weighty responsibility imposed by a deep sense of justice to the American people, that body could scarcely fail to properly appreciate and heartily co-operate in the labors of this valuable institution. I do believe, nay, I speak with the soberness of truth, that a large majority of the people of the South, while they regard indignant-ly the movements of the abolitionists, are ready with a benevolence common to them, and with a generous spirit of compromise, to firmly stand as prominent and zealous co-operators with the friends and advocates of the Colonization Society. There is, sir, an alarming annunciation in the language of that prediction which is every day sounding in our ears, that the day is not distant when the evils which press upon us in connection with our colored population will be greatly accumulated. If the fulfilment of that prophecy is ever to be averted from our country, it can only be done through the active and successful labors of this Society, strengthened by the power of Congress, and aided by its legislative wisdom and munificence. It is the peculiar province of the patriot to institute the inquiry as to the best means which can be devised, to banish that impending and inevitable calamity which the increase of the slave population, must sooner or later entail upon this nation. But if sound policy based on the principles of self-preservation, and the perpetuity of our common liberty would seem to urge immediate inquiry and action on this momentous subject, the force of moral obligation, should be no less binding upon an enlightened, brave, and virtuous people. It is difficult to find a nobler employment for high intellectual endowments and moral worth, than that in which the loftiest achievements of the mind, are consecrated to the happiness, improvement and freedom of the human race. To succour the unfortunate—to protect the defenceless—"to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked," are the offices and the acceptable sacrifices of that charity which is the offspring of rational Christianity. But to unbind the manacles of oppression, to sever those bonds which degrade that lofty image in which man was originally formed, to usher the imprisoned soul into a new and second creation of intelligence and virtue, and knowledge and freedom, is truly god-like in its vast and comprehensive designs. If there be in creation a spectacle of transcendent moral sublimity, it is to be found in the contemplation of a mind left free to receive

its own impressions from the God of its creation and the acknowledged revelation of his divine will.

Christian philosophy, Mr. Editor, on this subject has ample scope for the exercise of its merciful resources. The voice of prophecy is not silent as to the fate and future condition of that unfortunate race, who are now setting in the darkness and shadow of a spiritual death. In that moral renovation which in future times is to disarm oppression, to perpetuate peace, and give "liberty to the captive," it is declared that Ethiopia in her civil as well as her religious privileges "shall stretch forth her hands unto God!" I trust that the several denominations which compose the Christian population of our country, will no longer be indifferent to the objects and claims of the Society. In the merciful designs of Providence, they may be regarded as the instruments through which the grace of God, and the blessings of salvation are to be carried, and firmly established on the shores of benighted Africa.

The writer of this communication earnestly commends the cause of Colonization to his fellow citizens and brethren, and would affectionately inquire, which of the charities of human nature can be more suitably applied, or more nobly directed, than that which they can here consecrate to the services of humanity and religion.

HOWARD.

WASHINGTON CITY, 30TH MARCH, 1842.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

THE TREATY below is one of such great interest, and at present, a matter of such animated discussion, that we are certain our readers will be glad to see it entire.

THE QUINTUPLE TREATY.

Signed at London, December 20, 1841.

ART. I. Their majesties the Emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia, the king of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias, engage to prohibit all trade in slaves, either by their respective subjects, or under their respective flags, or by means of capital belonging to their respective subjects, and to declare such traffic piracy. Their majesties further declare, that any vessel which may attempt to carry on the slave trade shall, by the fact alone, lose all right to the protection of their flag.

ART. II. In order more completely to accomplish the object of the present treaty, the high contracting parties agree by common consent, that those of their ships of war which shall be provided with special warrants and orders, prepared according to the forms of the annex A of the present treaty, may search every merchant vessel belonging to any one of the high contracting parties which shall, on reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the traffic in slaves, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having been engaged in the traffic during the voyage in which she shall have been met with by the said cruisers; and that such cruisers may detain, and send, or carry away such vessels in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner hereafter agreed upon.

Nevertheless, the abovementioned right of searching the merchant vessel of any one or the other of the high contracting parties shall be exercised only by ships of war whose commanders shall have the rank of cap-

tain or that of lieutenant in the royal or imperial navy, unless the command shall, by reason of death or otherwise, have devolved upon an officer of inferior rank. The commander of such ship of war shall be furnished with warrants according to the form annexed to the present treaty, under letter A.

The said mutual right of search shall not be exercised within the Mediterranean sea. Moreover, the space within which the exercise of the said right shall be confined shall be bounded, on the north, by the 32d parallel of north latitude: on the west, by the eastern coast of America, from the point where the 32d parallel of north latitude strikes that coast, down to the 45th parallel of south latitude: on the south, by the 45th parallel of south latitude, from the point where that parallel strikes the eastern coast of America to the 80th degree of longitude east from the meridian of Greenwich: and on the east, by the same degree of longitude, from the point where it is intersected by the 45th parallel of south latitude up to the coast of India.

ART. III. Each of the high contracting parties which may choose to employ cruisers for the suppression of the slave trade, and to exercise the mutual right of search, reserves to itself to fix, according to its own convenience, the number of the ships of war which shall be employed on the service stipulated in the second article of the present treaty, as well as the stations on which the said ships shall cruise.

The names of the ships appointed for this purpose, and those of their commanders, shall be communicated by each of the high contracting parties to the others; and they shall reciprocally apprise each other every time that a cruiser shall be placed on a station, or shall be recalled thence, in order that the necessary warrants may be delivered by the governments authorising the search, and returned to those governments by the government which has received them, when those warrants shall no longer be necessary for the execution of the present treaty.

ART. IV. Immediately after the government which employs the cruisers shall have notified to the government which is to authorize the search the number and the names of the cruisers which it intends to employ, the warrants authorising the search shall be made out according to the form annexed to the present treaty, under letter A, and shall be delivered by the government which authorises the search to the government which employs the cruisers.

In no case shall the mutual right of search be exercised upon the ships of war of the high contracting parties.

The high contracting parties shall agree upon a particular signal, to be used exclusively by those cruisers which shall be invested with the right of search.

ART. V. The cruisers of the high contracting parties authorised to exercise the right of search and detention in execution of the present treaty shall conform themselves strictly to the instructions annexed to the said treaty, under letter B, in all that relates to the formalities of the search and of the detention, as well as to the measures to be taken, in order that the vessels suspected of having been employed in the traffic may be delivered over to the competent tribunals.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right of making

in these instructions by common consent, such alterations as circumstances may render necessary.

The cruisers of the high contracting parties shall mutually afford to each other assistance in all cases when it may be useful that they should act in concert.

ART. VI. Whenever a merchant vessel, sailing under the flag of one of the high contracting parties, shall have been detained by a cruiser of the other, duly authorised to that effect, conformably to the provisions of the present treaty, such merchant vessel, as well as the master, the crew, the cargo, and the slaves who may be on board, shall be brought into such place as the high contracting parties shall have respectively designated for that purpose, and they shall be delivered over to the authorities appointed with that view by the government within whose possession such place is situated, in order that proceedings may be had with respect to them before the competent tribunals in the manner hereafter specified.

When the commander of the cruiser shall not think fit to undertake himself the bringing in and the delivery up of the detained vessel, he shall intrust that duty to an officer of the rank of lieutenant in the royal or imperial navy, or at least to the officer who shall at the time be third in authority on board the detaining ship.

ART. VII. If the commander of a cruiser of one of the high contracting parties should have reason to suspect that a merchant vessel sailing under the convoy of, or in company with, a ship of war of one of the other contracting parties, has been engaged in the slave trade, or has been fitted out for that trade, he shall make known his suspicions to the commander of the ship of war, who shall proceed alone to search the suspected vessel; and in case the last mentioned commander should ascertain that the suspicion is well founded, he shall cause the vessel, as well as the master, the crew, the cargo, and the slaves who may be on board, to be taken into a port belonging to the nation of the detained vessel, to be there proceeded against before the competent tribunals, in the manner hereafter directed.

ART. VIII. As soon as a merchant vessel detained, and sent in for adjudication, shall arrive at the port to which she is to be carried in conformity with annex B, to the present treaty, the commander of the cruiser which shall have detained her, or the officer appointed to bring her in, shall deliver to the authorities appointed for that purpose a copy, signed by himself, of all the lists, declarations, and other documents specified in the instructions annexed to the present treaty, under letter B; and the said authorities shall proceed, in consequence, to the search of the detained vessel, and of her cargo as also to an inspection of her crew, and of the slaves who may be on board, after having previously given notice of the time of such search and inspection to the commander of the cruiser, or to the officer who shall have brought in the vessel, in order that he, or some person whom he may appoint to represent him, may be present thereat.

A minute of these proceedings shall be drawn up in duplicate, which shall be signed by the persons who shall have taken part in, or who shall have been present at, the same; and one of these documents shall be delivered to the commander of the cruiser, or to the officer appointed by him to bring in the detained vessel.

ART. IX. Every merchant vessel of any one or other of the five na-

tions, which shall be searched and detained in virtue of the provisions of the present treaty, shall, unless proof be given to the contrary, be deemed to have been engaged in the slave trade, or to have been fitted out for that traffic, if in the fitting, in the equipment, or on board the said vessel during the voyage in which she was detained, there shall be found to have been one of the articles hereafter specified, that is to say—

1. Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are used in merchant vessels.

2. Divisions or bulk-heads, in the hold or on deck, in greater number than is necessary for vessels engaged in lawful trade.

3. Spare plank fitted for being laid down as a second or slave-deck.

4. Shackles, bolts or handcuffs.

5. A larger quantity of water, in casks or in tanks, than is requisite for the consumption of the crew of such merchant vessel.

6. An extraordinary number of water casks, or of other receptacles for holding liquid, unless the master shall produce a certificate from the custom-house at the place from which he cleared outward, stating that sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel that such extra number of casks or of other receptacles should only be used to hold palm-oil or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

7. A greater quantity of mess-tubs or kids than are requisite for the use of the crew of such merchant vessel.

8. A boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of an unusual size, and larger, or capable of being made larger, than requisite for the use of the crew of such merchant vessel; or more than one boiler, or other cooking apparatus, of the ordinary size.

9. An extraordinary quantity of ice, of the flour of Brazil manioc, or cassada, commonly called farina, or of maize, or of Indian corn, or of any other article of food whatever, beyond the probable wants of the crew; unless such quantity of rice, farina, maize, Indian corn, or any other article of food, should be entered on the manifest, as forming a part of the trading cargo of the vessel.

10. A quantity of mats or matting greater than is necessary for the use of such merchant vessel, unless such mats or matting be entered on the manifest as forming part of the cargo.

If it is established that one or more of the articles above specified are on board, or have been on board during the voyage in which the vessel was captured, that fact shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence that the vessel was employed in the traffic; she shall in consequence be condemned, and declared lawful prize, unless the master or the owners shall furnish clear and incontrovertible evidence, proving to the satisfaction of the tribunal that at the time of her detention or capture the vessel was employed in a lawful undertaking; and that such of the different articles above specified as were found on board at the time of detention, or which might have been embarked during the voyage on which she was engaged when she was captured, were indispensable for the accomplishment of the lawful object of her voyage.

ART. X. Proceedings shall be immediately taken against the vessel detained, as above stated, her master, her crew, and her cargo, before the competent tribunals of the country, to which she belongs; and they shall be tried and adjudged according to the established forms and laws in force in that country; and if it results from the proceedings that the said vessel

was employed in the slave trade, or fitted out for that traffic, the vessel, her fittings, and her cargo of merchandise, shall be confiscated; and the master, the crew, and their accomplices, shall be dealt with conformably to the laws by which they shall have been tried.

In case of confiscation, the proceeds of the sale of the aforesaid vessel shall, within the space of six months, reckoning from the date of the sale, be placed at the disposal of the government of the country to which the ship which made the capture belongs, in order to be employed in conformity with the laws of that country.

ART. XI. If any one of the articles specified in article IX of the present treaty is found on board a merchant vessel, or if it is proved to have been on board of her during the voyage in which she was captured, no compensation for losses, damages, or expenses, consequent upon the detention of such vessel, shall in any case be granted, either to the master, or to the owner, or to any other person interested in the equipment or in the lading, even though a sentence of condemnation should not have been pronounced against the vessel, as a consequence of her detention.

ART. XII. In all cases in which a vessel shall have been detained in conformity with the present treaty, as having been employed in the slave trade, or fitted out for that traffic, and shall, in consequence, have been tried and confiscated, the government of the cruiser which shall have made the capture, or the government whose tribunal shall have condemned the vessel may purchase the condemned vessel for the service of its royal navy, at a price fixed by a competent person, selected for that purpose by the said tribunal. The government whose cruiser shall have made the capture shall have a right of preference in the purchase of the vessel. But if the condemned vessel should not be purchased in the manner above pointed out, she shall be wholly broken up immediately after the sentence of confiscation, and sold in separate portions after having been broken up.

ART. XIII. When by the sentence of the competent tribunal it shall have been ascertained that a merchant vessel detained in virtue of the present treaty was not engaged in the slave trade, and was not fitted out for that traffic, she shall be restored to the lawful owner or owners. And if, in the course of the proceedings, it shall have been proved that the vessel was searched and detained illegally, or without sufficient cause of suspicion; or that the search and detention were attended with abuse or vexation, the commander of the cruiser or the officer who shall have boarded the said vessel, or the officers who shall have been intrusted with bringing her in, and under whose authority, according to the nature of the case, the abuse or vexation shall have occurred shall be liable in costs and damages to the masters and the owners of the vessel and of the cargo.

These costs and damages may be awarded by the tribunal before which the proceedings against the detained vessel, her master, crew, and cargo, shall have been instituted; and the government of the country to which the officer who shall have given occasion for such award shall belong, shall pay the amount of the said costs and damages within the period of six months from the date of the sentence, when the sentence shall have been pronounced by a tribunal sitting in Europe; and within the period of one year when the trial shall have taken place out of Europe.

ART. XIV. When in the search or detention of a merchant vessel effected in virtue of the present treaty any abuse or vexation shall have been committed, and when the vessel shall not have been delivered over to the jurisdiction of her own nation, the master shall make a declaration

upon oath of the abuses or vexations of which he shall have to complain, as well as of the costs and damages to which he shall lay claim; and such declaration shall be made by him before the competent authorities of the first port of his own country at which he shall arrive, or before the consular agent of his own nation at a foreign port, if the vessel shall in the first instance touch at a foreign port where there is such an agent.

This declaration shall be verified by means of an examination upon oath of the principal persons amongst the crew or the passengers who shall have witnessed the search or detention; and a formal statement of the whole shall be drawn up, two copies whereof shall be delivered to the master, who shall forward one of them to his government, in support of his claim for costs and damages.

It is understood, that if any circumstance beyond control shall prevent the master from making his declaration, it may be made by the owner of the vessel, or by any other person interested in the equipment or in the lading of the vessel.

On a copy of the formal statement above mentioned being officially transmitted to it, the government of the country to which the officer to whom the abuses or vexations shall be imputed shall belong, shall forthwith institute an inquiry; and if the validity of the complaint shall be ascertained, that government shall cause to be paid to the master or the owner, or to any other person interested in the equipment or lading of the molested vessel, the amount of costs and damages which shall be due to him.

ART. XV. The high contracting parties engage reciprocally to communicate to each other, when asked to do so, and without expense, copies of the proceedings instituted, and of the judgments given, relative to vessels searched or detained in execution of the provisions of this treaty.

ART. XVI. The high contracting parties agree to insure the immediate freedom of all the slaves who shall be found on board vessels detained and condemned in virtue of the stipulations of the present treaty.

ART. XVII. The high contracting parties agree to invite the maritime powers of Europe, which have not yet concluded treaties for the abolition of the slave trade to accede to the present treaty.

ART. XVIII. The acts or instruments annexed the present treaty, and which it is mutually agreed to consider as forming an integral part thereof, are the following:

A. Forms of warrants of authorization, and of orders for the guidance of the cruisers of each nation, in the searches and detentions to be made in virtue of the present treaty.

B. Instructions for the cruisers of the naval forces employed in virtue of the present treaty, for the suppression of the slave trade.

ART. XIX. The present treaty, consisting of nineteen articles, shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of two months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, in English and French, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1841.

ABERDEEN,
KOLLER,
ST. AULAIRE,
SCHLEINITZ,
BRUNOW.

ANNEX—INSTRUCTIONS TO CRUISERS.

1. Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to, or bearing the flag of, any one of the high contracting parties, shall be visited by a cruiser of any one of the other high contracting parties, the officer commanding the cruiser shall, before he proceeds to visit the said vessel, exhibit to the master of such vessel the special order which confers upon him by exception the right to visit her; and he shall deliver to such master a certificate, signed by himself, specifying his rank in the navy of his country, and the name of the ship which he commands, and declaring that the only object of his visit is to ascertain whether the vessel is engaged in the slave trade, or is fitted out for the purpose of such traffic, or has been engaged in that traffic during the voyage, in which she has been met with by said cruiser. When the visit is made by an officer of the cruiser other than her commander, such officer shall not be under the rank of lieutenant in the navy; unless he be the officer who is second in command of the ship by which the visit is made; and in this case, such officer shall exhibit to the master of the merchant vessel a copy of the special orders above mentioned, signed by the commander of the cruiser, and shall likewise deliver to such master a certificate signed by himself, specifying the rank which he holds in the navy of his country, the name of the commander under whose orders he is acting, the name of the cruiser to which he belongs, and the object of his visit as hereinbefore recited.

If it shall be ascertained by the visit that the ship's papers are regular, and her proceedings lawful, the officer shall certify upon the log-book of the vessel that the visit took place in virtue of the special orders above mentioned; and when these formalities shall have been completed the vessel shall be permitted to continue her course.

2. If, in consequence of the visit, the officer commanding the cruiser shall be of opinion that there are sufficient grounds for believing that the vessel is engaged in the slave trade, or has been fitted out for that traffic, or has been engaged in that traffic during the voyage in which she is met with by the cruiser; and if he shall in consequence determine to detain her, and to have her delivered up to the jurisdiction of the competent authorities, he shall forthwith cause a list to be made out, in duplicate, of all the papers found on board, and he shall sign this list and the duplicate, adding, after his own name, his rank in the navy, and the name of the vessel under his command.

He shall, in like manner, make out and sign, in duplicate, a declaration, stating the place and time of the detention, the name of the vessel, and that of her master, the names of the persons composing her crew, and the number and condition of the slaves found on board.

This declaration shall further contain an exact description of the state of the vessel and her cargo.

3. The commander of the cruiser shall, without delay, carry or send the detained vessel, with her master, crew, passengers, cargo and slaves found on board, to one of the ports hereinafter specified, in order that proceedings may be instituted in regard to them, conformably to the laws of the country under whose flag the vessel is sailing; and he shall deliver the same to the competent authorities, or to the persons who shall have been specially appointed for that purpose by the government to whom such port shall belong.

4. No person whatever shall be taken out of the detained vessel; nor shall any part of her cargo, nor any of the slaves found on board, be removed from her, until after such vessel shall have been delivered over to the authorities of her own nation, unless the removal of the whole or part of the crew, or of the slaves found on board, shall be deemed necessary, either for the preservation of their lives, or from any other consideration of humanity, or for the safety of the persons who shall be charged with the navigation of the vessel after her detention. In any such case, the commander of the cruiser, or the officer appointed to bring in the detained vessel, shall make a declaration of such removal, in which he shall specify the reasons for the same; and the masters, sailors, passengers or slaves so removed, shall be carried to the same port as the vessel and her cargo, and they shall be received in the same manner as the vessel, agreeably to the regulations hereinafter set forth.

Provided always, that nothing in this paragraph shall be understood as applying to slaves found on board of Austrian, Prussian, or Russian vessels; but such slaves shall be disposed of as is specified in the following paragraphs.

5. All Austrian vessels which shall be detained on the stations of America, or Africa, by the cruisers of the other contracting parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the Austrian jurisdiction at Trieste.

But if slaves shall be found on board any such Austrian vessel at the time of her detention, the vessel shall, in the first instance, be sent to deposite the slaves at that port

to which she would have been taken for adjudication if she had been sailing under the English or French flag. The vessel shall afterwards be sent on, and shall be delivered up to the Austrian jurisdiction at Trieste, as above stipulated.

All French vessels which shall be detained on the western coast of Africa by cruisers of the other contracting parties shall be carried and delivered up to the French jurisdiction at Goree.

All French vessels which shall be detained on the eastern coast of Africa by the cruisers of the other contracting parties shall be carried and delivered up to the French jurisdiction at the Isle of Bourbon.

All French vessels which shall be detained on the coast of America, to the southward of the 10th degree of north latitude, by the cruisers of the other contracting parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the French jurisdiction at Cayenne.

All French vessels which shall be detained in the West Indies, or on the coast of America to the northward of the 10th degree of north latitude, by the cruisers of the other contracting parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the French jurisdiction at Martinique.

All British vessels which shall be detained on the western coast of Africa by the cruisers of the other contracting parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the British jurisdiction at Bathurst on the river Gambia.

All British vessels which shall be detained on the eastern coast of Africa by the cruisers of the other contracting parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the British jurisdiction at the Cape of Good Hope.

All British vessels which shall be detained on the coast of America by the cruisers of the other contracting parties shall be carried and delivered up to the British jurisdiction at the colony of Demerara, or at Port Royal, in Jamaica, according as the commander of the cruiser may think most convenient.

All British vessels which shall be detained in the West Indies by the cruisers of the other contracting parties shall be carried and delivered up to the British jurisdiction at Port Royal, in Jamaica.

All Prussian vessels which shall be detained on the stations of America or Africa, by the cruisers of the other contracting parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the Prussian jurisdiction at Stettin.

But if slaves shall be found on board any such Prussian vessel at the time of her detention, the vessel shall, in the first instance, be sent to deposit the slaves at that port to which she would have been taken for adjudication if she had been sailing under the English or French flag. The vessel shall afterwards be sent on, and shall be delivered up to the Prussian jurisdiction at Stettin, as above stipulated.

All Russian vessels which shall be detained on the stations of America or Africa by the cruisers of the other contracting parties, shall be carried and delivered up to the Russian jurisdiction at Cronstadt or at Revel, according as the season of the year may allow the one or the other of those ports to be reached.

But if slaves shall be found on board any such Russian vessel at the time of her detention, the vessel shall, in the first instance, be sent to deposit the slaves at that port to which she would have been taken for adjudication if she had been sailing under the English or French flag. The vessel shall afterwards be sent on, and shall be delivered up to the Russian jurisdiction at Cronstadt, or at Revel, as above stipulated.

6. As soon as a merchant vessel, which shall have been detained as aforesaid shall arrive at one of the ports or places above mentioned, the commander of the cruiser, or the officer appointed to bring in such detained vessel, shall forthwith deliver to the authorities duly appointed for that purpose by the government within whose territory such port or place shall be, the vessel and her cargo, together with the master, crew, passengers, and slaves found on board, and also the papers which shall have been seized on board the vessel, and one of the duplicate lists of the said papers, retaining the other in his own possession. Such officer shall at the same time deliver to the said authorities one of the original declarations, as hereinbefore specified, adding thereto a statement of any changes which may have taken place from the time of the detention of the vessel to that of the delivery, as well as a copy of the statement of any removals which may have taken place, as above provided for.

In delivering over these several documents the officer shall make, in writing and on oath, an attestation of the truth.

7. If the commander of a cruiser, of one of the high contracting parties, who shall be duly furnished with the aforesaid special instructions, shall have reason to suspect that a merchant vessel sailing under convoy of, or in company with, a ship-of-war of any one of the other contracting parties, is engaged in the slave trade, or has been fitted out for the purpose of that traffic, or has been engaged in the traffic in slaves during the voyage in which she is met with by the said cruiser, he shall confine himself to commu-

nating his suspicions to the commander of the ship-of-war; and he shall leave it to the latter to proceed alone to visit the suspected vessel, and to deliver her up to the jurisdiction of her own country, if there be cause for doing so.

8. By Article IV, of the treaty, it is stipulated, that in no case shall the mutual right of visit be exercised upon ships-of-war of the high contracting parties.

It is agreed that this exception shall apply equally to vessels of the Russian-American company, which, being commanded by officers of the imperial navy, are authorised by the imperial government to carry a flag which distinguishes them from the merchant navy, and are armed and equipped similarly to transports of war.

It is further understood that the said vessels shall be furnished with a Russian patent, which shall prove their origin and destination. The form of this patent, shall be drawn up by common consent. It is agreed that this patent, when issued by the competent authority in Russia, shall be countersigned at St. Petersburg by the consulates of Great Britain and France.

9. In the 3d clause of article 9, of the treaty it is stipulated that, failing of proof to the contrary, a vessel shall be presumed to be engaged in the slave trade if these be found on board spare plank fitted for being laid down as a second or slave-deck.

In order to prevent any abuse which might arise from an arbitrary interpretation of this clause, it is especially recommended to the cruisers not to allow to Austrian, Prussian or Russian vessels employed in the timber trade, whose manifests shall prove that the planks and joists which they have, or have had on board are, or were, a part of their cargo for trade.

Therefore, in order not to harass lawful commerce, cruisers are expressly enjoined only to act upon the stipulations contained in the 3d clause of article 9, when there shall be on board the vessel visited spare plank evidently destined to form a slave-deck.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the 18th article of the treaty signed by them this day, that these instructions shall be annexed to the treaty signed this day between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, for the suppression of the African slave trade, and shall be considered as an integral part of that treaty.

In witness whereof, the plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties have signed this annex, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1841.

ABERDEEN,
KOLLER,
ST. AULAIRE,
SCHLEINITZ,
BRUNOW.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

COLONIZATION IN LIBERIA.—We have been favored by one of our citizens, with the following copy of a letter received from Liberia by the brig Union, which arrived in our port some weeks since. The writer is a colored man, who was a liberated slave, and was sent to Africa by way of this port about three years ago. We are sure such missives will be read with interest by all friends of the Colonization cause.

“SINOU, WEST COAST OF AFRICA, Dec. 2, 1841.

“DEAR SIR:—I embrace this opportunity of writing those few lines to you, to let you know our present and future prospects, to the best of my knowledge. We have a fine country here before us, and well wooded with excellent timber, fit almost for any use—a healthy Colony, well situated for trade, which is greatly on the increase—a good landing place, with a fine river running at the back of the town, with every accommodation for the landing and shipping of goods. The soil of the country is good, and may be made to produce almost every thing by cultivation and attention.

I have planted a farm with three thousand coffee trees and other produce; my stock of cattle consists of twenty-six head, besides pigs and other animals; my trade with the natives is large for palm oil and other commodities, and upon the whole I am doing very well—thank God for it. All that we now want is a few emigrants to assist us to secure the place against the encroachment and impositions of the native, who try to cheat and rob us in every possible manner. They have stolen and killed for me fourteen head of cattle this year. I remain yours, truly,

EDWARD MORRIS.

P. S.—I send you a few seeds of the palm tree, all I could procure.

SLAVERS CAPTURED.

THE brig James Hay, arrived at New York from Sierra Leone, reports that the Spanish schooner Presidenta, with a cargo of slaves had been captured and taken into that port. A Portuguese brig and two schooners, also slavers had arrived. The Brazilian barque Emilinda, had been restored to her owners.

WE see announced in the papers the death of JAMES FORTEN, of Philadelphia. He was much respected, and justly so, not only by his colored brethren, but by the population generally of that city. By his industry and integrity he acquired a handsome property, gave his children a thorough education, and was deeply anxious to promote the welfare of the people of color. He was in error, in our opinion, on the subject of African Colonization, but we believe him to have been an upright and virtuous man.

REMARKABLE FACT.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

ON the evening of the 9th April, while the Executive Committee were in session, and conferring on the question "whether additional goods and stores should be shipped to the Colony," a letter was received, the seal of which was broken and which was somewhat injured by the action of water, and which bore the endorsement "picked up floating in the harbour of St. Johns, P. Rico." It proved to be a letter dated at Bassa Cove, 24th January, 1842, from Louis Sheridan, who has long had charge of the public store in that place, and giving information of importance relating to the operations and injurious interference of English traders with the affairs of the Colony, and enclosing a list of articles much needed for the benefit of the people at that settlement. How this letter found its way to the United States or through whose agency we have no knowledge. Its arrival at that moment was remarkable.

CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

THIS Convention will be held in this city on the 4th instant. Let all who feel concerned to advance the cause of African colonization and civilization be present, and resolve that an impulse shall be then given to the cause that shall be felt in every State of the Union. It is now the Spring time and the seed time, but the harvest time is coming, when the fruits of their labors who have planted the good seed, amid trials and opposition on the barbarous coast of Africa, shall be manifest in the renovated character of her children and in the cultivated aspect and inexhaustible and invaluable productions of their country. Matters of great moment demand the consideration of this Convention. American institutions must be planted in Africa. She will pay back the price of her redemption.

EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

THE SOCIETY has chartered the fine large ship *MARIPOSA*, to convey to the Colony the valuable and interesting company of liberated slaves (more than eighty in number) near New Orleans, who have been prepared for freedom by a noble minded individual, and who will be accompanied from that port, by several free colored persons, from different parts of the south western country. This ship is expected to sail from New Orleans from the 20th to the 25th of May, and will proceed thence to Norfolk to receive there, from the 5th to the 10th of June, an additional number of seventy or more emigrants, with any freight which *missionary societies* may desire to send to Africa, or any passengers who may wish to embark under their auspices. The Rev. Wm. McLain is now on his way to New Orleans, to make all arrangements in relation to the outfit and departure of this expedition, and is especially instructed by the society to invite the liberal aid of the friends of African Colonization in the western and south western States, to enable the Committee, to send off this large expedition laden with their offerings and benedictions, without embarrassing the institution by increasing its pecuniary obli-

tions. We trust that Mr. McLain will be encouraged in the discharge of his arduous duties by all the friends of our country and Africa and of our Redeemer. We rely upon his well tried zeal, activity and ability to carry out the benevolent view of the society in regard to the various provisions and details of this important expedition.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE recent intelligence from Kingston and Jamaica shows that the population is neither satisfied nor quiet. We trust however, that the present existing evils will give way before education and firm and just legislation. We observe the following in a late number of the Journal of Commerce.

The Legislature of Jamaica was prorogued on the 18th January, without passing the usual Stamp Act. This, it appears, is likely to cause great inconvenience, and serious loss and reduction in the revenue. The right of the Council to alter a money bill was denied, it seems, by the Assembly at their last meeting; and a mistake having occurred in dating the stamp act sent to the Council this Session, and which Act is considered of that *genius*, the Council rather than again come under the displeasure of the House, exercised their legislative right and rejected it!

From the Jamaica Despatch, January 18.

It is our painful duty to apprise our British readers that the calamities to which the inhabitants of this unfortunate Colony have recently been subjected are not yet brought to an end; but that the unavoidable visitation of Heaven, which we hoped would chasten and subdue unruly spirits, have been followed up by acts of turbulence and popular outrage, concluded by alarming incendiary attempts. This will prove to the government and people of Great Britain the jeopardy in which the peace and property of the Jamaica colonists have been placed by the *unlicensed liberty* which has been preached and claimed for the newly emancipated people, who consider themselves, not only free to neglect work, but to riot and revel in defiance of the law, and to break the peace of the city at pleasure.

MARYLAND.

THE Bill which passed the House of Delegates of this State to abridge the privileges and rights the free people of color, within its limits has been *rejected by the Senate*. Several large public meetings were held in different parts of the State, to protest against the passage of this bill. We wish to see nothing done which will infringe upon the freedom of the choice, as to residence, of any free people who are peaceable and obedient to the laws. The Maryland Colonization Journal is right in declaring that the creed of the Colonizationists has ever been "to remove the free man of color with his own consent to the coast of Africa," thus benefiting all classes in Africa and America.

At one of the public meetings in Baltimore, Mr. Thomas C. Connolly offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved,—That in the opinion of this meeting, each of the states of this Union is competent to the enactment and enforcement of laws upon the subject of slavery, as well as upon all other subjects of internal policy; and that we hold all interference from external sources, other than that moral influence of mind upon mind which now pervades the civilized world, to be unwarrantable, unjust and oppressive.

Resolved, also,—That occupying a medium position between the two great sections of our country whose interests and feelings are diametrically opposed to each other on the subject of slavery, we hold it to be our solemn duty, in legislating upon it, to respect the prejudices and predilections of neither the one nor the other, but to be governed solely by such motives as would prompt us to desire the honor and welfare of our State, and are in accordance with the spirit of universal benevolence.

WE learn that a bequest of five hundred dollars has recently been made to the Mendi Mission by the late Horatio Taylor, of Nelson, Portage county, Ohio.—*Jour. of Com.*

FROM AFRICA.

By the arrival of the *Naumkeag* at Salem, intelligence is received of the safe arrival of the *Amistad* Africans at Sierra Leone. It will be recollected that they sailed in the bark *Gentleman*, Captain Morris. The *Journal of Commerce* states, that "the owners of the bark received a letter from Captain Morris, via Salem, dated on the African coast, February 13, in which he states that the Africans and Missionaries all arrived 'in good health.' They were landed at Freetown, Sierra Leone, the certificate of which fact, given by Messrs. Steel and Raymond, missionaries, is dated January 18. After landing her cargo, the bark proceeded to leeward, and Captain Morris wrote by the Salem vessel from a place considerably south of Sierra Leone. No letters were received from the Missionaries by this vessel. They probably supposed that letters from Sierra Leone, via London, would reach this country sooner than letters left on board the bark, to be put on board any vessel she might fall in with."

EMANCIPATION IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.—The *Paris Moniteur* publishes a return of the negroes emancipated in the French Colonies from the close of 1830 until 1842, from which it results that their number was—

In Martinique,	- - - - -	21,113
In Gaudaloupe,	- - - - -	11,531
In French Guiana,	- - - - -	1,789
In Bourbon,	- - - - -	4,075
Total,	- - - - -	38,517

AMISTAD AFRICANS.

By an arrival yesterday from Sierra Leone, letters have been received to Feb. 19th from Messrs. Steel, Raymond and Wilson, the Missionaries who accompanied the *Mendians* to their native land. They had been one month at Sierra Leone, and in excellent health, with the exception of Mrs. Raymond and her infant daughter, who had the fever slightly. There were difficulties about their reaching Mendi, and Mr. Steele, under the advice of the new British Governor, Sir George Macdonald, had gone, with Cinque and two others, on an exploring tour. His return was daily expected. There were several hundreds of *Mendians* at Sierra Leone, some of whom had recognized several of the *Amistad* Africans. The *Mendians* continued to study, but some of them had rushed into their former licentious habits. The Missionaries, however, were full of hope.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

MISSION.—The *N. Y. Commercial* says: The Rev. Bishop Soule, who was deputed by the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to visit the Wesleyan connexion at its next conference, expects to sail from this city on the 13th of May, in the packet ship *Stephen Whitney*. The Rev. T. B. Sargent, of Baltimore, accompanies the Bishop. From Liverpool, Bishop Soule will proceed to Dublin to be present at the Irish Conference to be held in June, whence he will proceed to London, to attend the British Conference in July. After his official visit to England, he will leave that country for Liberia, Western Africa, to visit the Methodist missions in that country.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.

THE *Times* of 30th ult. contains Lord Aberdeen's reply to Mr. Stevenson's note on the right of search, and in its remarks upon this state paper says:

"Lord Aberdeen begins by disclaiming all responsibility for any expressions used by his predecessor, Lord Palmerston. He then explicitly repeats his former renunciation on the part of this country of all claim to a right of search over American vessels in time of peace; and observes that when a vessel is once ascertained to be American, the British cruisers are ordered to obtain from all interference with

her, BE SHE SLAVER OR OTHERWISE. With American vessels, whatever be their destination, British cruisers have no pretention in any manner to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted, if engaged in it, to enjoy a monopoly of this unhallowed trade; but the British government," concludes Lord Aberdeen, "will never endure that the fraudulent use of the American flag shall extend the iniquity to other nations, by whom it is abhorred, and who have entered into solemn treaties with this country for its entire suppression."

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—In reply to a question Lord Stanley stated "that it was not the intention of the Government to send out any new expedition to the Niger, still less one composed of white persons. On the part of the Government he disclaimed all wish to assert any right of sovereignty in that quarter of the world. It was not deemed altogether expedient to abandon the settlement already made, and although any persons going out to settle there must do so on their own responsibility, yet Government would give them the protection of a small armed steamer, manned by negroes."

ADDITIONAL EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

OUR Agent (who has been for some months in Tennessee) Mr. Levi T. Walker, writes from Abingdon, Virginia, under date of April 11th, "our company numbering seventy, passed through here to day, and it is expected they will reach Lynchburg in two weeks from this time."

Several of these emigrants will have horses, wagons, &c., to sell when they get to Lynchburg. They are depending very much on the sale of these to get to Liberia.

I have not time to mention particulars, more than to say, that about one half of the company have means, or have them provided for them. The others have but little. The character of the emigrants is good.

One family of eight persons from the Missionary station at Little Osage, Missouri, and was on their way to embark for the Colony at New Orleans. They are represented as first rate emigrants and have been taught in the Sunday schools of the Harmony stations

Thirteen persons are now in Norfolk from the State of Illinois waiting for their departure.

Many others, and from various points are anxious to remove to Liberia. Shall the means be supplied?

CONTRIBUTIONS to, and receipts by, the American Colonization Society, from the 25th March to the 20th April, 1842.

MAINE.

Gorham, Mrs. E. Leverett to constitute Rev. John S. Davenport, a Life Member, - - - - - \$30 00 30 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Chester, per Capt. Geo. Barker—Hon. S. Bell \$5, Mr. Orcutt \$1, C. Brown (boy) 13cts., J. Tompkins \$1 50, Mrs. S. T. Hale, \$1, Mrs. P. Bell \$5, - - - - - 13 63

Charlestown, per Rev. R. Porter—J. Crosby \$1, W. Briggs \$1, Hon. E. Stevens \$3, G. Olcott \$5, (the above \$10 on account of a Life Membership for Rev. J. Crosby,) S. Hubbard \$1, O. Hastings \$1, - - - - - 12 00

Hampstead, Ladies of Rev. J. C. M. Bartley's Congregation, in part to constitute him a Life Member, - - - - - 14 62 40 25

MASSACHUSETTS.

Westboro', Ladies of Rev. Charles B. Kittredge's Congregation in part to constitute him a Life Member, - - - - - 22 19

Chicopee Falls, Collection in Congregational church, - - - - - 11 00

Cabbotville, do do do - - - - - 10 52

Newburyport, Rev. Dr. Danna, - - - - - 10 00 53 71

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol, A few Ladies of St. Michael's church, to constitute Rev. Thomas Fales a Life Member, - - - - - 30 00 30 00

CONNECTICUT.

<i>Suffield</i> , Collections per Rev. J. C. Tenney,	-	-	-	6 00
<i>Glastenbury</i> , do do do	-	-	-	5 00
<i>Norwich city</i> , do do do 1st payment on account of subscription of \$10 per annum for five years, by the late Erastus Coit, deceased, per his Administrator,	-	-	-	10 00
<i>Haddam</i> , Collection per Rev. J. C. Tenney,	-	-	-	8 50
<i>Deep River</i> , R. S. Marvin (with \$1 50 for Repository,)	-	-	-	3 50
				33 00

NEW YORK.

<i>Buffalo</i> , Walter Joy, subscription for '41, per Hon. S. Wilkeson,	10 00	10 00
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PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Philadelphia</i> , "A Friend," per Rev. Mr. Brainerd,	15 00	15 00
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington</i> , Campbell & Coyle, for 1842, \$5, Jos. R. Ingle \$10,	15 00	
Per Joseph Etter—Thomas Datcher, (colored) 25 cts., Mr. Adler 50 cts., W. G. Ridgeley \$1, W. B. Todd \$3, Rev. R. R. Gurley \$5, Hon. J. R. Underwood \$9, T. Havenner \$1, J. Gideon \$5, Hon. H. P. B. Maxwell \$10, Cash 50 cts., 50, 50, 50, 50, \$1,	38 25	53 25

VIRGINIA.

<i>Big Lick</i> , Mrs. Sarah Betts, subscription for two years from 8th October last, per Z. W. Micon, Esq.,	20 00	20 00
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Total Contributions, \$285 21

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.— <i>South Berwick</i> , G. C. Walsingham; <i>Wells</i> , W. Bourne; <i>Gorham</i> , Mrs. P. C. Marsh for Teacher's Seminary, each \$1 50 for 1842,	4 50
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Durham</i> , B. Thompson to March 1843, \$2; <i>Chester</i> , J. Tompkins, Mrs. R. Tenny, Rev. J. Clements, each \$1 50 for '42,	6 50
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Worcester</i> , J. W. Goodrich to July '42, \$3; <i>Springfield</i> , per Rev. C. J. Tenney—D. Bontaine, E. Palmer, T. Bond, James Hooker, J. Brewer, 2d, P. Wilcox, John Hooker, H. Adams, S. Sanborn, S. Smith, D. C. Brewer, Mrs. Prudence Howard, R. A. Chapman, each \$1 50 for '42	22 50
CONNECTICUT.— <i>Deep River</i> , R. S. Marvin for '42, \$1 50; <i>Farmington</i> , A. Bidwell for '41 and '42, \$3,	4 50
NEW YORK.— <i>Buffalo</i> , H. Slade in full to January, 1842,	3 00
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>New Hope</i> , Hon. S. D. Ingham to 1843,	5 50
OHIO.— <i>Xenia</i> , J. Galloway, S. Galloway, J. Vanelon, J. McMillan, H. McMillan, and Dr. Banks, <i>Massies Creek</i> , J. Nesbit and J. Hemphill each \$1 50 for 1842; <i>Newark</i> , Rev. S. Wylie in full \$1 50; <i>Findley</i> , Wilson Vance, \$3,	16 50

For Repository, 63 00
Total Contributions, 285 21

Total, \$348 21

Collections by Rev. Joseph Collins in Virginia, reported to the Society in July, 1841, but not before acknowledged.

John Withers \$5, Rachel Bowen \$1, G. Gray \$1, Wm. A. Bowen \$2, H. Hamilton \$5, Miss Bowen \$1, P. B. Bowen \$2, C. Kemper \$3, J. M. Young \$2, J. B. Downman \$10, J. G. Beall \$5, R. S. Randolph \$5, C. J. Storer \$5, C. C. Randolph \$6, W. H. Gaines \$2 21, T. Shearman \$5, B. Hixon \$10, A Friend \$4, Wm. Byrne \$5, J. Picket \$10, B. Hough \$2, A. Ball \$5, L. Carter \$5, L. Marders \$2, B. T. Chinn \$10, G. Challen \$1, S. Saunders \$2, Mr. Coxhe \$2, C. Thomas \$2, A. Harrison \$2, J. Gibson \$5, A Friend \$2, A Friend \$1, W. J. Weir an annual subscription \$10, J. W. Tyler \$5, W. Coone \$3, J. A. Carter \$5,	\$153 21
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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.]

WASHINGTON, JUNE, 1842.

[NO. 8.

CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION,
HELD IN THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 4th, 1842.

(MOST IMPORTANT MEETING.)

THIS Convention assembled at half past 7 o'clock in the evening of the 4th of May, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the use of which had been granted by the House for the occasion. The Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, of Kentucky, was unanimously chosen to preside, and Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Rev. William Hawley invoked the divine blessing upon the proceedings. Mr. Gurley, the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, rose and in effect said :—

MR. PRESIDENT :—At the request of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, I venture to submit to this Convention, a few remarks touching the objects which may be deemed worthy of the consideration of this Convention. I regret that this duty has not devolved upon some one abler to do justice to the cause we have assembled to promote. But apologies on this occasion are perhaps worse than impertinent, and I shall at once say, that we are called upon to give our best thoughts and energies to advance a scheme of vast magnitude and deepest interest to our free colored population, to such as may become free, to our national Union, and to Africa ; which embraces in its promised beneficence two races of men, and two continents. Sir, the fathers of the Society never imagined that this scheme could be carried into complete effect—I doubt even whether they anticipated the results which have been already attained, without the countenance and co-operation of the General Government and the State Governments. The American Colonization Society, at its origin, presented a memorial to Congress in which they say, “Your memorialists are delegated by a numerous and highly respectable association of their fellow citi-

zens, recently organized at the seat of Government *to solicit Congress to aid with the power, the patronage and the resources of the country, the great and beneficial object of their institution, an object deemed worthy of the earnest attention, and of the strenuous and persevering exertions, as well of every patriot, in whatever condition of life, as of every enlightened, philanthropic, and practical statesman.*"

A report favorable to the views of the memorialists was made by a Committee of that body, but no decided action taken upon the subject. Similar memorials for several successive years were addressed by the Society to Congress, and to the very able exertions in the House of Representatives of one of its earliest, most liberal and most distinguished friends, the Hon. C. F. Mercer, is our country and the world indebted for the passage of a law stigmatizing the slave trade with the name and penalty of piracy, and also for the act revoking forever the authority of any State to dispose of re-captured Africans brought within the limits of our country, and empowering the President of the United States to restore such unfortunate persons to Africa, and there provide, while it might be necessary, for their security, comfort and defence. Mr. Monroe, then President, saw at once that in the execution of this law, it might be for the public interest, to co-operate with the American Colonization Society, then about to secure territory on the African coast, and the spot obtained for a Colony, was chosen to be the home of the re-captured Africans. Thus the Colony of Liberia rose into existence under the countenance of the Government, and as an asylum for Africans released from captivity by our law, derived from it some degree of protection and aid. But the earliest and ablest friends of the Society sought and expected still further assistance. I need but refer to the published opinions of General Harper, Mr. Fitzhugh, Mr. Madison, Chief Justice Marshall, and others. I fear the magnitude, the grandeur of the cause, has been of late somewhat let down from the high position it occupied before the eyes of the founders of the Society, but I trust it will be permitted to re-assume, before the mind of this Convention, all its original importance and beneficence.

Much has been accomplished. But it must be acknowledged that the communities of Liberia are encountering many adverse influences, that they want numbers and capital, are exposed to the interference of traders of foreign nations, and that they turn anxiously their eyes towards us for encouragement. And is it to be expected, that these people, who, a few years ago, landed on the barbarous shore of Africa, with little or no property, just escaped from a depressed and embarrassed condition—an unsubdued forest before them, in an untried tropical climate, and exposed to the depredations, and sometimes to the hostilities of wild and faithless men, should have effected all that is necessary in their great enterprise—that they should have spread out all along that coast and far into the interior, the beauties and advantages of our arts, civilization and religion? Sir, they have done every thing which could with reason have been expected of them—their well ordered Government; their schools, churches; their manifest improvement in education, morals, manners; their enthusiasm for liberty; hostility and success against the slave trade, demonstrate that they constitute a well organized state, in its infancy, it is true; but informed by a generous and noble spirit, and that if protected and sustained as they should be, they will infuse new life into the throbbing heart of Africa and work out for her perishing children a mighty

deliverance. It is not my purpose to enter into the subjects which may and will receive the earnest attention of this Convention. There is some danger, that unless this nation can be duly aroused to the importance of guarding the interests of our African settlements, they may feel impelled to look for assistance to other quarters. I will not for a moment believe that this Convention will withhold from the colonists of Liberia their sympathy and support. I am happy to see before me many of the faithful and able friends of this cause, and I rejoice to observe that we are favored by the presence of one (Dr. Hall) who has long resided upon the coast and in the Colonies of Liberia, who is familiar with the whole condition of things there, who has won honorable and imperishable distinction, by the wisdom and energy exhibited in his establishment of the Colony of Cape Palmas, and his administration, as the Governor of its affairs. I trust that this gentleman will not withhold from us the benefit of his experience and his counsels. I see also several eminent senators around me, friends of our enterprise, and whose talent and eloquence will be felt to the remotest regions of the republic; and some of the fathers of the American Colonization Society are present who may well remember the days of its first trials, and to whom it was indebted for exertions, which will be the more appreciated as they are the more remembered. I will add, only, that a series of resolutions, which I venture very respectfully to submit to the Convention have met the approbation of the Committee of the Colonization Society and of other friends of that Institution, and are offered mainly, with the view, of bringing immediately under the observation of the meeting, such topics as may be deemed worthy of its consideration.

Mr. Gurley then offered the following resolutions:—

“Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the American Colonization Society, like our Federal Union, rests upon principles in which all wise, patriotic and benevolent men may agree, and by the support of which, they promote the good of our common country, the best interests of our colored population, the suppression of the African slave trade, and the moral and intellectual renovation of Africa.

“Resolved, That this Society, in the prosecution of its exclusive object, the colonization with their consent of the free people of color, residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient, being required by the terms of its constitution, to act in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the states as may adopt regulations on the subject, was designed to be a national institution, and may justly look for some measure of countenance and support, from the Federal and other Governments of the country.

“Resolved, That the results contemplated in the execution of their scheme by the fathers of the American Colonization Society, were of unsurpassed grandeur and beneficence, and that the success of their efforts in the establishment, mostly by private means, of the Colony of Liberia, is demonstration that these results can be, and therefore ought to be, by the application of adequate powers and resources, attained.

“Resolved, That the members and friends of the Colonization Society are solemnly pledged before earth and Heaven not to abandon in their weakness, those free persons of color who, confidently, under their auspices, have gone forth, in the face of difficulty and danger, to plant upon the barbarous shore of their mother country liberty and Christianity, but rather to

extend to them assistance and encouragement in their honorable and magnanimous enterprise.

Resolved, That at this time, when our country is agitated by conflicting opinions on the subject of our colored population; when Africa is deprived annually, by the most cruel commerce of nearly or quite half a million of her inhabitants; when thousands are turning their thoughts and hearts to Liberia as a small and attractive Christian state, looking forth to animate our hopes of the redemption of the most degraded and afflicted portion of the world; when this Colony is exposed to danger, if not threatened with extinction, we are urged by the highest and most affecting considerations that ever roused patriotic and Christian men to action, to adopt a national policy, that shall tend to unite our own citizens, benefit our colored population, overthrow the slave trade, and bless enduringly, two races of men, and two of the largest quarters of the globe.

Resolved, That this convention are deeply sensible of the favor shown to the Colony of Liberia, by the successive administrations of our government, and that they doubt not, the whole country will sustain the Government in the maintenance of such naval force, and the application of such means on the African coast, as may be necessary to guard our commerce (already becoming of great value) on that coast, fulfil all the humane provisions of the law for the benefit of the recaptured Africans, and effectually suppress the African slave trade.

Resolved, That it should be deeply impressed upon the public mind, that both as auxiliary and protective to the interests of American commerce on the African coast, and as a means for the extinction of the slave trade, the Colony of Liberia is of incalculable importance, and deserves the vigorous and generous support of this nation.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the Friends of African Colonization throughout the Union to call Conventions in their respective States for the advancement of the cause, and to increase the funds of the Society.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Directors of the American Colonization Society, to consider the propriety of appointing a well qualified agent or agents to visit the different States to promote the assembling of such Conventions, and to communicate to them the interesting facts in relation to the condition and prospects of the Society and the Colony.

Resolved, That the gallant officers of our navy, who have repeatedly, rendered such important services to the cause of African Colonization and the Colonies or settlements of Liberia, are entitled to the warmest thanks of all the friends of our country and humanity.

Resolved, That since the cause of the American Colonization Society contributes emphatically, and powerfully, to establish and propagate civilization and Christianity in Africa, it should be dear to all the friends of missions, and since to meet numerous applications of interesting companies of free coloured persons and liberated slaves for removal to Liberia, the Society has chartered a large ship and assumed heavy responsibilities, far beyond its means, for the outfit of an expedition, of more than two hundred emigrants, all the friends of the Society be invited to send in their donations to its Treasury, and the clergy of every name to take up collections for it on or about the 4th of July next."

F. S. Key, Esq., then introduced to the Convention Dr. James Hall, who,

he observed, after a residence of several years in Africa, and having been the Governor of the Colony at Cape Palmas, in its earliest and most trying years, and personally acquainted with the native tribes for a good distance in the interior, as well as extensively along the coast, with the commerce of Africa, and the details of the slave trade, and whose sound judgment and sagacity all who knew him would acknowledge, was prepared to communicate information of the highest value to the friends of the cause.

[Dr. Hall has done us the favor to put in writing the following statement, as comprising the principal facts and opinions offered in reply to various interrogatories propounded by Mr. Key at this time, and by other gentlemen during the progress of the Convention :]

DR. HALL'S STATEMENT.

With regard to the African commerce, Dr. Hall said, that the legitimate commerce on the west coast of Africa was now principally in the hands of the English, and mainly from the following causes, viz: The slave trade previous to the last half century was prosecuted more vigorously by the English under the special patronage of government than by any other nation. Possession was taken of a vast extent of coast and forts and fortifications were erected for the special protection of this traffic by their commercial vessels; consequently at the abolition of this traffic they had far greater facilities for prosecuting a lawful and honorable commerce than other nations. The principal articles too used in this traffic were either produced or manufactured in England or in their India possessions, which gave them, for a time, almost exclusive control over the lawful commerce as they had before maintained over the slave trade. Why they retain this ascendancy is in some degree doubtless attributable to the fact that there is a greater demand for articles of African produce in England than in any other part of the world: that London is the great centre of commerce and that there is more capital in England to be invested in commerce than in any other country. But there is another cause independent of these which has operated strongly to secure to the English merchant a monopoly of this trade. I refer to the fact that their commerce has been fostered and protected to a greater extent than that of any other nation. They have uniformly maintained a force on that coast amply sufficient to render their commerce as secure in Africa as in any section of the civilized world. They in, fact, have had the absolute control of the commercial relations of the whole coast. The vessels of other nations have been often necessitated to seek their protection, and which has, to my knowledge, often been granted. The effects of this protection have not been alone to preserve their vessels from violence from the natives and pirates, and to relieve sufferers by wrecks, sickness and other disasters, but from the system of trade adopted by them, a safe return for money invested in that trade by English vessels has been secured, and that too by a system of protection that has not been extended to the commerce of any other nation to any thing like the same extent and to American commerce, not all. In the large marts of trade, as in the great rivers of the Bights of Benin and Biafra the whole cargo of a vessel is at once put on shore into the hands of the native chiefs and trademen and to the honor of barbarians alone, the owner of any other

vessel but an English one, is dependent for his return cargo. The amount he receives will depend altogether upon the will of the chiefs and traders and generally just so far as they shall deem it for their interest to make payment to secure a continuance of the master's trade or to maintain a fair reputation, so far they will fulfil their contract, and but too often no further.

But the case is far otherwise with the British trader. Every port, bay, river or roadstead has been visited and is often visited by a Government vessel, and with the chief and head-trade-men of every tribe, treaties of commerce, more or less definite, have been made, and the fulfilment of the same is to a greater or less extent enforced. In most instances no force, or even a call for it, is necessary, as the bare fact of its existence is equally efficient with its exercise. It is needless to remark that the American commerce has received no such protection, that but a very small part of the coast has ever been visited by any American vessel of war, and in no instance coming to my knowledge, has any intercourse taken place between them and the native chiefs. No American influence has, to my knowledge, operated to increase, foster or protect the American commerce in Africa, except through the agency of the Colonization Societies, and through them, the colonies of Liberia. The very founding of these colonies embracing within their influence a coast of some three hundred miles has opened to us a commerce which was before wholly monopolized by European trading vessels and the slave dealers.

Not only do the energetic and intelligent colonists vastly increase the exports of their little territory, concentrate the trade of the surrounding country, carry on open, fair and liberal commerce with vessels of all nations, but the colonies are a refuge and home to the American citizen visiting that coast from what cause soever. They serve as regular ports of entry and clearance where all important mercantile papers, so essential in commercial operations, can be obtained. They serve as hospitals for the sick and invalid seamen who have ascended the baleful rivers on that coast. Again and again have I seen vessels steered into Messurado roads by a native Krooman under the direction of the last surviving officer or seaman of a vessel which has ventured up the Rio Pongas or Nunos, and which, had it not been for these colonies, would inevitably have been dismantled by the natives and left to rot in their muddy creeks.

In cases of partial damage or total wreck, when for want of those Colonies, the crews would fall a sacrifice to the African fever and the rough treatment of the natives; and when the voyage would be materially retarded, or entirely broken up, the Colonies have furnished a home for the unfortunate officers and seamen, and enabled the master to execute such documents as would secure insurance to the owner, or afforded such aid as to fit the vessel for the further prosecution of her voyage. In fact the American Colonies have, more than all other causes, protected and fostered our commerce on the African coast.

With regard to the influence of the Colonies upon the missionary operations, I can answer, that it is equally favorable and still more essential. It is a fact that there has been a vast expenditure of life and money by the missionary societies of Great Britain to establish missions in the various towns far to the windward of Sierra Leone, and every attempt, without exception, has proved a failure. The attempt has not been a solitary one but

renewed from time to time for a period of years, and always with the same unhappy result. We can judge from this what would have been the inevitable consequence of the like attempt by American agents on the coast line now occupied by the Colonies of Liberia, when the natives were far more barbarous, and less inclined to improvement. I am confirmed that they would have been attended with like disasters. The advantages which the mission stations derive from the Colonies are manifold, and must be obvious to every one.

In the first place their protection was absolutely necessary to the existence of the mission, to defend it from petty depredations and violence—as for instance, the recent transactions at Heddington—there all the comforts and necessities of life are alone secured by and through the labors of the Colonists. By these their houses are built and rendered tenantable; their services are always required in all domestic duties, even in health, and in sickness their services and assistance are indispensable. Independent of all this, *the most important, the most useful and most successful preachers and teachers in all the mission stations in Africa are the Colonists themselves, under the superintendence of the white missionaries.* Colored men are the most useful and most efficient laborers in any cause or calling in Africa; with a less amount of intelligence and talent than the white man they can effect more.

In answer to your queries as to the capabilities of the Africo-American for self-government, and the fitness of the territory of Liberia for the establishment of a civilized and self-supporting community: I feel it only necessary to state in general terms what are my *thorough convictions* from an intimate acquaintance with all the Liberia Colonies for the past eleven years, and for facts tending to show the correctness of my impressions I refer you to the details and statistics of the Colonies which have from time to time been transmitted to this country and laid before the American public.

The Liberians have shown a capacity for maintaining a free and independent government, a capacity and disposition for a fair degree of moral and intellectual improvement. The soil of Liberia is one of the most productive in the world, and capable of yielding all the varieties of vegetables and all the staple commodities of the tropics. the climate of Africa is one that will prove as favorable to the American emigrant as does the climate of our Western States to the New Englander. In fine, all that is wanting to favor and perpetuate on the coast of Africa an independent Christian government is an increase of the number of *select* emigrants, an increase for a certain period of the appropriation to each individual on his arrival, and a general protection from the government of this country. But without these advantages carried out to a much greater extent than heretofore, I am equally well convinced that the Colonies at present established on the coast will not be able to maintain themselves against the various adverse influences which are constantly operating against them; they will either be swallowed up in the mass of barbarians by whom they are surrounded or they will claim and receive the patronage and protection of the English government.

The Hon. JAMES T. MOREHEAD, senator from Kentucky, then addressed the Convention:

I am apprehensive, Mr. President, that I venture somewhat rashly to present myself on this occasion before you. My attention has not of late, been directed with

much care to the operations of your Society, and it is probable that what I have to say will be neither interesting nor profitable. Yielding, however, to no one in the high estimate I have formed of the value and importance of the Colonization scheme, and believing that upon its success depends much that concerns the well being of the free colored population of our country, I avail myself willingly of this occasion to express, in the most public manner, my cordial concurrence in the objects you have in view, and my ardent solicitude for their advancement.

At a very early period in the history of our government, the subject of colonizing the free people of color of the United States became one of deep and profound interest. To the state of Virginia, more perhaps than to any other, belongs the merit of having made the greatest efforts in behalf of that peculiar portion of the colored race. On the 31st December, 1800, the House of Delegates of that State passed a resolution, requesting the Governor to correspond with the President of the United States on the subject of purchasing land without the limits of the Commonwealth, whither free persons of color might be removed, which led to a correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Jefferson, the result of which was, as we are informed by the latter, that an ineffectual negotiation was instituted by our minister in London, with the Sierra Leone company. A similar effort, with no better success, was made by Mr. Jefferson with the Portuguese government to obtain an establishment within their colonies in South America.

Fifteen years afterwards, on the 21st December, 1816, the General Assembly of Virginia again took the subject in hand, and resolved that the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory upon the coast of Africa, or at some other place not within any of the States or territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of color as were then free and might desire the same, and for those who might be thereafter emancipated within that commonwealth; and her senators and representatives in Congress were requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President in the attainment of the object.

There cannot be a doubt that this movement on the part of Virginia, exerted a preponderating influence in producing the subsequent organization of the American Colonization Society. But it is due to the memory of a philanthropic citizen of New Jersey, that his instrumentality in the promotion of that object should be distinctly acknowledged. You are aware, sir, that I allude to the Reverend Robert Finley, whose name is so closely interwoven with the early history of your institution. For a series of years, "the state of the *free blacks* in the United States, had very much occupied the mind" of that pious and venerable gentleman; and on the 14th February, 1815, he announced in a letter to a friend in the city of New York, the subsisting plan of colonization on the African coast. Other friends of the cause,—and as we have seen, the illustrious commonwealth of Virginia,—had placed their chief reliance on the powerful agency of the Federal Government. Mr. Finley took a different, and as the result shows, a more practicable view. "Cannot the rich and benevolent," he enquired, "devise means to form a colony on some part of the coast of Africa, similar to the one at Sierra Leone, which might gradually induce many free blacks to go and settle,—devising for them means of getting there, and of protection and support till they are established? Could they be sent to Africa, a three-fold benefit would arise. *We* should be cleared of them. We should send to Africa a population partly civilized and christianized for its benefit. Our blacks themselves would be put in a better condition."

Animated with the hope of accomplishing an object of such vast importance, Mr. Finley visited Washington about the 1st December 1816. He opened the subject to the President of the United States—to the heads of Departments—to several members

of Congress, and to some prominent private citizens, and proposed a meeting of those who were favorably disposed towards the scheme. On the 21st December a meeting accordingly took place, over which Mr. Clay, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was called to preside. Addresses were delivered by several distinguished gentlemen,* and resolutions, preceded by an appropriate preamble, were unanimously passed, declaring, First, That an association be formed for the purpose of collecting information, and to assist in the formation and execution, of a plan for the Colonization of the free people of color with their consent, in Africa or elsewhere, as may be thought most advisable by the constituted authorities of the country—Secondly, That Elias B. Caldwell, John Randolph, Richard Rush, Walter Jones, Francis S. Key, Robert Wright, James H. Blake, and John Peter, be a Committee to present a respectful memorial to Congress, requesting them to adopt such measures as may be thought advisable for procuring a territory in Africa or elsewhere, suitable for the Colonization of the free people of color.

After the appointment of a Committee to prepare a constitution for the government of the Society, the meeting adjourned to the 28th December following.

On that day, the minutes of their proceedings inform us, “an adjourned meeting of

* Mr. Clay, (on taking the chair,) stated the object of the meeting to be, to consider of the propriety and practicability of colonizing the free people of color of the United States, and of forming an association in relation to that object.

“In regard to the various schemes of Colonization, which had been suggested, he expressed a decided preference to some part of the coast of Africa. There ample provisions might be made for the colony itself, and it might be rendered instrumental to the introduction, into that extensive quarter of the globe, of the arts, civilization and christianity. There was a peculiar, a moral fitness in restoring them to the land of their fathers.”

“It was proper and necessary, he said, distinctly to state, that he understood it constituted no part of the object of the meeting to touch or agitate in the slightest degree, a delicate question connected with another portion of the colored population of our country. It was not proposed to deliberate on or consider at all, any question of emancipation, or that was connected with the abolition of slavery. It was upon that condition alone, he was sure, that many gentlemen from the South and West, whom he saw present, had attended, or could be expected to co-operate.”

Mr. Elias B. Caldwell, (of the District of Columbia,) then rose, and enforced in some very eloquent observations, first, the expediency, and secondly, the practicability of the proposed plan of Colonization. He was followed by

Mr. John Randolph, (of Roanoke) who said, “that it had been properly observed by the Chairman, that there was nothing in the proposition (referring to the resolution adopted by the meeting,) submitted to consideration, which in the smallest degree touched another very important and delicate question, which ought to be left as much as possible out of view.” “It was a notorious fact, he added, that the existence of a mixed and intermediate population of free negroes was viewed by every slave holder as one of the greatest sources of the insecurity, and also unprofitableness, of slave property.” “In a worldly point of view, then, without entering into the general question, and apart from those higher and nobler motives which had been presented to the meeting, the owners of slaves were interested in providing a retreat for this part of our population. There was no fear that this proposition would alarm them—they had been accustomed to think seriously of the subject.” “If a place could be provided for their reception and a mode of sending them hence, there were hundreds, nay thousands of citizens, who would by manumitting their slaves, relieve themselves from the cares attendant on their possession.”

Mr. Robert Wright, (of Maryland) said, “that he could not withhold his approbation of a measure, that had for its object the melioration of the lot of any portion of the human race, particularly of the free people of color, whose distressed state robs them of the happiness of self-government, so dear to the American people. And, said he, as I discover the most delicate regard to the rights of property, I shall with great pleasure lend my aid to restore this unfortunate people to the enjoyment of their liberty.”

the citizens of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, and many others, was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of receiving and considering from the Committees appointed to that duty, a constitution of the Society for meliorating the condition of the free people of color in the United States, by providing a colonial retreat on this or the continent of Africa; and a memorial to Congress requesting the sanction and co-operation of the General Government in the object of the institution aforesaid. A constitution was reported, and having been discussed and amended, was unanimously accepted.

On the 1st January, 1817, the first election of officers under the Constitution, took place, when the Hon. Bushrod Washington, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, was unanimously chosen President, and William H. Crawford of Georgia, Henry Clay of Kentucky, William Phillips of Massachusetts, Henry Rutgers of New York, John E. Howard, Samuel Smith, and John C. Herbert of Maryland, John Taylor of Caroline, Virginia, Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, Robert Ralston and Richard Rush of Pennsylvania, John Mason of the District of Columbia, and Robert Finley of New Jersey, were appointed Vice Presidents.

Such, sir, was the origin of the American Society for colonizing the free people of color in the United States. Before tracing its progress to the period of the establishment of the Colony of Liberia, I trust I may be excused for calling your attention to some material and important circumstances, connected with the proceedings of these original friends and advocates of the cause.

The second article of the Constitution declared that the object to which the attention of the Society was exclusively to be directed was, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa or such other place as *Congress shall deem most expedient*.

It will not have escaped your observation, that at the meeting of the 21st December, a Committee was appointed by unanimous consent, to prepare a memorial to Congress requesting them to adopt such measures as might be thought most advisable for procuring a territory in Africa or elsewhere, suitable to the purpose of the association.

On the 28th December that Committee was instructed to report to the annual meeting in January next, when the President and Board of Managers were required to prepare and present the memorial. On the 14th January, 1817, it was presented to the House of Representatives.

The memorialists stated, that "they were delegated by a numerous and highly respectable association of their fellow citizens, recently organized at the seat of Government, to solicit Congress to aid with the power, the patronage and the resources of the country, the great and beneficial object of their institution;" and they concluded their memorial by praying Congress, "that the subject might be recommended to their serious consideration; and that as *an humble auxiliary* in the great work, the association represented by them, might be permitted to aspire to the hope of contributing its labors and its resources."

From the whole tenor of these proceedings it is abundantly manifest, that no question was raised—that no doubt was then entertained, as to the constitutional power of Congress to interpose for the establishment, the support and the protection of the proposed Colony.

The memorial, having been read and ordered to be printed, was referred to the Committee on the slave trade, which was composed of members from different States.

On the 11th February, the Committee reported a joint resolution, approving the views of the memorialists, and asserting the power of Congress over the whole subject. The President of the United States was authorized to enter into a Convention with the Gov-

ernment of Great Britain for receiving into the colony of Sierra Leone, such of the free people of color of the United States as might consent to be carried thither; and in the event that such an arrangement should be impracticable, to obtain from Great Britain and other maritime powers, a stipulation guaranteeing a permanent neutrality for any colony of free people of color that might, at the expense and under the auspices of the United States, be established on the African coast. They resolved also, that adequate provisions should thereafter be made to defray any necessary expenses that might be incurred in carrying the preceding resolution into effect.

The lateness of the period at which the report was made, prevented any definite action by the House. Congress adjourned on the 4th of the ensuing March.

At the next session the memorial of the Society was again referred to a select committee of the House of Representatives; and on the 18th of April, 1818, another report was made, which proposed the adoption of a resolution, declaring "That the President of the United States be requested to take such measures as he might deem proper, to ascertain whether a suitable territory can be procured on the coast of Africa, for colonizing such of the free people of color as might be willing to avail themselves of such an asylum, and to enter into such a negotiation with the native tribes of Africa, or with one or more of the governments of Europe as might be necessary to obtain such territory, and to secure to the contemplated colony every advantage, which he might deem essential to its future independence and prosperity."

I do not find that this resolution of the Committee was ever disposed of by the House; nor is it material to any purpose I have in view in referring to it. My object is to awaken attention to opinions, that prevailed contemporaneously with the organization of the Society, on the question of the authority of Congress to aid in the transportation of our free colored population. It would not be difficult, if it were important, to show, that the Government of the United States did, at a subsequent period, by co-operating with the Society in the restoration of a party of re-captured Africans to the shores of their native land, materially and without disguise, subserve the interests of the Colony.

Pending the movements which were thus making in the national legislature, the Society itself was not inactive. Agents were dispatched, at its own expense, to survey the coast of Africa, and to select a place for the reception of emigrants. Notwithstanding the lamented death of one of the agents, the mission was eminently satisfactory. No doubt was left of the practicability of procuring a suitable territory, on terms more advantageous than had been anticipated. The Society proceeded, by the employment of its own resources, to make arrangements for the consummation of its designs, and in the early part of the year 1820, the first emigrants to Liberia embarked at New York.

Twenty years have elapsed, Mr. President, since the Colony of Liberia was planted. It has outlived the embarrassments and perils of a first establishment, and its present flourishing condition furnishes conclusive and gratifying proof of the stability of its institutions and the wisdom and benevolence of its founders. For want of more recent information of sufficient exactness to be implicitly relied on, I avail myself of a publication made in 1838, by one whose character gives assurance of the authenticity of the statements contained in it—I mean the late Governor Buchanan, whose untimely death may well be regarded as a national calamity.

The territory of Liberia extends three hundred miles along the coast of Africa, and from ten to forty miles into the interior.

It contains four separate colonies: *MONROVIA*, which was established by the American Colonization Society, and includes the villages of *Monrovia*, *New Georgia*, *Caldwell*, *Millsburg* and *Marshall*.

BASSA COVE—Established under the auspices of the united Colonization Societies of New York and Pennsylvania. The towns of *Bassa Cove* and *Edina* are in this Colony.

GREENVILLE—Established by the Mississippi and Louisiana Colonization Societies at *Sinou*; and

MARYLAND—Established by the Colonization Society of Maryland at Cape Palmas.

These colonies contained in 1838 a population of about five thousand, all colored persons, of which three thousand five hundred were emigrants from the United States, and the remainder native Africans, who attached themselves voluntarily to the colonies, and became subject to their laws.

The commerce of the several colonies is already respectable. The exports were estimated, during the year before mentioned, to between 80 and 125,000 dollars, in camwood, ivory, palm oil, and hides; and the imports to an equal or greater amount.

The schools are abundant and facilities of education accessible to all.

At Bassa Cove and Monrovia are public libraries—the former of which contains twelve or fifteen hundred volumes.

The militia is well organized, and has proved itself adequate to the defence of the colonies from the incursions of the adjacent native tribes.

Two newspapers are now published at Monrovia, the editor of one of which is a colored man of more than ordinary intelligence.

The Government of Liberia is essentially republican. The Governor is appointed by the Society. His powers are defined by the constitution and laws. The Vice Governor, Secretary, Register, Treasurer, Legislative Councillors, Sheriffs and Constables are chosen by the people. The elections are held annually in every village, and are conducted with great propriety and decorum.

The Judiciary consists of the Governor and a competent number of justices of the peace, appointed by him. Their jurisdiction extends to cases affecting the peace, and to all actions of debt not exceeding twenty dollars.

In the courts of monthly sessions, whether acting as courts of law or chancery, the Governor or Vice Governor presides, and the justices are his associates. They have appellate jurisdiction in all cases whatever.

In this manner justice is impartially administered. The rights of life, liberty, and property are secure under the laws, and the colonists are satisfied with their administration.

It may be added that the affairs of the Colony of Maryland are governed by a separate constitution, and a code of laws framed by the Colonization Society of Maryland.

I hope I have not fatigued you with these details.

And now, sir, I have to ask, what does all this signify, and to what does it tend?

Who does not look back upon the origin and progress of these infant colonies with profound astonishment that so much has been accomplished; and forward to their future destiny with intense interest and solicitude? Who will gainsay, with such an array of facts before him, that it may be reserved for the slave holders of the United States to become glorious instruments for the restoration of a people buried in ignorance and barbarism—for the illumination of a continent shrouded in the darkness of accumulated centuries? Who knows that future generations of ransomed Africa may not point to the slave trodden soil of the new world of the West, as the soil from which sprung the germ of their long lost civilization and happiness? Who can tell that in the course of human events—in the wonderful dispensations of that Being whose ways are past find-

ing out—the history of His chosen people—the wretchedness of their captivity, and the glory of their deliverance, may not pre-figure the captivity, the deliverance, the elevation of another race of bondmen from a condition no less abject, to a pre-eminence in civilization and religion no less distinguished?

The first persuasive indication that such anticipations are not wholly visionary, consists in the fact, that the first *efficient* measure for the abolition of the slave trade was the act of an American Congress, originating from the policy, sustained by the eloquence, passed by the co-operation of American slave holders.

Sir, enlightened public opinion both in Europe and America has concurred in the truth of the proposition, that the African slave trade is the infamous cause of African degradation. I shall not stop to discuss that proposition now: nor shall I do more than refer to the distinguished efforts of Wilberforce and Pitt and Fox and Sheridan and their associates in the British House of Commons, to extirpate a traffic so sanguinary and cruel, so perfidious and mercenary, as to shock every sentiment of humanity, and outrage every principle of justice and honor, recognized among men. Acknowledging, however, as I do, the tribute which in common with the civilized world, I owe to those illustrious men, I cannot repress the feelings of patriotic exultation when I look to the position which my own country occupies. While session after session of the British Parliament, for more than a quarter of a century, the eloquence of these champions of humanity and of truth were met and repelled by the argument, that the abolition of the slave trade would result in “great and serious mischief to the British West India plantations”—“to the ruin of individuals” and “to the diminution of the supplies of the kingdom,”—the Congress of the United States, not only availed itself of the first moments of the existence of its constitutional power over the subject, but in its eagerness to assert it, anticipated its power, to denounce and punish the horrid trade. It is known that the period assigned by the federal constitution for the exercise of that power was the year 1808. In his annual message of the 2d December, 1806, Mr. Jefferson “congratulated Congress on the approach of the period at which they might interpose their authority constitutionally, to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all farther participation, in those violations of human rights which had so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation and the best interests of our country had long been eager to proscribe. Although,” he added, “no law that you may pass can take prohibitory effect till the first day of the year 1808, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent, by timely notice, expeditions which cannot be completed before that day.” During that session, that is to say, on the 2d March, 1807, a law was passed which prohibited the importation of slaves after the 1st January, 1808,—subjected vessels fitted out or sailing for the purpose of transporting them to any part or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, to seizure and condemnation in any of the circuit or district courts for the districts, where the vessels might be found seized—imposed a forfeiture of twenty thousand dollars on persons fitting out vessels to be employed in the slave trade, and of the vessels in which negroes had been transported—punished by imprisonment from five to ten years as well as by fine, the act of taking on ship-board negroes or mulattoes from the coast or kingdoms of Africa, and transporting and selling them as slaves—and authorized the President to employ armed vessels to cruise on any part of the coast, and to instruct their commanders to seize and bring in vessels, found on the high seas contrary the provisions of the law.*

* “We ought not,” says Mr. Walsh, (Appeal, 323,) “to overlook the circumstance, that these measures were taken by a Legislature composed in considerable part, of the Representatives of the slave-holding State.”

On the 3d March, 1819, another act was passed, giving the President power to employ the armed vessels of the United States, to cruise on the American coast or coast of Africa to enforce the acts of Congress prohibiting the slave trade, and requiring vessels engaged in the traffic of slaves to be seized and brought into port. The President was further authorized, to make regulations for the safe keeping, support, and removal out of the United States of the negroes that might be brought within their jurisdiction, and to appoint agents on the coast of Africa to receive them.

This act was preceded by a resolution, offered on the 1st March, 1819, by a member from the State of Virginia, and adopted without a division by the House of Representatives, which declared that "every person who should import into the United States, or knowingly aid or abet the importation of any African negro or other person for a slave, or should purchase any such slave, knowing him or her to be thus imported, should, on conviction thereof, *be punished with death.*"

At the ensuing session of Congress the intention of that resolution was carried into effect, by the passage of an act declaring the slave trade to be piracy, and punishable with death.

These, I repeat, were the most effectual and decisive movements ever made among nations, for the suppression of the trade; and I take great pleasure in adding that the law of 1820 was recommended by a Committee of the House in a report founded on the memorial of the American Colonization Society.*

While Congress was deliberating on the last of these important measures, another event occurred to which, for a few moments, I solicit your attention.

In the month of February, 1820, a small vessel left the harbor of New York on a voy-

* The life of Wilberforce, written by his sons, contains a "Tabular view of the abolition of the slave trade." The following extracts from it may not be without interest.

"1787: Wilberforce avows his design of moving abolition—Abolition committee formed. 1788: Middle passage Bill. 1789-90: Examination of evidence and motion in Parliament. 1791: Sierra Leone company formed. 1792: Dundas's resolutions—Abolition carried in the House of Commons. 1793: House of Commons *refuses* to confirm its vote of the preceding year—Foreign slave trade bill rejected. 1794: Foreign slave trade bill passes the Commons, but is lost in the Lords. 1795: Motion for abolition rejected in the Commons by an increased majority. 1796: Motion for abolition introduced, but *lost* on its third reading. 1797: The new Parliament adopts Mr. Ellis's plan of leaving the question to the colonists—Motion for abolition *again lost*. 1798: Annual motion for abolition *again defeated*. 1799: Annual motion for abolition *again lost*. Slave trade limitation bill carried in the Commons. 1800-1: Motion for abolition deferred, in expectation of a general convention of European powers. 1802: Annual motion for abolition renewed. 1803: Annual motion postponed in consequence of the excitement of the expected invasion. 1804—Abolition carried in the Commons. 1805: Order in council extinguishes the trade to the new colonies. 1806: Abolition again carried in the Commons. *Foreign* slave trade abolished. 1807—[March 2d.] British slave trade abolished—Sierra Leone company dissolved, and the settlement given up to government—African Institution formed. 1808: North American slave trade terminated." (*By a law passed, as we have seen, 2d March, 1807.*) "1810: The new government of Venezuela abolishes the slave trade. 1811: Slave trade made felony by Great Britain—Portugal renounces the trade out of her own territory—Chili abolishes. 1812: Buenos Ayres abolishes. 1813: Sweden abolishes. 1814: Denmark and Holland abolish. 1815: France abolishes—Portugal, on receiving a sum of money, abolishes to the North of the equator, and intimates that she will finally abolish in eight years. 1817: Spain, on receiving a sum of money, promises total abolition in 1820, to the North of the equator—Right of Search conceded by Portugal and Spain. 1818: Holland concedes the Right of Search. 1820: Slave trade declared to be piracy by Great Britain *in a treaty with the Arabs on the Red Sea*—AND BY THE UNITED STATES. 1822: The Spanish Cortes prohibits the slave trade. 1824: Slave trade made piracy by Great Britain."

age across the Atlantic. She was the American ship *Elizabeth*—her cargo, eighty-eight emancipated slaves—her place of destination, the Western coast of Africa. Her errand was not to discover a new continent—but to emancipate an old one. She was commissioned as the instrument—not of rapine and crime, but—of philanthropy, of religion and of peace. She went—not to snatch her offspring from the bleeding bosom of that injured continent,—but to restore to Africa a portion of her outcasts—not to invade and to conquer—not to ravage and destroy—not to pamper the superstitions of an idolatrous people—but to unfetter the human mind—to plant the standard of civilization—to lay the foundation of free and liberal institutions—to build temples to the living God. **WHO PLANNED THE EXPEDITION? WHO CHARTERED THE ELIZABETH? WHO FURNISHED HER CARGO?** The Government of the United States, or the government of any State or territory of the American Union? No, sir,—but private individuals—philanthropists—Western and Southern men—men reared under the institutions of American slavery—themselves slave holders—*they* were among the patrons of the noble enterprise. And now, without recounting the various expeditions of a similar kind which your Society has fitted out—allow me to say—that under the auspices of such men—under the patronage and control of a private association—with no other means of support than those which have been derived from the munificence of charitable individuals—with no other reliance for success than their own persevering, unabated, undaunted efforts—and the smiles of Heaven—from such a feeble beginning, in the course of twenty years, a colony has been planted, and is growing up on the African coast—a free, flourishing, happy colony of more than three thousand American emigrants, whose destiny, we trust, is beyond the reach of vicissitude,—and *that* the work, in great part, of American slave holders. Let the work proceed as it has commenced—let it proceed, until the population of Liberia shall have swelled to the number of ten or twenty or fifty thousand souls. *Then* if it shall be asked, what slave-holding America has done for the benefit of mankind—for the mitigation of the direful curse of slavery—for the melioration of the condition of the African race, we may turn to that scion of a noble stock—an American colony of emancipated slaves. We may tell of the obliteration of the foulest blot on the character of our age—the traffic in human flesh. We may point to idols prostrate in the dust—to the tall spires of Christian temples glittering in the sun—to altars at whose feet, thousands of worshippers bow before the Christian's, not the Pagan's God—to institutions founded on the basis of religion and of law—to a land teeming with the bounties of Heaven, and covered with memorials of industry and art—to a people educated, intelligent and free—in a word, to a continent rescued—or destined to be rescued—from the dominion of ignorance and barbarism and superstition and sin. *This* is a consummation worthy the ambition of every American philanthropist. I say nothing in this connexion of the eradication of slavery from our own soil. That is a subject of too much delicacy to be touched. But there are purposes connected with the operations of your Society, wholly independent of its influence upon our domestic institutions, sufficiently high and holy to rouse the efforts and animate the zeal of every man, who aspires to the glory of becoming a benefactor of his species. There are purposes connected with its operations, to the fulfilment of which we are prompted by other and higher motives, than those of personal or even national interest—by our regard for the happiness of millions of our fellow men—by our desire to enlarge the boundaries of the empire of civil and religious freedom—by our love to God and man. If there be on earth a nation bound more than any other by imperious obligations of self protection and public policy—to say nothing of considerations of moral duty—to engage in an enterprise so full of benevolence and patriotism—

ours is that nation. Here in the midst of us—in a land consecrated by the struggles of our forefathers in the cause of liberty,—exist a people, between whom and ourselves there never can, in the nature of things, be any possible affiliation—a people, cut off, as well by the distinction of color, as by the immutable laws of social order, from all connexion or fellowship with ourselves—an inferior and degraded people—

“Steeped in poverty to the very lips;
Giv’n to captivity they and their utmost hopes,”

the descendants of an ancestry, as ignorant as themselves, torn by the hand of rapine from the embraces of their native land, and cast by our parent country upon her dependent colonies, against their consent and contrary to their vehement remonstrances,—of such a people, our tables of population inform us, there are two millions and a half within the limits of the American Union. Recognizing them in the light in which they are regarded by the constitution of the United States, and by the constitutions and laws of the States that tolerate slavery, they are private property. No human power can disturb by violence the tenure by which they are held. With them, therefore, the Colonization Society professes, in the utmost good faith, to have nothing to do.

But closely connected by ties of blood, and bound up with them in a common destiny, is another class, less numerous but equally degraded—of colored freedmen—to the efficacy of whose instrumentality in restoring their father-land, the attention of judicious and benevolent men has long been strongly directed. The same tables of population, to which I have referred, inform us that this latter class amounts in number to more than three hundred thousand souls. The proposition is to civilize Africa by colonizing *them*; and the question arises, can that object be accomplished? Is the achievement practicable? Is it within the compass of human agency, by the use of such means as the Society has resorted to, to establish and perpetuate a colony of colored freemen on the continent of Africa?

It is no part of my purpose to discuss those questions now. The discussion would conduct me into a wide field of speculation. I choose to resort to fact instead of argument. The fact then is, that such a colony *has been established*—established without any material agency of the government of the United States—by a private, association • —with extremely limited resources, derived alone from the contributions of benevolent individuals—with a regularly constituted government—permanent, free, and, in regard to its political action, self-supported—a government of laws, enacted mainly by themselves and well adapted to their condition. Such a spectacle exists,—such a work has been accomplished,—and history furnishes no account of an enterprize conducted under such auspices with such signal success.

The remaining question of the practicability of perpetuating the colony, unless it receives the aid and co-operation of the constituted authorities of the United States, is one of great difficulty, and of the deepest interest. What *can* and what *ought* the government to do, in support of an enterprize so vast in its conceptions, so momentous in its results? I am fully aware of the delicacy of the question, and I shall treat it with extreme caution. I am not about to enter into an argument to show, that Congress has the constitutional power to appropriate money for the support, or to assume the direction and control of the affairs, of the Colony. It may be allowable, however, to suggest, that the time has been, when some of our highest functionaries, some of our wisest constitutional jurists, some of our most esteemed patriots, and some of the enlightened States of this Union, were of opinion that such a power was not denied by the constitution. I propose to speak of what Congress has the *acknowledged* authority to do, in connexion with that which, in the pursuit of a just and beneficent policy it *has* done, without impeachment and without distrust.

Sir, when the law of 1820, for the prohibition of the slave trade went into effect, strong hopes were entertained, that with the concurrence of the civilized nations of the earth, the detestable and inhuman traffic would no longer tarnish an era distinguished for its achievements for the benefit of mankind. But time has proved that those hopes were utterly delusive. At the very moment of my addressing you, the African slave trade is prosecuted to an alarming—nay, unprecedented extent. Never before in the history of the world have its ravages been so destructive of human life—so fraught with human wretchedness and woe. The mind recoils with dismay from the contemplation of the fearful truths, which a slight investigation of the subject discloses; but we owe it to ourselves to look them in the face.

I have said, that the extent of the trade is at this moment alarming and unprecedented. The celebrated historian of the West Indies, Bryan Edwards, computes the number of negroes that were imported, in British vessels, into all the British West Indian and American colonies, at an annual average of twenty thousand, from 1680 to 1786. In the debate in the House of Commons, on the 2d April, 1792, Mr. Fox said, "He thought the least disreputable way of accounting for the supply of slaves, was to represent them as having been convicted of crime by legal authority. What does the House think is the whole number of these convicts exported annually from Africa? *Eighty thousand.*" Mr. Pitt declared, in the same debate, that—"he knew if no evil that ever existed, nor could he imagine any evil to exist, worse than the tearing of *eighty thousand* persons annually from their native land, by a combination of the most civilized nations in the most enlightened quarter of the globe." In the year 1807, the number of Africans annually enslaved, was estimated at *sixty thousand*, and in 1817 at *two hundred and forty thousand*.

Such was the extent of the trade which invoked so strongly the interposition of the civilized world. To show what it is, I call your attention to a publication, which I have in my hand, of a gentleman of intelligence and distinction in England, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, entitled "The African Slave Trade, and its remedy." It brings the history down to the year 1840, and the developments it contains of the extent and enormity of the trade, are of a character so astounding, that, if it were not for the respectability of the source from which they come, they would startle us by their apparent exaggeration and defy belief.

Mr. Buxton sets out with the proposition, which he supports with official and documentary testimony, that upwards of 150,000 human beings are annually conveyed from Africa across the Atlantic, and 50,000 into the Mohammedan dominions.

His next resort is to statements and proofs of the *probable mortality* incident to the seizure of the victims—to the march to the coast and the detention there before embarkation—to the middle passage, and lastly, the mortality after landing at the place of destination, and in seasoning.

It is impossible for me to bring those statements and proofs in detail before you. I must content myself, after referring you to them, with the remark, that they exhibit "a complication of human misery and suffering," which has neither resemblance nor parallel in the annals of mankind.

Mr. Buxton thus sums up his calculations, after a thorough and candid examination of the facts adduced by him:

Of 1,000 victims to the slave trade—One half perish in the seizure, march, and detention,	500
Of 500 consequently embarked,	
One fourth or 25 per cent perish in the middle passage,	125
Of the remaining 375 landed—One fifth or 20 per cent. perish in the seasoning,	75
Total loss,	700

So that 300 negroes only, or three tenths of the whole number of victims, remain alive at the end of a year after deportation: and the number of lives sacrificed by the system, bears to the number of slaves available to the planter, the proportion of seven to three.

Applying this calculation to the number annually landed at Brazil, Cuba, &c., which he rates at, 150,000

Of these one fifth die in the seasoning, 30,000

120,000

The number of lives annually sacrificed being in the proportion of seven to three,

280,000

Annual victims of the slave trade,

400,000

Proceeding in like manner with the Mohammedan slave trade, we find the numbers to be—

Exported by the Imaum of Muscat,

30,000

Carried across the Desert,

20,000

50,000

Loss by seizure, march and detention,

50,000

Annual victims of Mohammedan slave trade,

100,000

Christians,

400,000

Annual loss to Africa,

500,000

"It is impossible," says Mr. Buxton, "to reach this result, without suspecting, as well as hoping, that it must be an exaggeration.

"I have not however," he continues, "assumed any fact, without giving the data on which it rests; neither have I extracted from those data, any immoderate inference," but "have, in almost every instance, abated the deduction, which might with justice have been made." "If then we are to put confidence in the authorities which I have quoted, (most of them official,) we cannot avoid the conclusion—terrible as it is—that the slave trade annually dooms to the horrors of slavery,

(Christian,) 120,000

(Mohammedan,) 50,000

170,000

And murders, (Christian,) 280,000

(Mohammedan,) 50,000

330,000

Total,

500,000

With these appalling facts presented to our view, Mr. President, what course does it become the Government of the United States to pursue? Since the year 1807, when first among the nations, its outstretched arm was wielded for the defence and protection of a down-trodden continent, the atrocities of the slave trade have been a thousand-fold increased—and millions upon millions of an unoffending people, in defiance of the laws of enlightened Christendom, have been doomed either to captivity or to death.

I repeat the question, what, under such circumstances, is it our duty to do? Shall we fold our arms and witness with cold and mute indifference, the laws of the nation trampled on and evaded; the feelings of humanity brutally insulted; the rights of men outraged without a blush? Or shall we nobly exert the powers given to us by the constitution, to exterminate those monsters in the form of men—those guilty destroyers of the innocent and helpless—those implacable enemies of the human family, who have renounced the protection of all laws, in the pursuit of their schemes of carnage and of crime? If the policy, in which your laws of 1807 and of 1820 had their origin, was really demanded by motives of honor, of benevolence, of justice and of patriotism; if the causes which superinduced your legislation upon the slave trade—a legislation that has conferred upon our country a glory as imperishable as its constitution, I trust, will be—

were so imperative then—how strongly are we impelled by a just regard to the national character, to persevere in that policy, until its wisdom and benignity shall be vindicated in the full accomplishment of its ends! Sir, for one, I think there is no receding with honor from the position we have taken; and so deeply am I impressed with a sense of our national responsibilities, that I do not hesitate to declare, humble as I am and incompetent as I feel myself to be, to the discharge of a duty so important in all its aspects, that if no one else shall be found to undertake it, I will bring the subject before the councils of the nation, and invoke their aid in arresting a traffic, which exists only by the sufferance of the great powers of the earth, and which, if it continue to exist, will render them accessories to a crime, that will stain forever the character of the age in which we live.

Mr. M. then proceeded to submit an answer to the question he had propounded; what *can* and what *ought* the government of the United States to do, towards supporting the Liberian Colony? He did not insist on its direct interposition. However desirable *that* might be to the friends of Colonization, he did not think it indispensable to its success. There were two modes of giving it support, each of which was not only compatible with the constitutional powers of Congress, but was demanded, as he believed, by the consistency and honor, as well as by the interest of the nation.

The first mode was to provide the means of rigidly enforcing the laws for the abolition of the slave trade. The law of 1819, to which he had heretofore referred, contained provisions, authorizing the President to cause the armed vessels of the United States to be employed to cruise on the coast of Africa or elsewhere, where attempts might be made to carry on the slave trade—to make such regulations as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support and removal of recaptured Africans—to appoint an agent or agents to reside on the coast of Africa, for their reception there—and a bounty of twenty-five dollars was authorized to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the officers and crews of the commissioned vessels of the United States or revenue cutters, for every negro delivered to the agent appointed to receive them.

Mr. M. did not know that any systematic efforts were now made by the government to enforce these provisions. Without their enforcement, it was manifest the law was a dead letter; and it could be no matter of surprise, that the slave trade was prosecuted to the extent which had been shown. The whole efficiency of the law depended on the employment of the armed vessels of the United States on the African coast. If that were not done, its other provisions were nugatory. There could be no interception and seizure of piratical vessels—no recaptures of kidnapped negroes—no employment of receiving agents—and the proffered bounty to the officers and crews of the armed cruisers, which was designed as a stimulant to active exertions on their part, was wholly unavailing. Mr. M. was of opinion, that Congress ought to look to it, that these benevolent requirements of the law were enforced. We now have in service and on the stocks several steam ships of war, and it has been proposed to construct an additional number, which he hoped would be ordered before the adjournment of Congress. Nothing seemed to him more available than the employment of such vessels for the suppression of the slave trade. A single steamer cruising on the coast of Africa, would furnish security to a long line of that coast; and an avenue thus would be opened for the substitution of a lawful and profitable commerce for the subsisting commerce in flesh and blood.

The second mode to which Mr. M. had reference, was the introduction of this very commerce; and this brought him to speak of the benefits and advantages of an enlarged commercial intercourse with Africa. The opinion had been advanced by intelligent men, in the correctness of which Mr. M. concurred, that the surest corrective of the

slave trade would be found in substituting a legitimate commerce in its stead. The worthy and well informed gentleman, Dr. Hall, whose statement to the Convention had given so much satisfaction, and whose opportunities of forming a correct judgment entitled it to the highest credit and respect, has told you that the Africans are habitually a commercial people—that their personal agency in ministering to the slave trade is produced by their propensity to barter for the merchandise of the slaver—and that if that trade was abolished, mutual exchanges of their own productions for those of other nations, would necessarily ensue. To some extent these exchanges are now made. The present commerce of Africa is of much greater importance than is generally supposed, and it is rapidly increasing in value.* The principal benefits derived from it accrue to the nations of Europe, and especially to England. There had been no deliberate efforts to direct it into American channels. But it is stated by Dr. Hall, and indeed, no consequence could be more natural—that the establishment of the colonies of Liberia, stretching along a coast of three hundred miles, has already laid the foundations of a commerce with the United States, which was previously monopolized by European trading vessels and slave dealers. Along the whole extent of coast from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas, the slave trade has ceased—and the result has been, not only a less constrained intercourse with the natives, but a very extensive interchange of commodities, as well with the colonies as with foreign nations.

It would well become the Government of the United States to direct its earnest attention to a subject, with which its interests may be so speedily and intimately connected. The idea of securing to herself the advantages of the commerce of Africa is no new idea with Great Britain. For a series of years her policy has been marked by a strict regard to that object. The conferences of the Congress at Aix La Chapelle exhibit strong proofs of a common jealousy, on the part of the sovereigns of Europe, of her designs upon the African coast, and there is no absolute certainty, that her solicitude for the universal abolition of the slave trade, expressed by her minister on that occasion, may not have been attributable, in part, to her view “of the commercial advantages” to be derived “from the opening of a great continent to British industry.” It was said by Mr. Wilberforce in the House of Commons on the 11th of February 1818, that “in a commercial point of view, it was of incalculable advantage to have the supply of that large tract of country, from the Senegal down to the Niger, an extent of more than 7,500 miles, with the necessities and gratifications which British manufactures and commerce afford.” The immense preparations lately made by her for the exploration and possession of the vast region tributary to the Niger, convey no ordinary meaning; and Mr. M. repeated, that it would be well for the United States, if these extensive movements would arrest the attention of the Government, and cause it to be directed to the facilities which the established colonies of Liberia would afford, for the acquisition of a commerce destined, sooner or later, to become of “incalculable advantage” to the people of this country.

In addition to the effect which an American naval force on the coast of Africa would have in arresting the progress of the slave trade, its employment in that direction would operate as an encouragement as well as protection to the commerce of the United States;

* The British Colony of Sierra Leone was settled in 1787. Its total population in 1836 was 37,463—of which number 105 were whites. The total value of exports in 1834, was £65,558, of which the amount to Great Britain was £51,231.

The imports from the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Cape Coast, by one mercantile house in England, for the years 1832-'33, '34, amounted to £276,773. In 1839 the annual importations of palm oil was upwards of 12,000 tons, which at the market price of £28 per ton amounted to £336,000, giving employment to 14,000 tons of shipping.—*Martin's British Colonies*, pages 544 and 546.

and the infant colonies on the coast would derive, from the presence of such force in their neighborhood, a confidence of security which would strengthen them in their career to the maturity that awaits them.

These Mr. M. said, were his views very discursively expressed, and he would detain the Convention no longer, than to offer his acknowledgements for the attention with which they had listened to him.

Francis S. Key, Esq., made a few remarks in reference to the importance of the topics before the Convention, the deep interest of the statements just made, and his ardent desire that the meeting, before its final adjournment should adopt vigorous measures for the benefit of the cause and the colonies of Liberia. When time would allow, he would be happy to address the Convention in reference to some questions which merited its consideration, and he knew that they might hope for the aid of a distinguished senator from Virginia, now present.

On motion of Mr. Gurley, the Convention adjourned to meet the next evening at half past seven o'clock, in the Masonic Hall.

MAY 5th, 1842.

The Convention met in the Masonic Hall. Mr. Underwood again took the Chair.

Mr. Gurley rose and expressed the hope that the meeting would not be in haste to dispose of the matters before them, but patiently consider the immense importance of the subjects submitted—that they concerned the Union of these States—the highest interests of the two most numerous classes of persons in this country, indeed, the welfare of the population of two quarters of the world. Consider the intimate relations of the Colonization scheme to the prosperity of this country—to the suppression of the slave trade—to the civilization of Africa and the moral renovation, through Christianity, of her miserable inhabitants—the success of our African colonies, and also their wants and dangers, and we must feel its weight upon our consciences, and not lightly dismiss it from our thoughts. He would not occupy the time, for he saw before him the distinguished and eloquent senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives,) who was ever disposed to give his support to every patriotic and philanthropic object, and who, like his honorable friend from Kentucky, whose speech had aroused the deepest sympathies of our nature the last evening, was able to do ample justice to the cause.

The Hon. Wm. C. Rives, then addressed the Convention in a speech replete with able argument, and eloquence of an order which high sentiments of patriotism and philanthropy only could inspire. We regret deeply our inability to present this speech to the public. Mr. Rives alluded to the transient nature of many of the political controversies, and party strifes of the day, when compared with the permanent and increasing beneficence and glory of a scheme adapted to raise the character and enlighten the prospects of a race of men, and bring a whole continent from barbarism to civilization and Christianity. He spoke of what he conceived to be an impossibility, the elevation of the colored race in the United States to social and political equality with the whites, deeming the obstacles in the way of such elevation too numerous and fixed to be overcome by any human power. He discussed at some length the doctrine of *De Toque-*

-ville, that a social and equal union between two races so distinct as the white and colored was not to be expected—that to enjoy the highest privileges of freemen, our colored people must seek them in Africa. He believed Colonization to be a “great and fruitful idea,” and that in time its benefits would be spread abroad throughout vast districts of Africa, and voices of encouragement come and invite the return of her long exiled children. He spoke of the slave trade—and urged with great force the duty of our country to do its part towards its suppression, by affording countenance to our African settlements and maintaining a squadron to act in concert with those of other friendly powers, against it. He alluded to the pledge given by the distinguished senator from Kentucky, (Gov. Morehead) that he would move in the senate of the U. S. for the adoption of some efficient measure on this subject, and avowed his purpose earnestly to co-operate with that gentleman in so humane and noble a design. It was neither consistent with the justice or honor of this nation, to refuse the proposition of England on this subject, unless she proceeded in her own way, honestly and effectually, to aid in effecting the great end which the whole civilized world, were solemnly bound to see attained—the utter extinction of the African slave trade. He alluded to the late work of the Secretary of the Society (the “Mission to England”) as worthy of the deepest attention of all the Friends of the cause, and for its views on the whole subject before the Convention deserving to be everywhere read and considered. He was more deeply than ever impressed with the vast utility of the scheme of African Colonization and that it merited the favor and support of the States and the nation.

The speech was altogether worthy of the great reputation of the very able senator, and excited warm and universal applause.

F. S. Key, Esq., in a brief, but very earnest and effective speech, expressed his gratification that the two senators who had favored the Convention with their sentiments, had pledged themselves to move in the senate on the subject of the slave trade. It was time that this abominable commerce was put down. This could be done only in Africa, and he thought England and America should go together to the chiefs of Africa, and offering to them as a substitute for the traffic in the blood and sinews of their people, the articles they desired, to be paid for in the various rich products of their country, assure them that the slave trade must forever cease. Should they refuse to comply with this proposal, (which he could not believe possible,) let them be cut off from all friendly intercourse with both nations, their factories broken up, and their means of carrying on this trade be utterly destroyed. Then let these nations call upon Spain and Portugal utterly to abandon this trade, or expect the force of these great maritime powers to be arrayed against them. Their refusal would, in his view, be good cause for war.

The Rev. Dr. Parker, (missionary from China,) rose and said, that he had been requested to express his sentiments, and as a friend of man and the African race, he complied with this request. Yet, I never, (he observed,) rose to speak under a sense of so many reasons why I should be silent. For a number of years I have been in a measure secluded from the civilized world, and to a very considerable extent ceased from the use of my mother tongue, while I have been unaccustomed to address deliberative assemblies. If for these reasons I should venture only with delibera-

tion to speak before an ordinary assembly, how much more diffidence must I feel before judges, and honorable and eloquent members of Congress and senators of the United States. But if I am permitted to speak with reverence before the Judge of all the earth, surely with due modesty, I may speak, sir, in your presence, and in that also of the honorable and distinguished citizens around me. In the language of the ancient, I also will show mine opinion, for I have somewhat to say in God's behalf. Yes, sir, for it is not in behalf of man alone we speak when we advocate the claims of the American Colonization Society. *We plead the cause of God.* 'Tis His; for His spirit prompted its organization; His providence has furnished the distinguished men who have conducted its interests, and His blessing has crowned it with success. *It is truly God's.*

It resembles, in the first place, in its character, the morally sublime principle embodied in the British and Foreign Bible Society, uniting in its support men of all religious denominations and political creeds.

In regard to sundry objections urged against it—that it abets the cause of slavery, and is in coalition with those who desire to strengthen and perpetuate the servitude of the colored race; that it is inadequate to the end which it proposes to effect, I remark that its legitimate province is with the free and with those who may be manumitted and with the varied and imperious claims of the 100,000,000 or more of Africa, and that indirectly it operates with salutary power upon the great interests of our federal Union, and upon the African race at the South whatever may be their condition, and we should rejoice therein. If we concede the inadequacy of the scheme as a means of entire relief to the whole colored race, we maintain that it is good as far as it goes. You, sir, recollect the case of the ship *William Brown*, whose life boat was insufficient to save all the ship's company, and of which some were left to perish that a *part* might be saved. What had been the judgment of the whole world had those who controlled that boat refused to rescue as many as they were able, because they could not preserve all? If there be analogy in the cases, we say to those who would dash our life-boat to pieces, in the name of all that is sacred in a few lives, do it not. Let us save those we can, and give us the means and on the same principle and out of similar materials, we may construct an ark that shall save from the overflowing deluge of sorrow and oppression a large portion of all the African race.

Sir, I have intimated my conviction that a new and auspicious era has arrived in the history of the Colonization Society. The sentiments of the whole Christian world are ripe for measures in behalf of long injured Africa. There are indications of Providence to this effect on both sides of the Atlantic. The spirit animating the minds of Sir Thos. F. Buxton, J. J. Gurney and Dr. Hodgkin and the measures of the Earl of Aberdeen, show this in England. Sir, I look at home. The high and noble stand taken by those senators of the United States, who have instructed us by their *wisdom* and captivated us by their *eloquence* during this Convention show this, and was worthy of the men themselves and of the cause. I have no doubt, if these speeches are faithfully reported they will electrify the land as they did the assemblies who had the felicity to hear them. Yes, sir, they will pass throughout the Union and reverberate from the English and African coasts. In the halls, cathedrals and Parliament of Great Britain they will meet with cordial responses. If the Honorable

senator from Kentucky, (Gov. Morehead) should perform no other act, his eloquent address of the other evening was a work worth living for, and gives him a place among the distinguished benefactors of mankind. He will enjoy the consoling consciousness of having discharged a momentous duty to an afflicted and degraded portion of the children of our great common parent. He has shown the constitutional and legal right of Congress to do what may be necessary. We have already denounced the African slave trade as piracy, and affixed to it the penalty of piracy.

Much light had been shed on the early movements of Congress caused by the efforts of the friends of this cause in reference to the slave trade and the disposal of the recaptured Africans. He was glad to observe the resolution to call upon the State legislatures for assistance. Nothing would be more desirable and favorable than for these legislatures to make their appropriations to be expended under the directions of the American Colonization Society. Through this one broad and deep channel let the tributary streams flow.

We may congratulate the Honorable senator from Kentucky that he has so cordial and able a coadjutor in the senator from Virginia. Would that the sentiments of the North and East might respond with the eloquence and power we have heard from the South and West. True it is that warmer hearts and more liberal supporters are not to be found than exist in New England. I quote the words of Judge Daggett of New Haven, "if ever there was a Heaven-born institution, one whose founder and supporters were prompted by the purest motives, it is the American Colonization Society." The disclosures from the South which we have heard, confirm my faith in the Society and I delight to find the hearts of the friends of the cause beat in happier unison in regard to the great objects of the Society.

Dr. Parker then alluded to the great mortality occurring among the colored population going from the South to reside in our Northern cities, and spoke of the encouragement to be derived from the statements of Dr. Hall and the glorious prospects opening before those who went to Africa both to found a new empire and renovate an old one. He spoke of the claims of our commerce on the African coast, of the hitherto unfortunate attempts to suppress the slave trade which he deemed like the endeavor to pump out a leaking ship, when the leak itself might easily be stopped. Let us send men to civilize Africa — our steamers to break up the slave factories and the work will soon be done. He was impressed with the value of colonization from his long residence in Canton, where assembled merchants and travelers from all parts of the empire. Good influences must emanate from Liberia to all parts of Africa. The Rev. gentleman fervently invoked the divine blessing upon the institution.

Governor Morehead (of Kentucky) then rose and offered the following resolution which he supported briefly but ably.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Colonization Society be requested by this Convention to prepare a memorial to the Legislatures of the several States of the Union; calling their attention to the present condition and prospects of the colonies on the West coast of Africa and soliciting their co-operation in the promotion of the scheme, by the appropriation of money or otherwise — That the memorials be forwarded to

the Governors of the several States with a request to lay the the same before their respective legislatures, and that this memorial be presented for the approbation of this Convention, at its next meeting.

This motion was seconded and unanimously adopted.

The Convention adjourned to meet the next evening, in the same place at half past 7 o'clock.

(Proceedings of the Convention concluded in our next.)

VERY LATE FROM LIBERIA.

The schooner Herald, Goldsmith, arrived at Boston on Monday, from Messurado, Africa, whence she sailed on the 18th of April.

We have by this arrival, files of the Luminary to the 6th of April inclusive.

The Herald brought as passengers the Rev. Dr. E. Barron, from Cape Palmas, and the Rev. A. Constantine and lady, of the Liberia mission.

On the 15th of March the brig Grecian, Lawlin, arrived at Monrovia from Philadelphia, after a passage of forty-two days, including ten days spent at Sierra Leone. On board this vessel were the Rev. Squire Chase, (who has the temporary charge of the Methodist mission during the absence of the Rev. John Seys,) Rev. J. G. Pengree, Rev. Geo. S. Brown, and Mrs. Ann Wilkins, all belonging to the Methodist mission at Monrovia; the Rev. Mr. Payne and lady, Miss Chapin, and Miss Coggeshall, for Cape Palmas.

The Luminary of the 6th contains the address of the Rev. Mr. Chase, the new editor.

The concerns of the colony are in a flourishing condition. The colonists are at peace with the natives. The tribes in every direction receive the missionaries kindly, and manifest a great desire to receive instruction. "Such a willingness, (says the Luminary,) to hear 'God palaver,' in the native towns within and beyond the limits of the colonial territory, has never been witnessed before. Our brother E. Johnson, an old colonist and preacher, who has recently been some distance in the interior, to 'King Governor's Town,' assured us, at our late love-feast at Upper Caldwell, that wherever he went, he found some of the fruits of the work that had been wrought at Heddington and Robertsville, and all inquiring, 'when you go, bring dat God-palaver my town?' Oh that we had preachers and teachers to fill these open doors; but it is far otherwise. Who of all we have left behind will 'come over and help us?'"

The Luminary of March 4 contains an interesting and gratifying letter from Rev. B. R. Wilson, written at White Plains, whither he had gone to extend the mission. In company with Messrs. Johnson and Utridge, he had visited several towns, far in the forest, and found the people willing and even desirous to have missions established among them. Some difficulty was raised by the chiefs and kings, whose consent was finally given on condition that the missionaries did not interfere with their "Devil-bush" ceremonies, which they appeared to consider essential to the maintenance of their authority over the women. These last were very desirous that the missions should be allowed, hoping that they would soon do away with the "Devil-bush" and the system of polygamy. The preaching of the three missionaries was attended with the happiest results, and the Word seemed to establish itself with power.

Mr. Louis Sheridan has presented a neat frame chapel to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bexley.

The Rev. Mr. Walker and lady, and Rev. Mr. Griswold, missionaries, sent out by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, arrived at Monrovia on the 22d of January, in the schooner Herald, from Boston. These missionaries are intended as a reinforcement to the mission at Cape Palmas.

The Luminary says that the American Board intend to progress along the coast, south-eastwardly until they reach the Niger; where it is contemplated to have general head quarters in Africa.

On the 25th, in the Baltimore brig Harriet, arrived the Rev. Dr. Barron and Rev. Patrick Kelley, priests of the Roman Catholic order. They sailed two days after, in the same vessel, for Cape Palmas; where it is expected they will locate permanently, and organize a branch of the Roman Catholic Church.

A LARGE SHIPMENT OF SLAVES FROM NEW CESS.—A vessel sailed from New Cess (which is about seventy miles to the leeward from Monrovia,) a few days since, with the neat complement of two hundred and fifty slaves on board! This is just what

we expected—and the result of the operations which we detailed on this subject, in our last paper. It also corroborates all that we stated some months since, in an article headed “coming events cast their shadows before.”

The vessel which took off the above cargo is said to be an American vessel. She went into New Cess under American colors, and departed thence under the Portuguese flag! She was pursued by a British man-of-war, but made her escape.

What has become of the small American squadron which was stationed along this coast a year or two since? This coast swarms with American merchantmen, who have no protection except that afforded by British cruisers. This is humiliating, particularly when so much is said about British aggression.

THE MENDI MISSION.—It is said that the missionaries who came out with the Mendians have concluded to establish themselves at Sherbro (an island on the coast fifty miles south of Sierra Leone) and commence missionary operations there.

The anniversary of the Liberia Annual Conference Missionary Society was held on the 17th of January, at which *two hundred and eight dollars* were collected to aid the mission funds.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

MURDER OF A COLONIST BY NATIVES.—We are informed that a murder was perpetrated on the person of a colonist named Shuman, a week or two since, by the natives along the beach between Sinou and Settra Kroo. Shuman was on his way down from Sinou, to the mission station of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, in search of labor. It is reported, that he had a small quantity of leaf tobacco with him, and refused to give it to the natives. That a scuffle ensued, and they shot him.

The natives in the vicinity of Sinou, on hearing this, armed themselves immediately and went down and demanded the murderers. They were given up, and are now at Sinou, in confinement, awaiting their trial. This is a strong fact in favor of the desire on the part of the Sinou natives to acknowledge colonial authority.

DOINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—We mentioned in our last the formation of circuits by the Liberia Mission Annual Conference, at its recent session in this town. The first circuit is named Heddington, Robertsville and Pessah, and includes Heddington, Robertsville, and all the native towns and settlements in that region. It is intended that two preachers shall be placed on this circuit, to reside, the one at Heddington, the other at Robertsville. They will have the oversight of the Societies at these places, and are to perform regular trips around their circuit, and preach to the natives, and instruct their children, as far as their mode of operations will admit. Simon Peter and Samuel Luckey, who are converted natives and licensed exhorters, will accompany the preachers severally and interpret and assist to enlighten such as may be willing to hear and receive the Word.

The Pessah country lies in the rear of Heddington and Robertsville; and is a most interesting and inviting field for missionaries. It is in this part that most of our native converts reside; and they have carried the news of the Word of Life back to their distant towns, and have created no little anxiety and desire to have the Gospel carried still farther back. The regular day schools at Heddington and Robertsville will be discontinued; and all the native youths who are connected with the mission will be placed at White Plains, where they will have the full benefit of a manual labor school.

Marshall and Junk river circuit includes Marshall, the native settlements around that place, and those immediately on the Junk river. This circuit is well provided for, in the person of the Rev. Daniel Ware, who is stationed on it. The school is supplied with a competent female teacher.

The third and last circuit is the Bassa Cove and Mechlin river. It is intended to include Bassa Cove, and the native towns on the Mechlin river. The Mechlin river is a considerable stream which empties itself into the St. John's river, at Edina; about a fourth of a mile from the St. John's mouth. Mechlin river is thickly settled along its banks, by populous native towns and settlements. They are generally able to speak broken English, and in nearly all cases, can understand it.

These people are desirous of having Christian instruction; and it is thought that more good will be attained by sending them stated preachers, than by keeping up a regular week day school at Bassa Cove; particularly, in view of the Factory Island School, of which we have been hearing for five years, and which is said to be temporarily commenced in Bassa Cove.

The following, among other resolutions, was passed on the last morning of the Conference:

Resolved, That this Conference join in prayer for the person and family of the Rev.

John Seys, Superintendent of the Liberia Mission of the M. E. church, all of whom are in the United States of America.—*Africa's Luminary*, Feb. 18.

THE WHALER CRAWFORD, OF WARREN, R. I.—The whale brig Crawford, of Warren, Rhode Island, Captain A. Pickens, came into this port on the 26th ult., in a partially disabled condition.

The Crawford is on what may be termed, an exploring whaling voyage, along the coast of Africa. She has captured three whales; one at the Western Islands, and two near the Canary Islands; averaging thirty five barrels of oil each. On Thursday morning the 23d ult., the Crawford was overtaken by a thunder squall, which struck her, and destroyed her main-top-gallant-mast, and main-top-mast.—*Africa's Luminary*, Jan. 7.

CAPE PALMAS—LATE ADVICES.—By the schooner Herald lately arrived from Cape Palmas, the Board of Managers of the Maryland Colonization Society have received intelligence from the Colony at Cape Palmas as late as April 7th.

The brig Harriet, which sailed from this port last winter with emigrants for the Colony, arrived safely on the 30th January. The gratifying information is now received that all of the new comers have recovered from the acclimating fever. The period of confinement in each case seems to have averaged about a week; and so experienced and skilful has Dr. McGill, the colonial physician, become, in the treatment of the fever, that this preliminary to a residence in Africa is now regarded as a small matter.

The total number of deaths in the Colony during the last year was sixteen; births, twenty-three. The prevalence of an epidemic dysentery in September and October last increased the mortality above the usual average. The general health of the Colony will compare favorably with that of the most healthy place in the United States.

Governor Russwurm states in his despatches to the Board, that a French squadron consisting of three vessels of war appeared some time since on the coast, and that a purchase has been made by the French Government of Grand Bassa Point, Butaw and Garroway, adjacent to the colonial territory. It is probable that the increasing importance of the African trade has induced this step on the part of France. Or it may be that the necessity of having armed vessels on the coast to aid in suppressing the slave trade, and to prevent the abuse of her flag—a duty which will the more especially devolve upon her in case of a decided refusal to join in the Quintuple treaty—has seemed to render it advisable to have a French station on the coast. But whatever the reason may be, or the ultimate object, the fact itself is worthy of attention. Perhaps it may be found expedient for our own Government to recognise the American colonies already established on the shore of Western Africa, and to extend protection and encouragement to them for the sake of the great advantages that might be derived from them hereafter in many ways.

To return to the affairs of our Maryland Colony—it appears that the misunderstanding which arose some time ago between the colonial authorities and some of the Missionary establishments respecting a question of jurisdiction, has been happily prevented from causing serious difficulty. Gov. Russwurm says:—"Never has the state of affairs been more pleasant, so far as the colonists are concerned; never has the power of the Society been so freely acknowledged by all who dwell within its borders; and never has your agent felt so free to act in all matters where the interests of the Colony were at stake. We pray God that he would continue this state—that he would enlighten all our hearts—and as we live in one land, that he would give us charitable feelings towards each other."

The following passage of Governor Russwurm's letter announces the death of an excellent man, whose loss is greatly to be deplored:

"I grieve to inform you of the decease of Mr. Revey, our late able Secretary, on the 14th ult., after a lingering sickness of several months. In vain I turn my eyes to every quarter of Liberia for another. The idea is painful that we have not an individual to fill his place. It is now upwards of twenty-one years since he came to Africa, in the first expedition, only sixteen years old, with an imperfect education, such as the New York free schools for colored children afforded. He was one of the most unpretending men on the face of the earth, and to a common observer the diamond that was within would escape notice. But John Revey was one of nature's noblemen, though sable his skin; and he leaves a whole community in tears at his untimely death."

Mr. Revey, in addition to his duty as Colonial Secretary, officiated as pastor of the first Baptist church at Cape Palmas. He had studied, and not without success, to remedy the deficiencies of an imperfect education, for the purpose of qualifying himself for the ministerial function for which the virtues of his character seemed to adapt him in a peculiar manner. He was a man of very respectable attainments. At a meeting

of the Board on Friday last the following resolution offered by William Crane, Esq., and accompanied by some appropriate remarks, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board have heard with great regret of the death of John Revey, late Colonial Secretary of Maryland in Liberia, whose worth as a man and whose value as an officer have long been equally appreciated by his fellow-citizens and by the State Society.—*Baltimore American*.

COLONIZATION MEETING.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Louisiana State Colonization Society held on Thursday, 19th May, 1842, Rev. Dr. Wheaton was appointed Chairman, and Mr. John S. Walton, Secretary.

A report having been made by Rev. W. McLain in relation to the purchase of territory on the Sinou river, in Africa, it was unanimously

Resolved, 1. That we approve of the purchase of the Blue Barre territory made by the American Colonization Society, for the benefit of the Louisiana State Colonization Society, according to the terms and conditions stated by Rev. W. McLain.

Resolved, 2. That we will establish a colony on the Blue Barre territory, to be called Louisiana in Liberia.

Resolved, 3. That we have learned with sentiments of the highest gratification that our fellow-citizen, JOHN McDONOUGH, Esq. has offered to the Parent Society eighty-five of his slaves, if the Society will send them to Liberia, where we have reason to believe they will become useful residents.

Resolved, 4. That we consider this a most auspicious time to lay the foundation of our colony; and we most respectfully request Mr. McDonough to give his consent to have the emigrants he is about to send out located in Louisiana in Liberia.

Resolved, 5. That the settlement or town be called McDonough.

Resolved, 6. That a public meeting be held on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, in the Methodist Church, on Poydras, to hear a report from the agent of the American Colonization Society on the State of the Colony in Africa, and addresses from other gentlemen.

Resolved, 7. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in two papers of this city.

JOHN S. WALTON, *Secretary*.

N. S. WHEATON, *CHAIRMAN*.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

The intelligence from Southern Africa, given in the *Missionary Herald* for the present month, is of a highly encouraging character. Rev. Mr. Lindley has been called to the pastoral office among the Dutch emigrants. He at first declined the call, but it was renewed and urged by the people, the officers of the church, and their chief magistrate. The members of that mission were of the opinion that he ought to accept. There are from 8,000 to 12,000 emigrants. They had no minister and no prospect of obtaining any one except Mr. L. It is of great importance, both to them and to missionary operations in that part of Africa, that Christian institutions should be planted among them. Under these circumstances Mr L. accepts the call conditionally, with the entire concurrence of the Committee of the A. B. C. F. M.

STATIONS AMONG THE ZULUS.—The Rev. Mr. Grant commenced a station among the Zulus at Inkanyezi in May, 1841, about one hundred miles from any fellow laborer and from any civilized human being. There were thirty-seven villages in the vicinity of the station, and about 300 people attend his services on the Sabbath.

AT PORT NATAL.—Dr. Adams states in a letter dated October 20, 1841, that during the last winter he had more than twice as many people at his services as attended the previous winter. "Our congregations were never before so large as they now are." The winter months at Port Natal, the reader will recollect are June, July, and August. The mission is exerting an influence over a population of 10,000.—*Observer*.

EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.—The ship *Mariaposa* sailed from New Orleans, on the 11th, with one hundred emigrants, and is to touch at Norfolk, where a still larger number are assembled. A more interesting or promising body of emigrants never left our shores. Let every church and congregation in the United States now remember the cause.

THE TWO EXTREMES.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, the editor of the abolition journal, the *Liberator*, goes for an immediate dissolution of the Union. At a late meeting of the Essex (Mass) anti-slavery Society, he moved, among others, the following resolutions:—

“*Resolved*, That the American Union is and ever has been since the adoption of the Constitution, a rope of sand—a fanciful nonentity—a mere piece of parchment—a rhetorical flourish and splendid absurdity—and a concentration of the physical force of the nation to destroy liberty, and uphold slavery.

“*Resolved*, That the safety, prosperity, and perpetuity of the non-slave-holding States require that their connexion be immediately dissolved with the slave States in form, as it is now in fact.

“*Resolved*, That the petition presented to the U. S. House of Representatives, by John Q. Adams, from sundry inhabitants of Haverhill, in this county, praying Congress to take measures for a peaceful dissolution of the Union, meets our deliberate and cordial approval.”

A writer in the *Natchez Free Trader* on the contrary, considers the African race, constituted by nature and pre-destined by Heaven for slavery, so that it is a sin to labor with a view to any ultimate elevation of their condition, or to open before them the way to a better inheritance. Colonization doctrines will be confirmed by the pressure of such extremes—and like the *Union* stand stronger, more commanding, and more beneficent, amid these extravagant and warring opinions.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the *Pennsylvania Colonization Society*, from
April 21st, to May 21st, 1842, inclusive.

April 21st, 1842, E. W., A. P. W., each \$1, G. B. Wood \$5, Cash \$1,	-	8 00
“ 22d, A. Perkins, W. H. Dillingham, each \$5, Cash \$1,	-	11 00
“ 23d, T. P. Sherborne, J. H. Earle, each \$1, W. H. Winder \$5,	-	7 00
“ 25th, S. Woodward \$5, S. Wells, R. Stotsbury, each \$1,	-	7 00
“ 26th, James Dunlap, J. F., C. Cresson, H. Cope, each \$5,	-	20 00
May 4th, G. Gardom, annual subscription to Society for 1842, \$2, John Elliott \$5, Dr. Darrach \$10,	-	17 00
“ 11th, H. C. Blair \$5, Mrs. Jane S. Dickey of Oxford, \$1,	-	6 00
“ 18th, Miss Stewart \$5, the Benevolent fund of the New London Presbyterian Congregation, Chester county, per Rev. Robert P. Du Bois, Pastor, \$10,	-	15 00
“ 20th, Donation of J. J. McLanahan, Esq.,	-	20 00
“ 21st, Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of <i>New Brunswick</i> , N. J.,	-	100 00
“ “ Daniel McIntyre, 4th instalment,	-	100 00
		<hr/> 311 00 <hr/>

CONTRIBUTIONS to, and receipts by, the *American Colonization Society*, from the 24th April, to the 24th May, 1842.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Per Capt. George Barker, Agent:		
<i>Peterboro</i> , H. T. Cogswell,	-	1 00
<i>New Ipswich</i> , Eleazer Brown \$5, William Dinnworth \$5, Mrs. Everett \$2, Joseph Barrett \$1, Polly Warner 25 cts.,	-	18 25
<i>Dover</i> , Dr. Ezra Green,	-	4 00
<i>Mason</i> , Rev. Ebenezer Hill,	-	1 00
<i>Durham</i> , George Frost,	-	1 00
<i>Hanover</i> , Dartmouth College Colonization Society, per Jno. Tenny, Treasurer,	-	5 00
		<hr/> 25 25 <hr/>

RHODE ISLAND.

Pawtucket, The money reported in a former number, collected by the Rev. Samuel Cornelius, (\$30,) was contributed to constitute the Rev. Alanson Taft, a life member.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Per Capt. George Barker, Agent:		
<i>Springfield</i> , Hon. W. B. Calhoun in behalf of Simeon Sanborn, Esq., \$10, Miss Harriet Stebbins, \$5,	15	00
<i>Fitchburg</i> , Daniel Messenger \$1, Justin Estearn 50 cts., John Dale \$1, Lydia Boutell \$1 50, Lucy Davis \$2, Deborah B. Thurston 25 cts., Abel Simonds \$1, J. F. Farwell \$1,	8	25
<i>Ashburnham</i> , J. Jewett \$1, Mrs. Cutte 50 cts., Lavinia Grout, \$1,	2	50
<i>Ashby</i> , E. Callman 50 cts., P. Haywood \$1, Mary Kendall, A. Taylor, Ellen Taylor, A. Taylor, Saml. Kendall, each 25 cts., Joseph Haywood \$1, Isaac Catch 50 cts., C. Wellington 25 cts., R. Wellington 25 cts., William Whiting 25 cts., Paul Haywood 50 cts., S. Jones 50 cts.	6	00
<i>Townsend</i> , Jothan Richardson 50 cts., Polly Adams 25 cts.,	75	
<i>Groton</i> , Mrs. Mary Woodsbury \$1, Mrs. H. L. Goodell \$1, Deacon Lawrence, \$1,	3	00
<i>Bedford</i> , Mrs. Elizabeth Stearns, \$1,	1	00
<i>Lexington</i> , Deacon James, 50 cts.,	50	
<i>Brighton</i> , Miss Sally Worcester, 50 cts.,	50	
<i>South Berwick</i> , Rev. B. R. Allen, \$1, Hon. Wm. Height \$5, Mrs. Morton 50 cts., J. Hubbard \$2, Deacon J. Plum \$3, Miss Mary Leight, Miss Salmone B. Leight, Miss Susan P. Leight, each \$1,	14	50
<i>Wells</i> , M. Fisk 10 cts., William Gooch \$1, Seth Hatch \$1, Dr. E. M. Moore 50 cts., Capt. Ezra Pope \$1, J. Goodwin 25 cts., H. Eaton 50 cts., G. Bean 25 cts., J. Littlefield 12½ cts., S. M. Mellen \$1, Capt. Hartley \$1, S. N. Scannour \$1, Deacon Merritt \$1 50, J. Calef, Esq. \$5, Tristram Jordan \$1, Dr. Done 50 cts., John Rankin \$1,	16	72
<i>Searsboro</i> , Seth Slove, E. Libby, each \$1, a Friend 50 cts.,	2	50
<i>Hatfield</i> , Oliver Smith, Esq., donation,	30	00
Received of Rev. Dorus Clark, late agent:		
<i>Lowell</i> , J. Aiken, Esq., for life membership \$30, J. Clark, Esq., do. \$30, from other gentleman \$47,	107	00
	208	22

NEW YORK.

<i>New York City</i> , White and Sherfield, donation,	44	92	44	92
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PENNSYLVANIA.

Rev. James Snodgrass,	10	00	10	00
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KENTUCKY.

<i>Painsville</i> , H. C. Hart, donation, L. M.,	44	92		
<i>Frankfort</i> , Judge Mason Brown, donation,	3	50		
Collections by Rev. Samuel Williams:				
<i>Lancaster</i> ,	2	87½		
<i>Richmond</i> ,	13	75		
<i>Winchester</i> , \$5 62½, Rev. S. Covel \$5, Mrs. Epps \$2,	12	62½		
<i>Lexington</i> ,	38	00		
<i>Lebanon</i> ,	8	75		
<i>Springfield</i> ,	9	87½		
<i>Bethel Church</i> ,	13	50		
<i>New Albany, Indiana</i> ,	19	43½		
<i>Louisville</i> , in part,	86	00	253	28

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Arlington</i> , Donation from a friend by the hand of Mrs. Custis,	10	00		
<i>Washington</i> , Collection at the Rev. Mr. Rich's church,	14	00		
Donation by the Rev. Mr. Bulfinch, pastor of the Unitarian church,	10	00		
Donation by Mrs. Dent,	5	00		
do by John B. Fry, Esq.,	5	00		
Thomas B. Lock, by the hand of the Rev. Mr. Bulfinch,	5	00		
Donation by James Ingle, Esq.,	10	00		
do by Dr. McKnight,	5	00		
Rev. E. G. Smith, per Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth,	10	00	74	00

VIRGINIA.

Returns made by Rev. Saml. Cornelius, Agent:

<i>Norfolk</i> , James D. Johnson, donation, \$12, Souter & Bell, S. W. Pall, C. R. Stribin, Esqs., each \$10, James D. E. Cornis, B. Emerson, G. W. C., W. H. Thompson, R. C. Galbuth, Richard Capron, R. Walkes, W. W. Sharp, T. Taylor, Capt. C. W. Skinner, E. S. Pegram, Charles Reid, J. Ridley, Robt. Soutter, B. Palland, Ezra T. Sommers, J. G. C., John Williams, Robert Soutter, jr., & Co., Mrs. E. B. Pollard, A. Milhado, James Furgason, Alex. Galt, R. Henman, Mrs. John Taylor, each \$5, H. C. Rabb, Mrs. Martin, each \$4, William W. Lamb, G. B. Cook, A. Lenord, Capt. B. C. Redon, each \$3, Mr. Price, W. H. Smith, W. S. Malory, Mr. Nash, L. Sinclair, G. Halson, G. Reid, J. Gromley, Seth March, Rev. Mr. Bucktrout, R. E. Taylor, Mr. D. Bree, R. L. Page, W. H. Taylor, each \$2, R. D. Bunas, Mr. Forquair, Mr. Watlington, W. Ward, Mr. Seabury, S. Parks, G. B. Roland, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Stickler, Wm. Stevens, M. Davis, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Benton, Mr. Higgins, Haines & Goodrech, Mr. Bernard, M. Salisbury, J. Leigh, Mr. Farquair, F. F. Furgason, J. Mills, W. D. Lacy, J. H. Johnson, C. L. Rockwell, Mr. Woodard, Sarah Ingham, W. H. Barrett, P. Burris, J. Spangler, Mr. Gurich, Mr. Barmand, W. Peet, Dr. Williams Moore, R. C. Balcoys, Mrs. Waddy, E. Sayer, Dr. Rogers, G. Royal, James Mitchell, each \$1, E. Roberts, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Gray, Mr. Kemp, Mr. E. Lallarmer, C. Spanow, S. Barrow, A. Grimes, Mr. Balsom, S. Butt, J. R. Ashby, E. S. March, each 50 cts., W. N. Lamb \$1 50 cts., E. White 25 cts., Mr. Mathews, L. J. Johnson, each 37½ cts., Collections by Rev. J. Mitchell \$6 40, Methodist Episcopal church \$9 06, Cash from several gentleman and ladies, \$54 75,	331 71
<i>Portsmouth</i> , Rev. J. Davis, Arthur Emerson, Wm. Benthall, each \$5, John Talbart, Mrs. D. Schoolfield, A. Chandler, each \$2, Thos. Rudd, L. Owens, Mr. White, J. Toomer, W. G. Webb, Col. Langhom, Mary Wilson, J. Cocke, each \$1, collection in Methodist Episcopal church \$10 90,	39 90
<i>Hampton</i> , W. Massinburg, Robert Armstead, R. Hudgings, A. Booker, J. M. Willis, each \$1. Collections at Baptist Meeting house, \$18 34,	23 34
<i>Fortress Monroe</i> , Capt. Saml. McKensie, by the Rev. M. L. Chevers, \$20, Dr. Archer, Capt. Huger, each \$5, A. J. McCort \$2, Lieut. Hagner \$6, Capt. Timothy Green, Mrs. Vallery, each \$1, J. W. Dewees, 50 cts.,	40 50
<i>Leesburg</i> , John Gray, William H. Gray, F. W. Luckett each \$5, Jno. Janney \$2, A. S. Tebbis \$4, Mrs. Smart \$1, collection in Methodist church 75 cts.,	22 75
<i>Winchester</i> , D. W. Barton \$10, Strother Jones, Rev. W. M. Atkinson, each \$5, Loyd Logan \$3, J. N. Bell \$2 50, C. H. Clark \$2, T. Tidball, Obed Waite, Miss R. Y. Conrad, each \$5, Nathen Bent, Rev. J. E. Jackson, each \$2, Mrs. Russell, Rev. J. Baker Win. L. Clark, Dr. McGuire, P. Bush, Miss Gallaway, Mrs. Tidball, each \$1, Phil. Williams, \$5,	53 50
<i>Newtown</i> , J. Niell, R. Niell, Dr. Lynn, each \$2, collections in Lutheran church \$1,	7 00
<i>Middletown</i> , J. Miller \$2, collections \$1 60,	3 60
<i>Strasburg</i> , Cyrus Spanger, Benjamin Spanger, each \$2, A. Keister, Isaac Hern, Dr. Brinker, G. B. Bowman, each \$1, Dr. O'Neil, J. Hoffman, Mr. Zea, Mr. Grove, P. Byers, each 50 cts., Mrs. Fees 25 cts., S. Kendrick \$1,	11 75
<i>Front Royal</i> , M. Cloud, J. B. Cloud, C. Hendrick, A. Funnell, E. Funnell, William Cook, S. Reel, M. B. Buck, William Richardson, J. R. Richards, S. Newcome, N. M. Jacobs, J. Trout, R. Turner, Isaac Trout, each \$1, F. W. Cohlhausen, J. B. Petty, J. Mekary, each 50 cts., T. Buck \$1 50, collections \$2,	20 00
<i>Clarks county</i> , W. C. Kerfoot, G. L. Kerfoot, Rev. Thos. Kinnerly, each \$5,	15 00
<i>Paris</i> , H. K. Green \$4 45, W. Pierce \$1, D. W. Arnold, J. Royster, each 25 cts.,	5 95

<i>Fredericksburg</i> , William Allen, W. N. Wellford, M. F. Maury, Bassill Gordon, Murry Forbes, Saml. Phelps & son, each \$5, George Rawe, Rev. E. C. McGuire, each \$2 50, Mrs. Miner \$3, John Scott, R. Moncure, John Metcalf, Mrs. Little, each \$2, Mrs. E. B. Vass \$1 50, R. Thom, H. M. Patton, Rev. J. Coller, Agnes Suttle, Miss A. Maury, Mrs. Blackford, Catherine Lomax, Ann Turner, Eliza Turner, Louisa Hooe, Mrs. Lomax, F. H. Harrison, Benj. Hall, jr., P. Hough, each \$1, Joseph Sanford, H. Wallace, each 50 cts., Cash \$2 25, collections Baptist church, \$3 90,	68 65
<i>Petersburg</i> , A. G. McIlvane, (life member,) \$30, David Dunlop, \$15, two friends of the Society each \$10, Thomas Branch \$5 50, Dr. J. May, General Butts, Rev. Mr. Leyburn, C. F. Fisher, John Donnan, George Dunn, Daniel Lyon, R. Leslie, each \$5, W. Corling \$3, R. Ritchie \$3 50, Lemuel Pebels, Adolphus, Petecolas, J. McIlvane, T. W. Bradbury, Mrs. P. Dunn, each \$2, F. Armstead, M. Lowe, Mrs. Botts, Rev. Mr. Cobb, Thos. Shore, R. K. Taliaferro, John Woodhouse, Mrs. E. C. Cuthbert, F. Follett, Mr. Head, F. Pace, J. Stebbins, John Rowlett, A. S. Archer, A. L. Archer, each \$1, Mr. Dunwell 25 cts., cash from several \$14, C. J. Gibson, \$3, Mrs. Robbins 50 cts., Thomas S. Gahlson, E. H. Ousborne, each \$5, James Orr \$2,	171 75 820 40

OHIO.

<i>Springfield</i> , Female Colonization Society, per Miss Ann Wardell,	25 00
<i>Green county</i> , Auxiliary Col. Soc., per James Gowdy, Treasurer,	20 00 45 00
Total Contributions,	\$1,481 02

FOR REPOSITORY.

From April 20th to May 20th, 1842.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.— <i>Alexandria</i> , John Roberts, from '41 to '43 \$5;	
<i>Washington</i> , Dr. Bradley, for '42, \$2,	7 00
VIRGINIA.— <i>Winchester</i> , Mr. Blunt, for '41 \$2; <i>Fredericksburg</i> , Mrs. E. B. Vass, for '42 \$1 50; <i>Petersburg</i> , Robert Richie for '42 \$1 50, A. Petacolas for '41 & '42, \$3, Rev. Mr. Lunan for '42, \$1 50, T. W. Bradbury for '40 & '41 \$3, Thomas Branch for '41, \$4 50, Mrs. J. M. Herndon, for '42, \$1 50, <i>Portsmouth</i> , John A. Chandler for '41 and '42, \$3, <i>Richmond</i> , Miss Kitty S. Minor, <i>Cross Roads</i> , <i>Louisa county</i> , paid \$1 50 last August for '41, not before acknowledged, -	21 50
NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Bethany</i> , Rev. John Williams for '42, -	1 50
KENTUCKY.— <i>Frankfort</i> , Judge Mason Brown for '42, -	1 50
GEORGIA.— <i>Bryan county</i> , Thos. S. Clay, Esq., donation, -	20 00
OHIO.— <i>Norwalk</i> , Library of Religious Knowledge, for '43, \$1 50, Prudden Alling, \$1 50, -	3 00
For Repository,	54 50
Total Contributions,	1,481 02
Total,	\$1,535 52

NOTICES.

THE Office of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society in Philadelphia, is in Walnut street, four doors above 6th, up stairs, where the friends of the cause are invited to call.

ALL BUSINESS relating the African Repository in Pennsylvania should be addressed to Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Philadelphia.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.]

WASHINGTON, JULY, 1842.

[NO. 9.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION,

(CONCLUDED.)

MAY 6, 1842.

The Convention met, and Judge Underwood took the chair.

The President, presented to the Convention the following letter, from the Rev. J. N. M'Leod, a delegate from the New York City Colonization Society which was read.

*To the Convention of the " Friends of Colonization " in session in the
City of Washington*

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned was appointed to attend your meeting, in behalf of the " Board of Managers " of the New York State Colonization Society, in company with Anson G. Phelps, Esq. and the Rev. Dr. Spring. The former gentleman has been prevented from appearing, and the latter was under the necessity of leaving the city, after the first evening of your deliberations. I regret that circumstances compel me also to leave town to day, and before I do so, I feel it due to the Convention, to express my hearty concurrence in the objects which they have in view, and in the proposals which have been under consideration the two past evenings, respecting the means of their accomplishment.

As I understand the objects of the Convention, they are, to enlist the aid of the federal and State governments in carrying out the plan of Colonization—to secure to the citizens of our own country the advantages of the African commerce, which is daily increasing in importance—and to destroy the infamous slave trade, by the substitution of a legitimate commerce in its place, as well as by the force of authority.

These are objects which are of surpassing importance to the destinies of two great continents, which, while they are separated by the ocean,

are united by their common relations to the colored race. And they ought to commend themselves to the heads, and hearts of every patriot and Christian in the land.

While I regret that the northern section of our country has been so imperfectly represented in the Convention, I have no fears for the results. The movement has been commenced in the right place, and those who have begun it so auspiciously, will find many in all parts of the Union, to co-operate with them in carrying it forward. The proposals of the Convention, are in their influence conservative of our Federal Union; they address themselves to the interests of our commercial men on the sea-board of the North and East, as well as the South; and they come home most powerfully to the common sympathies of our country for African wrongs and oppression. Certainly, then, I cannot be mistaken in saying, that the appeal of this Convention, made here at the seat of government, will meet with a hearty response in all other portions of our common country.

The New York Colonization Society holds its anniversary on the 11th instant, and I have great pleasure in hearing, that it is to be favored with the presence of the distinguished Secretary of the parent Society. Let him carry with him the proceedings of this Convention; and let him impart to those with whom he shall meet in the commercial metropolis, the generous enthusiasm which has animated your two past meetings, and the work will go on to a successful, and glorious accomplishment.

I am Gentlemen,

Most respectfully, yours,

WASHINGTON, *May 6, 1842.*

JOHN N. McLEOD.

On motion of the Hon. E. Whittlesey, this letter was referred to the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society.

In obedience to the resolution of the Convention adopted the last evening, Mr. Gurley submitted the following memorial to the several State Legislatures which had been prepared by the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society.

MEMORIAL.

The Convention of the friends of African Colonization assembled in Washington City respectfully represent, that, the American Colonization Society having been established near the close of the year 1816, by a respectable body of citizens from every section of this Union for the humane and philanthropic purpose (in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as might adopt regulations on the subject) of founding colonies of free persons of color, with their own consent on the coast of Africa, proceeded to explore that coast, purchase by fair negotiation with the native tribes an eligible tract of country, and assist such free persons of color as were disposed to emigrate in their removal and settlement in Africa.

Impressed with the difficulty and magnitude of the enterprise and the importance, if not absolute necessity of the countenance and aid of the Government, memorials were early addressed to Congress, and in consequence, sustained as they were, by the avowed opinion of the Legislatures of several States, measures were adopted by Congress for the more effectual suppression of the African slave trade, by its denunciation and

punishment as piracy, and authority was conferred upon the President of the United States to make such regulations and arrangements as he might deem expedient for the safe keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such Africans or persons of color as might be delivered and brought within their jurisdiction, and to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving those persons of color "delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by the commanders of the United States armed vessels."

The then President of the United States, Mr. Monroe, perceiving that the benevolent provisions of this law for the benefit of the re-captured Africans might be most economically and effectually fulfilled, by securing a home for these persons within the limits and under the protection of such colony as might be founded by the efforts and donations of the members and friends of this Society, determined to act in co-operation with the Society in regard to the station to be chosen for the temporary or permanent (as might be) residence of such Africans, and when the Society had obtained possession, by purchase, of a portion of the tract of country in Africa, since designated by the name of Liberia, such persons were placed upon its soil, under the care of an agent of Government, with such means of subsistence and defence as might enable them ultimately to attain the advantages which it was the endeavor of the Society to secure to those voluntarily engaged, under their auspices, in the establishment of their colony.

Thus the Colony of Liberia rose into existence both as a home for the re-captured Africans restored by the humanity of our Government to their own country, and as a well organized community of free colored men, prepared and disposed to extend their useful arts, laws, civilization and Christianity, far abroad among the native population of Africa.

Animated by the idea that their scheme was equally patriotic and Christian, tending to unite the minds of our countrymen on subjects in reference to which differing and warring opinions are to be deprecated, engaging their thoughts and exertions in measures to remove, with their own consent, our free people of color, and such as may become free, from circumstances and influences that embarrass and depress, to those which stimulate, encourage and exalt, and which must enable them to secure for themselves and posterity a free, independent, national existence, where such an existence may prove with increasing power an element destructive of the atrocious slave trade, and of renovating moral and intellectual life to the barbarous and uncounted tribes and nations of Africa—withdrawing the people of Africa—from the shades of ignorance, from cruel and degrading superstitions, from wars, and their fruitful parent, that infamous commerce which annually, for centuries, has consigned vast numbers of its unoffending inhabitants, of all ages, both sexes, and of all conditions to slavery or death—to industry, to the arts and practices of civilized life, to lawful, profitable, and peaceful trade, and the inestimable privileges of law, letters, liberty and Christianity—stirred by these high considerations, this Society has proceeded, mostly by private means, in its great enterprise. Individuals from every State of our confederacy, of every political and religious opinion, the clergy and the churches of every name, have viewed the plan of the Society as of a character not only unexceptionable but of comprehensive benevolence, operating for good in all relations and directions, em-

bracing in its promised beneficence the interests of both the white and colored races in this country, and of the more numerous population of Africa.

The settlements of Liberia demonstrate the entire practicableness of the scheme. Though embracing but a few thousand emigrants, they exhibit on a distant and barbarous shore models of good government, of free institutions, of order, industry, civilized manners, and Christianity. Their jurisdiction extends along several hundred miles of coast, and the salutary influence of their example along the coast and into the interior still farther. They have legislative assemblies, courts of justice, schools and churches. But it must be recollected that these communities which have done so much for themselves, and so much to spread out the advantages of our civilization and religion before rude and heathen men, who have passed laws for the extirpation of the slave trade on every spot touched by their rightful authority, are of a people, who here enjoyed but very imperfect opportunities and inducements for improvement, who left us almost without means; many of them recently liberated slaves, and all going forth unfortified and unsustained by either national or State power, to found, in an untried climate, on the borders of a continent remote from civilized nations, a republican commonwealth and the Church of God. They have nobly effected their object. But their condition is one of weakness, of difficulty, of danger, demanding in the judgment of your memorialists, the sympathy, the immediate and generous support, not only of individuals, but of every State Legislature in the Union. To abandon, or even to neglect the communities of Liberia, at this time, when it is clear that all the great and beneficent ends proposed by their establishment may, and that by means which divided among the several States, or paid out of the common funds of the nation would affect injuriously no one interest of the country, and which will be more than repaid with interest by the advantages of African commerce to be secured through those settlements, would be not only a violation of solemn obligation to the people of these colonies, but a sacrifice of the important commercial interests of our country. Your memorialists have abundant evidence to show that these interests on the African coast are becoming of great value, and that to Africa we may look for a market of vast extent to some of our great staple productions, as well as for our manufactures, and that the returns will be in the palm oil, camwood, ivory, gold dust, and the precious gums, and other of the richest products of the most favored regions of the tropics.

It is necessary for your memorialists merely to allude to the various political, social and economical considerations, that should operate with wise and patriotic men, more especially in our southern, and to some extent in all the States of this great confederacy, to incline them to regard with favor the plan and policy of this Society. Nor is it important to consider how far in the progress of this scheme, there may arise some friendly co-operation between the General Government, whose peculiar province it is to foster and protect the commerce of the country and whose acknowledged duty to suppress the African slave trade, still depriving Africa every year of a half a million of her inhabitants, and the governments of the several States impelled by the combined considerations of interest and humanity to contribute to it their aid. To adopt the language of a former memorial, it is the duty of the Society to place the scheme in which they are engaged, before all, who have the power to accomplish it, and to trust that

the wisdom and patriotism of those to whom it is committed, will devise the most proper and effectual means for its success. And they prefer in earnestly soliciting for this enterprise the favor and pecuniary aid of the legislature which they have the honor to address, to dwell upon those elevating thoughts so well embodied in the language, slightly modified, of the first memorial ever submitted by this Society to the General Legislature of the Union. "Independently," said the President and Board of Managers at that time, "of the motives derived from political foresight and civil prudence, on the one hand, and from moral justice and philanthropy on the other, there are additional considerations and more expanded views to engage the sympathies and excite the ardor of a liberal and enlightened people. It may be reserved for this nation (the first to denounce an inhuman and abominable traffic, in the guilt and disgrace of which most of the civilized nations of the world were partakers) to become the honorable instrument under Divine providence, of conferring a still higher blessing upon that large and interesting portion of mankind, benefitted by that deed of justice; by demonstrating that a race of men, composing numerous tribes, spread over a continent of vast and unexplored extent, fertility and riches, unknown to the enlightened nations of antiquity, and who had yet made no progress in the refinements of civilization, for whom history has preserved no monuments of arts or arms, that even this hitherto ill-fated race, may cherish the hope of beholding the orient star revealing the best and highest aims and attributes of man. Out of such materials, to rear the glorious edifice of well ordered and polished society, upon the deep and sure foundations of equal laws and diffusive education, would give a sufficient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind; whilst it afforded a precious and consolatory evidence of the all prevailing power of liberty, enlightened by knowledge and corrected by religion. If the experiment in its more remote consequences, should ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through those vast regions and unnumbered tribes, yet obscured in primeval darkness, reclaim the rude wanderer from a life of wretchedness to civilization and humanity; and convert the blind idolater from gross and abject superstition, to the holy charities, the sublime morality, and humanizing discipline of the Gospel—the nation, or individual that shall have taken the most conspicuous lead in achieving the benevolent enterprise, will have raised a monument of that true and imperishable glory, founded in the moral approbation and gratitude of the human race; unapproachable to all but the elected instruments of divine beneficence—a glory, with which the most splendid achievements of human force or power must sink in the competition, and appear insignificant and vulgar in the comparison. And above all should it be considered, that the nation or the individual, whose energies have been faithfully given to this august work, will have secured, by this exalted beneficence, the favor of that Being whose compassion is over all his works, and whose unspeakable rewards will never fail bless to the humblest effort to do good to his creatures.

The Colony of Cape Palmas, is a conclusive evidence of what a single state, and by an appropriation of a few thousand dollars annually can accomplish, in this *cause*. A prosperous Colony of about six hundred emigrants has risen, with all the order and institutions of a well organized Society, under the fostering care of the Legislature of Maryland, and citizens of this state at the cost of less than the establishment of a single plantation of the South.

But it is vain to expect, that either the various interesting settlements scattered along an extended line of coast, under the care of the parent society, and opening a rich and inviting territory for the possession and home of our free colored population or the settlement at Cape Palmas, can prosper, maintain themselves against the adverse influences of great power, with which they are contending, effect the high purposes for which they have been planted, unless their numbers shall by emigration, be augmented, and increased funds be supplied by the bounty of individuals, the States, or the nations. An annual appropriation for the present of even ten thousand dollars, from the Legislature of each State with the aids which may be anticipated in the Union from the donations of benevolence would throw a new light of hope and cheerfulness over the settlements of Liberia, and give assurance that Africa herself must rise from ruin to stand in honor and power among the nations of the world.

On motion of Governor Morehead this memorial was adopted and it was ordered that a copy thereof be forwarded to each Legislature of the United States for the purpose of being brought, forthwith, to the attention of all of them.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Gurley on the evening of the first meeting of the convention having been read seriatim, it was determined to consider them separately.

The first resolution was adopted without amendment.

The second resolution being under consideration, at the suggestion of Mr. Key the clause " was designed to be a National Institution " was stricken out, and the clause "as they may deem consistent with their constitutional powers and duty " was added at the close of the resolution, so that as finally adopted, it reads thus :

"Resolved, That this Society, in the prosecution of its exclusive object, the Colonization with their consent of the free people of color, residing in in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient, being required by the terms of its constitution, to act in co-operation with the General Government, or such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject, may justly look for such measure of support from the Federal and other Governments of the country as they may deem consistent with their constitutional powers and duty."

The third and fourth resolutions were adopted without amendment.

The fifth resolution was, at the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Hawley and with the assent of the mover, amended by striking out the words " if not threatened with extinction " so that it reads as follows :

"Resolved, That at this time, when our country is agitated by conflicting opinions on the subject of our colored population; when Africa is deprived annually, by the most cruel commerce of nearly or quite half a million of her inhabitants; when thousands are turning their thoughts and hearts to Liberia as a small and attractive Christian state, looking forth to animate our hopes of the redemption of the most degraded and afflicted portion of the world, when this Colony is exposed to danger, we are urged by the highest and most affecting considerations that ever roused patriotic

and Christian men to action, to adopt a national policy, that shall tend to unite our own citizens, benefit our colored population, overthrow the slave trade and bless enduringly two races of men, and two of the largest quarters of the globe."

The sixth resolution was adopted, without amendment.

The seventh resolution was modified by the substitution of the word "Colonies" for "Colony" of Liberia, so that it reads:

"*Resolved*, That it should be deeply impressed upon the public mind, that both as auxiliary and protective to the interests of American commerce on the African coast, and as a means for the extinction of the slave trade, the Colonies of Liberia are of incalculable importance, and deserve the vigorous and generous support of this nation."

All the other resolutions in the series offered by Mr. Gurley were then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Gurley then rose and said, that he had just seen announced in the papers the decease of an aged, venerable and generous friend of the American Colonization Society, the Hon. Elijah Paine, late Judge of the District Court of the United States in Vermont. For many years had this excellent man labored in the cause and for the children of Africa, and but recently had given, out of his own means, one thousand dollars to the Colonization Society. It was to his exertions, in great part, that money continued to flow, annually, into the Society's Treasury from the State of Vermont. It was hardly a month since he (Mr. Gurley,) had received a letter from him evincing his unabated zeal and attachment to the great objects of the Society. Feeling, therefore, that the cause had experienced no common loss in the death of this venerable individual, he begged leave to submit the following resolution which he believed would be cordially approved by every member of the Convention:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention has heard with profound grief and regret of the decease of the Hon. Elijah Paine, President of the Vermont Colonization Society, one of the earliest, ablest and most munificent benefactors of this institution."

This resolution was passed unanimously.

The Hon. H. L. Ellsworth and the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey made some very important statements and remarks in relation to numerous and affecting letters received by the Executive Committee of which they were members, and the pressing pecuniary wants of the Society, in order to assist more than two hundred emigrants now ready and anxious to emigrate to Liberia.

The Rev. Mr. Bulfinch commenced his remarks by saying that he rose in compliance with a request addressed to him just before the commencement of the present meeting, and should therefore present such thoughts as had occurred with but little preparation. He thought that the cause of Colonization had suffered from being viewed too exclusively in connection with that of emancipation in this country. On this subject he should say but little, for two reasons. It seemed to him unnecessary to connect the cause before the Convention with the exciting topic adverted to. The object of the Colonization Society was in their constitution stated to be, the settlement of the *free* co-

lored people upon the coast of Africa with their own consent. Emancipation, then, was not included as part of the object of the Society's efforts. True, members of the Society and others might form their own opinions about the ultimate result of their labors; they might come to different conclusions on the subject without exposing the Society itself justly to the charge of inconsistency. But another reason he had for regarding the Colonization cause, in his present remarks, in those points of view which were distinct from the question of abolition, was, that should he enter on that question, his own views might be found at variance with some which had been expressed by other speakers. He desired rather to occupy that common ground, on which all the friends of the cause could meet. And was not this common ground sufficient? Two grand objects were legitimately and without objection on the part of any, within the contemplation of the Society, as the result of its labors. One was, the suppression of the slave trade; the other, the civilization and conversion of Africa. Are not two such objects enough, without uniting with them any other, to render this the noblest undertaking that ever demanded the energies of the philanthropist and the Christian? The suppression of that trade which been had for centuries the disgrace of civilized man, and the raising of a mighty continent to participation in the blessings of intellectual, moral and religious light,—were not these sufficient? What mind so vast, what philanthropy so capacious, that these could not fill?

To these two objects, then, in the accomplishment of which the Colonization Society might bear its part, he should confine his remarks. And first, with regard to the slave trade. Who had not heard the melancholy tale of the sufferings endured by its unhappy victims? The internal wars of Africa; the thousands of lives lost in combat; the severing the prisoners from their country and their home; their loathsome confinement by hundreds in the crowded slave ship; the lives lost during that dreadful passage; the murders perpetrated to conceal the character of the vessel, or to lighten her of her load. Who had not heard of these? Yet these horrors still continued, though so long the indignation of the Christian world had been directed against them.

Many years ago, before any other power had declared against this shameful traffic, one great nation, our own, our beloved country, had uttered her voice and denounced it in the name of humanity. She then had stood proudly eminent, in the station that became her, as the great republic of modern times, amid the admiration of the civilized world. But years have passed by, and we survey another scene. That unhallowed traffic still continues, and nation is calling unto nation to put it down. The world has become sensible of the disgrace which humanity has too long endured. In the time-worn monarchies of Europe, the impulse is felt, and noble sentiments, first uttered here, meet with a response in every cabinet there; and the action taken in the cause shows that warm human feelings can glow beneath the purple on the breast of kings. And now one nation holds back;—one nation alone seems ready to declare that her inviolable flag shall screen the miscreant whom she was herself the first to denounce as a pirate. Our country! shall this be so? No! we trust, indeed, we know, that the subject of the right of search will be settled in a manner which shall in every point of view maintain our nation's honor. But there needs more than this. Not only should the United States give their assent to the measures adopted by the rest of the civilized world in this great

cause. They should take the lead. They should resume that station which long since they claimed. Our Colony on the African coast should be made the centre of active operations on the part of our naval force against the robbers of the sea ; while by its influence exerted inland, it destroyed at once the facilities for the unhallowed traffic and the wish to engage in it ; substituting an honorable commerce for the horrors that had hitherto existed, and the spirit of Christianity, the spirit of love, for that savage thirst for gain that has led the miserable natives, for ages past, to make mechanise of their brethren.

While on the subject of the slave trade, he would relate an anecdote told him a few days since by a gentleman of this city, illustrating the manner in which the laws of our country had been evaded by some unworthy citizens. Some years since, the gentleman referred to had visited one of the Spanish islands. While he was there, an American vessel arrived, with an American captain and an American crew. They disposed of their cargo ; and then a nominal sale took place ; the American papers were deposited with the consul, and papers from the authorities of the island procured, and the vessel, now denationalized proceeded on a slaving voyage to the coast of Africa, in charge of a Spanish captain. And who was the captain ? A boy, fourteen years of age, who was hired at so much per week to give his powerful protection in making piracy legal.

But besides the suppression of the slave trade, there remained another object, and one which might well engage all the energies of Christian philanthropy. The undertaking of African Colonization was emphatically a missionary undertaking. And what might be the success of Christian missionaries there, when the spirit in which the enterprise was carried on, should come to be known and appreciated among the inhabitants of the coast ? It had been his pleasure, a short time since, to listen to an address from a most intelligent man, a chief of the Choctaw tribe of Indians. He had heard with surprise of the advances made by that and other tribes, in Christian education and the arts of civilized life. The idea was now refuted, that it was impossible to Christianize and enlighten Indians. It had been effected ; and tribes, savage but a short time since, were now with joy receiving the glad tidings of the kingdom of God. But in addressing the Indians, the missionary had everything against him. The white man had come among them, of a different race from their own ; he had waged war against them ; he had appeared sometimes as a wrathful conqueror, at other times as a tempter, beguiling and corrupting them by his intoxicating draught. The Indian looked upon the white man as his foe ; and often would he tauntingly reply to the exhortations of the missionary, by telling him to teach his own brethren justice and forbearance, before he came to enforce the lessons of his religion upon the red man. Yet had the missionary won his way, and savage tribes were bending to the sceptre of the Savior. In what a different aspect will Christian influences approach the benighted myriads of Africa. The colonists appear, not as conquerors, but as brethren, of the same race as those whom they strive to enlighten. And while inviting them to the reception of the white man's faith, they are themselves the monuments of the white man's mercy and justice. It is in the voice of Christian sympathy and love that America addresses Africa, long and deeply injured Africa. We call on her children to abandon that horrible traffic in which the merchandise has been their brethren's flesh and blood. We too, we tell them, have sinned in this thing,—not

like you, for we sold not our own fellow-countrymen and those of our own race, to strangers; but we have sinned. And now we come to you, and we bring to you these your brethren, whom we have liberated, and for whom we have purchased from you this home on your shore. We bring you that sacred book from which we have learned thus to do. It is the law of love, the law of God. Your soil is already hallowed as the resting place of some, who have died willing martyrs to your good and to the promulgation of this great law. Here rests the heroic ASHMUN, here rests BUCHANAN, here rest others who like them have given their lives for the glory of God and the good of man. These are the pledges of our sincerity. We have given of our substance,—we have given you of the lives of the most valued among us, that we might atone for the wrongs of Africa, that we might win this continent for Christ.” Mr. President, can such an appeal be unheeded? Can the moral influence of this noble enterprise fail to aid, most powerfully, the direct efforts of the missionary in diffusing through that neglected and unhappy land, the blessings of civilization, and of true and pure religion?

Mr. Key moved an adjournment to Monday evening at half past seven o'clock, and also that a Committee be appointed to obtain the use of a suitable church for Sunday evening, and for securing at that time a general meeting of the friends of the cause from the several churches in the city, in order to spread its wants before them, and obtain their contributions for its relief. Messrs. Key, Gurley and Seaton were appointed on this Committee.

The Convention then adjourned until Monday evening at half past seven o'clock.

May 9th 1842.

The Convention met, at the hour appointed, in the Rev. Mr. Rich's church $4\frac{1}{2}$ street when the Hon. Mr. Underwood resumed the chair. Mr. Gurley made a few observations, and was followed by the Rev. Mr. Clark, of Washington City, who expressed in a very pertinent and impressive manner his convictions that much aid would be secured to the Society, were the clergy generally informed of many interesting facts that had been submitted to the Convention. He thought they might properly be called on, to preach each of them, a sermon on the subject of African Colonization, and to show how vitally the scheme was connected with all the great interests of Africa. He moved a resolution which after having been, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Hawley, (who alluded to the fact of his suggestion years ago that the 4th of July would be a most appropriate time for collections for this Society) slightly modified, was adopted as follows:

“*Resolved*, That the Society be instructed to prepare a circular embodying the most important facts relative to the present condition and wants of the Society, and send the same to the different clergymen throughout the United States, with the request that a discourse be preached to their

respective societies, and a collection be taken up about the 4th of July next, or at such time as may be most convenient to the clergy respectively, in aid of the funds of the American Colonization Society."

Mr. Gurley said that in compliance with a suggestion of his friend Mr. Key, he had embodied in the form of a resolution the idea of personal individual exertions for the cause—a matter of special, of immense importance, for in truth, the very life of the cause depended upon the personal efforts of its friends. He then submitted the following resolution :

"Resolved, That this Convention are deeply impressed with the great necessity, at the present time, of personal exertions on the part of the friends of the American Colonization Society, to extend its influence and especially to increase its resources, and that every friend of the institution be earnestly requested to make collections for its benefit, and transmit the amount to the Society."

Mr. Key then read the following resolution :

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and present a memorial to Congress, recommending such measures to be taken for the protection of the colonies now established on the African coast, the promotion of American commerce on that coast, and the suppression of the slave trade, as the national legislature may approve."

In sustaining this resolution, Mr. Key said :

He should not detain the Convention longer than would be necessary to show what measures might be asked and expected from Congress in relation to the subjects mentioned in the resolution, and some of the important consequences that would result from their adoption.

All would agree that nothing should be asked, or could be expected, from Congress, that was not plainly within the constitutional limits of their powers and duties. The action of Congress is to be solicited in the memorial contemplated by the resolution, in behalf of three objects : The protection and promotion of American commerce on the coast of Africa—the suppression of the slave trade—and the protection of the colonies now established on that coast.

That the power of Congress extended to the first of these objects, the protection of our commerce, everywhere, was shown in the plain words of the Constitution. It was equally plain that it would be a duty Congress would never hesitate to discharge, whenever protective measures should seem to be necessary or proper.

All he had to show, therefore, under this head was, that protection and encouragement, are now necessary and proper to be extended, to our trade on that coast.

Those who had the gratification of hearing the very interesting statements of Dr. Hall in relation to African commerce, made during the Convention, could not doubt that those statements alone, coming from a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, personally acquainted with the trade, and the facts he stated, would enable the Convention to make out a strong case, justifying and requiring the action of our Government, by the adoption of the usual and proper measures for protecting and fostering a commerce now presenting great inducements to American capital and enterprise.

To the representations of Dr. Hall could also be added much additional evidence, to the same effect, derived from recent and authentic sources, and confirmed by all the discoveries which had been made of the population, productions and resources of that great and long hidden continent.

We shall thus be enabled to show that a population estimated at 150,000,000

is to be found upon that quarter of the globe. That they inhabit a country, unsurpassed by no other portion of the earth in the fertility of its soil, the excellence of its climate, and the richness and variety of its products, and that it is intersected by mighty rivers, inviting the commerce of the world to its most interior recesses.

We might conclude even with less information than this, that the great Creator of the earth had not left this portion of his work unblessed with the abundant means which his bountiful hand dispenses everywhere else, for the sustenance and comfort of man, and to invite distant nations to meet together, as the members of a common family, in the interchanges of a peaceful and civilizing commerce.

And we now know that it is so. Light has pierced into the thick darkness that has long enveloped that outcast continent, and the treasures and blessings of a benignant Providence are seen to smile in all her plains and wave in all her forests.

It is true this fair creation of God has been marred by the wickedness of man. A trade abominable and detestable beyond all epithets that can be given to it, at the very name of which the blood curdles, and no man hears it, who

——“ Having human feelings, does not blush
And hang his head, to think himself a man,”

has long desolated Africa, and disgraced the world.

This trade has been stamped with the double curse of offended Heaven—curse to the givers and receivers of the guilty traffic—to Africa, in the wretchedness, rapine and murder of her children, and to her rapacious tempters in innumerable, just and fearful retributions.

The wrath of God has been manifested at this crying iniquity on the blood-stained borders of all her coasts, where the angry elements are let loose against this inhuman trade. What is the stormy cloud that darkens these infested shores, but the frown of the Almighty? What the fierce tornado, but the blasting of the breath of his displeasure?

It is true that, under this curse, Africa has long groaned and bled, and many a fair field and happy village and crowded town has been made a wilderness. It is true she is still an awful sufferer. Even now, while we are speaking of her wrongs, some distant and peaceful hamlet, hitherto beyond the reach of the spoiler, hidden and hoped to be secured by intervening forests, has been hunted out and surrounded, and its sleep awakened by the shout of ruffians.

But these horrors will have an end. The dawning of a better day appears. These wronged and wretched out-casts will be brought back into the family of nations. The crimes that warring elements and fearful visitations and judgments could not restrain shall have a conqueror. Man shall be honored as the instrument in accomplishing this work of mercy. Man's heart shall be softened and humanized; and glowing with love to God and man, go forth on this errand of compassion. Thus the virtue and benevolence of man shall repair the outrages committed by the inhumanity of man. The trade that has wasted and debased Africa shall be banished by a trade that shall enlighten and civilize her, and re-people her solitary places with her restored children. And Africa, thus redeemed and rescued from her curse, and the world from its reproach, shall

“ Vindicate the ways of God to man.”

Already has this unhappy race been brought to see that they can participate in the commerce of the world without crime and misery—that providence has blessed their land with abundant resources—that instead of offering their wretched and plundered brethren in exchange for the commodities of other climes, they have enough in the rich productions of their own soil, to invite the trade of all nations to their shores. There are now on the coast of Africa, nations who no longer trade in human beings. There are now hundreds of miles on that coast where this awful trade has ceased; where hun-

hundreds and thousands of peaceful natives hear no more the signal gun of their cruel spoilers, tempting the strong to violence and rapine, and filling the weak with terror. In the place of that trade that laid waste their country and debased their people, checking every effort of industry, stifling every virtuous impulse, and exciting to every vice, a lawful and humanizing commerce has been substituted, and under its influence, the African is rising from his degradation to his true rank and condition as a man, and rejoices in the labors and pursuits of a peaceful and happy life. There has been no difficulty in effecting this change wherever proper means have been used to accomplish it. The portions of that ill-fated continent thus delivered are gradually extending their limits. These bright spots are diffusing their light over the surrounding darkness. The trade thus established, though originating in motives of humanity that have been richly rewarded, has now assumed a fixed course and character, and offers all the ordinary inducements of mutual profit to commercial intercourse. Nothing has been more interesting in the progress of this Convention than the information laid before it, particularly that derived from Dr. Hall, of the present state, the rapidly increasing extent and importance and boundless prospects of this legitimate African commerce.

Mr. Key here referred to the answers of Dr. Hall, and other recent publications, and showed the value and inexhaustible amount of many of the productions of that continent, and their importance to the other parts of the world, and the advantages of having so vast a market opened for the products and manufactures of our country. He also showed the profitable nature and extent of the trade even at present; how rapidly it had increased within a short period, and how necessarily that increase must continue.

He adverted to the immense demand for trade goods in Africa now supplied by the slave trade, of which increasing portions every year would fall into the course of this commerce. How that demand would increase as the slave trade disappeared, (he said,) was obvious. What would be its extent and importance to the rest of the world, when that vast continent, freed from its desolating scourge, should reward the labor and enterprise of a reclaimed, civilized, and increasing population, no human imagination could conceive. As no limits could be assigned to its demands, so none could be set to the extent, variety and richness of her returns. The spontaneous productions of her boundless and neglected forests alone, filled with innumerable and valuable dye-woods, and the majestic Palm, the ancient and acknowledged symbol of fertility would furnish the richest object, of commerce for ages. But when a trade like this shall have enlightened all her coasts, and the borders and sources of all her rivers, when Africa shall retain and nurture and enrich her children, and they shall repay her maternal care by all the culture that civilization and a pure and peaceful religion shall have taught them, who can tell what shall be her place and name among the nations of the earth?

He had then (he trusted) shown the clearest and strongest case for the action of the General Government.

A trade of considerable extent and importance already in operation—rapidly increasing—and opening prospects the most inviting to commercial enterprise. Laying aside all consideration of the great consequences to be accomplished by it in the rescue of a wretched and oppressed race, and the gratification of the purest and best feelings of our nature, and regarding it only as a matter of trade, for its gains, and who could hesitate to say that here was a branch of American commerce, deserving and demanding both protection and encouragement.

How these are to be afforded, it is for the wisdom of Congress to determine. The Convention has heard what will enable it to show the necessity of doing something, that shall enable our citizens to participate equally with those of other nations in a trade that promises to be profitable to all, and that shall assure to such as may engage in it, the same advantages that are extended to other branches of our national commerce.

The resolution recommends another and kindred subject as proper to be presented to the consideration of Congress. This is the African slave trade.

If this abomination was now for the first time to be brought before Congress, there could be no doubt of its power to entertain it, from its necessary connexion with the subject already spoken of: For it is emphatically the enemy of lawful commerce, as it is of every thing else beneficial and honorable to man. Its direct tendency is to close up ports that should be free and open markets to the vessels of all nations, and to fill the seas, the great and common highway of all, with lawless plunderers and pirates.

But it is not now for the first time to present itself to the legislation of our national councils. The American Congress has the acknowledged honor of being the first to take away the sanctions of law from its pursuits; the first to denounce its inhumanity, and fix upon it the brand and punishment of piracy, and the first to propose, by the common consent of nations, that the slave trader should be subject every where to seizure and punishment, as the enemy of the human race.

Mr. Key here referred to the various acts and resolutions of Congress, the address of the British Parliament to the Prince Regent of 9 July, 1819, the Report of the African Institution of England, the correspondence between Mr. Adams and Mr. Canning in 1823, and particularly the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of 8 March, 1823, by which "the President of the United States was requested to enter upon, and to prosecute from time to time such negotiations with the several maritime nations of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient, for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and its ultimate denunciation as piracy, under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world."

He also referred to the declarations and proceedings, and great and continued efforts of the British Government to suppress this trade, particularly to the treaty Madrid of 22 September 1819, by which Spain consented to the immediate abolition of the trade North of the Equator, and promised its entire abolition after 1829; for which concession the British Government paid the sum of £400,000 sterling.

Here (he said) we had the gratification of seeing that the great and proud land of our ancestors, had zealously and powerfully seconded the declarations and acts of our government for the suppression of this crime. The efforts of England to accomplish this great object have been most costly and unceasing. Under the influence of a just and laudable humanity and a wise policy, she has ever persevered in her war upon this trade. Mr. Wilberforce, the best and greatest of her Statesmen, in 1818, in a speech in the House of commons, upon the Spanish treaty, speaking of the sum paid to Spain for acceding to the abolition of the trade, said "he could not but think that the grant to Spain would be more than repaid to Great Britain in commercial advantage by the opening of a great continent to British industry—an object which would be entirely defeated if the slave trade was to be carried on by the Spanish nation."

Thus, it appears, that two of the greatest maritime nations have long since decreed the destruction of this infamous traffic, and pledged themselves to the world for its accomplishment. Nothing therefore can be more in accordance with the declared will of the American people, nor within the admitted sphere of action of their Representatives, than to invite their attention to the interesting subject on which they have thus spoken and acted: and lay before them the information this Convention has obtained in relation to the present state and circumstances of this trade.

And nothing can be more opportune than such a consideration of this subject now. It seems a design of Providence that the two great nations, who have united in the noble and holy resolution of effacing this foul blot from the face of the earth, should be brought together, in amicable conference, to determine what remains to be done to accomplish what they have vowed.

Let us then present this subject to our people and their representatives—and to the people and representatives of a nation, as willing and ready as our own, to co-operate in this great work—let us show them,

How it is, that the slave trade has not been abolished—

And how it may be abolished.

The slave trade, though thus denounced, and thus warred upon, has not been abolished!

Nay, it is worse—it has not been diminished! It is still worse—it has increased—and increased in every way—in extent, and in atrocity. We can refer to calculations recently and reasonably made, from facts well accredited, in England, to show that the extent of the trade is greater than ever. It is thus shown that this pestilential crime now sweeps from Africa, every year, upwards of half a million of her people!

We can show also, from sources equally authentic, that the horrors attendant upon this unnatural and wanton waste of human life, are far more terrible than were ever seen, or could have been expected, even in the perpetrators of this hardening and brutifying traffic.

It is now a fearful and horrid process, carried on under the constant dread of pursuit, in sharp fast sailing vessels, with the malice and fury of fiends. The wretched victims are wedged together in the foul and close recesses of these prisons, with scarcely space enough to each for the heart to swell in the agony of its despair. The very slave traders of former days would be shocked to look into the hold of a modern slave ship. If, in the days of Clarkson and Wilberforce, when the pictures of the interior of the vessels then in use, roused the indignation of their countrymen, a slave trader of that day could have been shown the representations now given of vessels recently captured by British cruisers, and he could have been told that the cruelty of his trade would ever reach such a measure of enormity, he would have indignantly repelled such an intimation, and said—

“Am I a dog that I should do such things?”

Mr. K. then referred to the documents and official statements and estimates in the late work of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton—and to papers in the same and other publications, showing the present course and state of the slave trade, and the inefficiency of the means used for its abolition.

We are thus constrained to say that all this strong desire and these strenuous and persevering efforts had accomplished nothing—that over all this opposition, the slave trade had achieved an impious and awful triumph. So manifest is this, that the humane author to which he had referred, in the conclusion of his great and benevolent work, admits that it is “better to do nothing than to go on, year after year, at great cost, adding to the disasters and inflaming the wounds of Africa.”

The means then, that have been used, have failed—utterly failed—and even, if nothing else can be done, had better be abandoned. Better let the spoiler seize his prey, without inflaming his cupidity and his cruelty by opposition—better let him bear it away slowly and securely, than give him, by pursuit, temptations to torture, and the plea of its necessity.

What have these means been?

Treaties and stipulations with the nations whose shores are still polluted by the reception of this impious merchandize of human beings. Treaties and stipulations, bought and paid for, solemnly engaging to prohibit and prevent these importations, and yet utterly disregarded. In some places perhaps attempted, vainly and by insufficient means, to be enforced, in others connived at, in others openly and shamefully permitted, in all, the demand and the supply as great if not greater, than ever.

In the same work to which he had already referred were to be seen in the Reports of the British Commissioners, and the despatches and correspondence of Lord Palmerston, and other official documents, the clearest evidence of the want of will, or the want of power, or both, in the officers of Spain and Portugal, and some of the South American States to fulfil the stipulations they have made, to stop the importation of slaves within their territories.

So manifest is this, that Lord Palmerston stated in 1838, in a letter to Sir G. Villiers, that "no reliance can be placed upon any of the subordinate authorities of the Spanish Government, either in the colonies, or in Spain herself, for the due execution of the laws of Spain, and of the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade." And Sir T. Buxton in his very recent work "declares his conviction that the trade will never be suppressed by this system"—that "its enormous gains will defeat it."

This measure, then, of negotiating treaties with the nations into whose territories slaves are introduced, has failed.

Can any thing be done to make it more effectual? England, with whom these treaties have been made, has the right to enforce their fulfilment. She may make their infraction cause of war; and her power might enable her alone to prosecute such a war successfully. But unless similar treaties could be made with other nations, they could have no such right of interference in the internal concerns of other states. Could our country and the other civilized nations obtain, by commercial advantages, or otherwise, similar treaties, so that the voice, and if need be, the arms of all the civilized world could be brought to bear on these States, then success might be expected.

There are great difficulties in the way of such a scheme, perhaps, at present, impracticable. But we may hope that a time may come when the nations now allowing these importations may be induced, by motives of humanity and interest, to enter into such engagements. It must, no doubt, to be just, be voluntary. And other nations, from the same motives, and seeing the importance of opening the African trade to themselves and to the world, may find adequate inducements to such negotiations. Till then, these means cannot be available.

Another measure resorted to, and most earnestly prosecuted by the British Government, is the pursuit and capture of slave vessels on the ocean. Something has, no doubt, been effected by these means. Many vessels have been captured, and many slaves delivered. But the number compared with that of those that have escaped, has been insignificant. And it is now seen and admitted that no sensible diminution of the trade can be expected from any force, and any vigilance that are brought to arrest it on the ocean. the amount, of what is thus restrained, being far less than the increase arising from the continually increasing cupidity with which it is prosecuted.

All this (he said) was manifested by the reports of the British Governors and officers on the coast collected by Sir Thomas Buxton: and that writer expresses unreservedly his despair of seeing any thing effectual accomplished, unless other measures are adopted. This has been no surprise to those whose opinions on this subject were formed from correct information of the state and course of the trade. One of the earliest movements of the American Colonization Society, was to send two intelligent gentlemen to visit and explore the coast of Africa, and obtain all necessary information of the circumstances under which the trade was conducted, and of the habits and dispositions of the natives. The journal of this interesting voyage by Mr. Mills and the information given by his worthy associate, Mr. Burgess, accord remarkably with the views now presented in Sir Thomas Buxton's book, and the answers and explanations made to the Convention by Dr. Hall. In their third annual Report in 1821, the Society expressed their decided conviction that the slave trade could never be suppressed

by action on the ocean, but could only be extirpated by operations on the land, where it originated, and the same opinion has been often since expressed in subsequent Reports. Experience has shown that these opinions were correct, and the persons best informed upon the subject, now, with one voice, acknowledge the inefficiency of these means of prevention.

It is plain therefore that the two great nations, united in a common declaration of extermination against the slave trade, must adopt other and more decisive means of operation, than those heretofore exerted.

The question now is—what shall these means be ?

It is perhaps worthy of consideration, whether both these nations cannot devise some legislative restraints upon the indirect aid and facilities afforded by some of their citizens, to the commerce of the slave traders. In our country it is believed are the principal builders of the vessels of the slave traders. In England, as shown by Sir Thomas Buxton, a very large proportion, if not almost all, of the trade goods, and the utensils and implements of the trade, used by the slavers, are manufactured. The sales of such goods and implements and vessels, if innocently made, in ignorance of the use for which they were intended, could not be restrained ; and it would be difficult, if not impossible, in most cases, to affect the manufacturers with the knowledge of the use for which they were purchased. It is evident that, though some degree of restraint might be thus imposed upon the trade, nothing decisive or permanent could be expected from such legislation. Something far beyond this is necessary to accomplish the object.

What that is, we cannot now reasonably doubt. A clear and most unanimous opinion, founded upon long experience and undoubted facts, has been pronounced by British Governors and officers long familiar with the coast of Africa, the situation and disposition of the natives, and the operations of those engaged in the trade. A humane and intelligent association in England with Sir T. Buxton at its head, has been investigating this subject for years, and has now given to the world the result of its labors. Many of our citizens, who for upwards of twenty years past have directed their attention to the same objects ; and naval officers and agents of our Government, who have been upon the coast, have on frequent occasions expressed their views upon the subject.

These all concur in designating the true remedy for the evil that has so long baffled all other efforts : and it has every quality that seems necessary to justify the strongest hopes of its success.

It seeks not to lop off the branches that may be within our reach, but strikes at the root of the evil. It assails the trade, where it begins, on the soil of Africa ; not on the ocean, where it has the means of escape. It depends not on catching flying purchasers who may escape, but stops the sale, so that there may be no purchasers. If it can create such a state of things in Africa, that there shall be no market for slaves there, the object is accomplished.

Such a state of things can only be created by opening another market, by the substitution of another trade.

Commerce, Civilization and Colonization, each introducing the other, each promoted by, and promoting each other, working together in concert to offer to the natives the supplies they need, and showing them that they can be had for prices far short of the blood and misery heretofore demanded for them. Showing them that their forests and fields present all around them, and to all, abundant means of payment—that they should prefer the certain products of peaceful labor to the sad chances of intestine war.

That the wretched natives of that continent would be influenced by such inducements, and were prepared to receive this substitute for the trade which now stimulates them to mutual violence and slaughter, is proved by the evidence of those just referred

to, by the circumstances attending the trade, and by the success which has already attended the efforts to effect such changes among them.

The coast of Africa is peopled by a belt of feeble and distinct kingdoms, easily accessible to the influence of those who will bring trade to them of any description, and easily awed by the appearance of naval force. On those parts of the coast where they have discontinued the slave trade, a great and rapidly increasing improvement has taken place in their condition and habits, and they are now engaged in procuring the products of their country, and availing themselves of the advantages of commerce. Where the slave trade still prevails, they are the factors or agents between the interior kings, who drive down their gangs of slaves, and the slave ships. This intermediate agency is necessary to the trade. The great mass of slaves is driven down from considerable distances in the interior, to the chiefs or kings upon the coast, where they are kept in large receptacles, by thousands, where many of them perish. These places are known to the slavers in the vessels as they pass along the coast, who communicate by signals with the shore, and take off their cargoes.

It would therefore only be necessary to operate upon these nations on the coast. If they abandon the trade, the supply from the interior ceases.

There are several very interesting statements quoted in Sir T. Buxton's book from the Governors of the British settlements on the coast, particularly those of Col. Nicholls and Governor Turner, shewing the ease with which arrangements can be made with those Chiefs for the abolition of the slave trade, and the introduction of lawful commerce. The concurring statements and opinions of Dr. Hall the Convention has heard. But the proof exhibited by the success that has attended all the attempts of this nature, made in the neighborhood of the civilized settlements on the coast, is conclusive. Thus, for several hundred miles of coast, the slave trade has ceased: and this change has been effected by treaties, and sometimes by the destruction of the factories and establishments of the foreign miscreants, the outcasts of all nations, engaged in every species of lawless violence and plunder.

The natives are now enjoying the advantages of this change, and the great and obvious improvement in their condition cannot fail to attract the attention of the adjacent population; and there is no reason to doubt that the whole Western coast may, by proper efforts, be soon delivered from this scourge, and made to exhibit the same improvement.

Under the influence of these encouraging prospects the British Government has already commenced this course of proceeding. Thus originated her expedition to explore the Niger, of the unfortunate failure of which, we have all heard.

We are now negotiating with her, on the subject of the suppression of the slave trade and discussing questions about the Right of Search. How it is to result, he, of course, could not pretend to conjecture. But one thing he could say, and appeal to British authority, of the most unquestionable character, to prove it—that it was a matter of little or no moment to the slave traders how it resulted. It would not sensibly affect their trade. It would do nothing with those that were not discovered; nor with those that, though discovered, could not be caught. And we all know that the trade is so managed as to provide well for both these ways of escape. It is moreover no new expedient. The British cruisers, for several years, have exercised it to a greater extent in relation to vessels under our flag, than it is now asked, and it has proved ineffectual.

We may then safely conclude that, whatever our Government may say to the application now pending, something far beyond any arrangement the two Governments may make upon this subject, must be done, if they desire to abolish the trade. Let them agree to do that, which all may now perceive, presents the sole hope of success, and they may well waive the discussion of all lesser topics: Let them unite in the determi-

nation to give *Commerce, Civilization, and Colonization* to Africa—wherever they shall present these, the demon they would destroy, will flee before them. Let a proper scheme be formed to accomplish this. Let the officers of our respective naval forces detached to execute this service, be instructed to act in concert—to visit the most extensive slave marts, convene the Kings and Chiefs before them, and let them know that these two nations have united their forces to abolish the trade. Let treaties of amity and commerce be thus formed along the coast, and all the facilities and inducements of commerce be opened between the natives and the people of both Governments, and with all the world. Thus, and thus only can the solemn pledge of England and America be redeemed, the rescue of Africa accomplished, and the cause of humanity, and the prosperity and honor of the world sustained as they ought to be.

To join in such a work as this no nation has inducements like ours. Our products and manufactures are particularly adapted to African commerce, and her articles of export most valuable to us. And we have facilities and advantages peculiarly our own, arising from the colored race among us, and presenting to them and to ourselves the prospect of incalculable benefit.

That unfortunate race has been treated among us with a humanity that might have been expected from those, who had not covetously sought them for gain, but been compelled, reluctantly, and against their earnest protests, to receive them. They have not been worn down and wasted by hard bondage; as in other slave countries, where the slave trade is resorted to, to repair the losses thus occasioned. Their great increase, equal to that of any race any where, proves that they have been no victims of inhumanity. A great number of them have been liberated, and live among us, both in the slave and free States; under circumstances that must ever be unfavorable both to them and to us.

Let their fathers' land be opened to them. There is their home. They are the men eminently qualified to bear *Commerce, Civilization and Colonization*, to the land of their ancestors. Let them return to dispense there, the blessings they have received here—the arts of civilized life—the restraints of law and order—principles and habits of morality and industry—and above all, the great teacher and dispenser of all good, the Christian religion.—They are men, and they will feel the irresistible impulse to bear these blessings to the benighted brethren of their race. It is not in human nature to resist such an impulse, thus to exalt themselves and enlighten those to whom they are thus bound.

They are also, if not the only men, that can effect the redemption of Africa, certainly the best qualified to accomplish it. Providence seems to have decreed that Africa shall not be the white man's home. He, who "made of one blood all the nations of the earth," hath "assigned" also "the bounds of their habitation;" and Africa is reserved for her original race. They must be the settlers on her coasts, the adventurers to explore her mighty rivers and boundless forests. The late expedition to ascend the Niger cost nearly seventy thousand pounds, and many valuable lives. Who can doubt that such an adventure could have been made by our Colonists on the coast, or by our colored people here, at less than a tenth of the cost, and with no hazard of life? Let us then propose this scheme, and enter upon its execution with an energy and zeal proportioned to such inducements and facilities.

He now called the attention of the Convention to the only other subject embraced by the resolution.

The memorial is to present to the consideration of Congress, the Colonies now established on the African coast.

Here, it may be thought, we are introducing a subject of a more doubtful character. It may be asked what Congress can have to do with these colonies? Where our Gov-

ernment has no sovereignty or jurisdiction? Our constitution it will be said, gives no powers to the General Government to acquire or govern foreign territories. Foreign conquest and dominion were not objects intended to be authorized.

If it be admitted that our constitution does not permit the acquisition of territory and assuming the government of it, on the coast of Africa, it would by no means follow that protection might not be afforded to settlements there established, for the purpose of accomplishing thereby any of the legitimate objects of Government. Our Government, like all others, may certainly be brought under the plainest obligations to extend its protection to a foreign territory, whenever the interests or safety of its own citizens, or its engagements with persons in such territory, may require it. What the memorial is to request of the Representatives of the National Government is—not to assume the Government of these settlements—but to protect them: and this he would undertake to shew as plainly within the power of Congress, as the protection of commerce, or the suppression of the slave trade.

All agree that the commerce of the United States is, by our constitution, placed distinctly and exclusively under the control and protection of the General Government.

Our commerce then with these Colonies is to be protected—and if that branch of our commerce be sufficiently important to our citizens to justify it, doubtless the Colonies themselves may be lawfully protected from danger.

And if it shall be made to appear to Congress that the trade of American citizens on the coast of Africa deserves encouragement and requires protection, and that these friendly and civilized settlements on a barbarous coast are necessary to render such aid and relief to our citizens, so engaged, as may enable them to prosecute their trade safely and advantageously, it would follow as a plain matter of duty that our Government should sustain and protect them. That these Colonies did afford aid to the trade of our citizens, and that their support and protection were legitimate objects of the care and attention of the National Government, had been declared, and proved, and recognized on frequent occasions. Every trader to the coast knows this. Dr. Hall has shewn their great importance in this respect, and the many instances in which the vessels and lives of our citizens have been preserved by the relief they have afforded. And this is confirmed by our naval officers on the coast, the instructions they have received from our Government, and the duties they have been called to discharge. These all shew that, as friendly ports on a distant and inhospitable coast, their protection is essential to the protection of commerce.

Again, their preservation is essential to the prosecution of the other object mentioned in the resolution—the suppression of the slave trade. The power of Congress over that subject, as has been shewn, was never questioned. And if Congress may lawfully undertake measures for the suppression of that trade, and the colonies are necessary or important to make those measures successful, their preservation and protection are within the power of Congress.

That they are the most powerful auxiliaries in the war upon this vile trade is at once shewn by the fact that they have annihilated it everywhere within the reach of their influence. This shews that whenever lawful trade is brought within the reach of the natives, they will abandon the trade in slaves.

He referred to the answers of Dr. Hall, the reports of the African Institution in England, and of the American Colonization Society, and the work of Sir Thomas F. Buxton, to shew the extent of coast in the neighborhood of these African Colonies, now freed from the slave trade, and the happy effects they were producing by their influence and intercourse with the native tribes.

The same documents also to which he had already referred, the reports of our naval officers and the instructions under which they had cruised, shewed that these settle-

ments have been always regarded as important stations for the aid and refreshment of our public and private vessels, and as exerting a beneficial influence in promoting lawful trade and suppressing the slave trade.

No higher claim need be offered to justify the protection now to be asked for them. But there is a higher claim. The faith of our government is pledged for their protection. To that pledge they owe their existence, and to its fulfilment hitherto, their present safety and prosperity.

It can be shown to Congress that their statute in 1819 for the prohibition of the slave trade, required that the Africans captured under its provisions should be removed to Africa. Its second section authorizes the President "to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support, and removal beyond the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color as may be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction: and to appoint a proper person or persons, residing upon the coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels." By this act \$100,000 was appropriated to carry it into effect.

The President, in the execution of the duties thus assigned to him, necessarily considered that the Africans thus to be kept, supported and removed or received on the coast of Africa, were not to be left to perish, or again to be seized and transported, on a barbarous coast. He was authorized to appoint agents to receive them, and they and the agents were, of course, to be protected and supported. He therefore made the "regulations and arrangements" required by the act; and despatched agents, with proper means to assist them in the discharge of these duties, to reside upon the coast. They were sent there in a public ship, and directed "to select the most suitable place on the coast of Africa, to which all persons taken under the act should be delivered to them." All these regulations and the measures thus adopted by the President were communicated to Congress by him, in a special message, at the next session. At the same time the Secretary of the Navy communicated to Congress his instructions to the commanders of our armed vessels for the execution of this law; requiring them to deliver whatever Africans they might capture, to the agents on the coast. The place selected by the agents, was the territory then acquired on the coast by the American Colonization Society for the settlement of such free colored persons from our country as should be willing to emigrate. And a certain portion of the first colonists were engaged as assistants to these agents to enable them to support and protect the Africans to be delivered to them. In this manner all the regulations and measures adopted by the Executive in fulfilling the humane provisions of this law, were distinctly brought to the notice of Congress.

At the succeeding session the President's message again brought before Congress, the slave trade and the measures taken to enforce its prohibition. A memorial was also presented by the American Colonization Society, asking "the national countenance and assistance" to their object. It represented that there would be a "settlement of captured Africans upon the coast, in consequence of the measures already adopted," and that it was "evidently most important, if not necessary to such a settlement, that the civilized people of color, of this country, whose industry, enterprise, and knowledge of agriculture and the arts, would render them most useful assistants, should be connected with such an establishment." It stated further that a territory had been acquired, and that they were about to send out a Colony, and they called the attention of Congress to the important effects that might be expected from such establishments upon the slave trade. "That such points of settlement would diffuse their

light around the coast, and gradually dispel the darkness which has so long enshrouded that continent, would be a reasonable hope, and would justify the attempt, even if experience had not ascertained its success. Although, therefore, much may be effected by the vigilant operations of a well disposed naval force, it is to be feared that much will always remain to be done, until some degree of civilization is attained by the inhabitants of the coast of Africa. The present measures, therefore, for the suppression of the slave trade, if unconnected with others for the improvements of the natives, must be long continued and the effects produced by them will be partial, tedious, and uncertain; and the least relaxation of this vigilance will revive it."

The subject, thus brought to the notice of the National Legislature, was referred to a committee, which, towards the close of the session, presented an able and interesting Report. This Report was accompanied with the resolution already referred to, recommending the slave trade to be made piracy, and subjecting it to the punishment of death. The Committee, speaking of the act of 1819, says—"the unavoidable consequence of this just and humane provision, is to require some preparation to be made for their temporary succor, on being relanded upon the African shore. And no preparation can prove so congenial to its own object, or so economical as regards the government charged with this charitable duty, as that which would be found in a Colony of the free people of color of the United States. Sustained by the recommendations of numerous Societies in every part of the United States, and the approving voice of the legislative assemblies of several States, without inquiring into any other tendency of the object of the memorialists, your committee do not hesitate to pronounce it deserving of the countenance and support of the General Government."

They add, "of the Constitutional power of the General Government to grant the limited aid contemplated by the accompanying bill and resolutions, your committee presume there can exist no shadow of doubt; and they leave it to a period of greater national prosperity to determine, how far the authority of Congress, the resources of the National Government, and the welfare and happiness of the United States, will warrant, or require its extension. Your committee are solemnly enjoined, by the peculiar object of their trust, and invited by the suggestions of the memorialists, to inquire into the defects of the existing laws against the African slave trade. So long as it is in the power of the United States to provide additional restraints upon this odious traffick, they cannot be withheld, consistently with the justice and power of the nation."

Of the resolution appended to the report they say—"In proposing to the House of Representatives, to make such part of this offence as occurs upon the ocean, piracy, your committee are animated, not by the desire of manifesting the horror with which it is viewed by the American people; but, by the confident expectation of promoting, by their example, its more certain punishment by all nations, and its absolute and final extinction. May it not be believed, that when the whole civilized world shall have denounced the slave trade as piracy, it will become as unfrequent as any other species of that offence against the law of nations? Is it unreasonable to suppose, that negotiations will, with greater facility, introduce into that law, such a provision as is here proposed, when it shall have been already incorporated in the separate code of each State? The maritime powers of the Christian world have, at length, concurred in pronouncing sentence of condemnation against the traffick. The United States, having led the way in forming this decree, owe it to themselves, not to follow the rest of mankind in promoting its vigorous execution."

Such are the sanctions under which the lights have been kindled that now shine upon shores long darkened by the crimes of all nations. The humane policy of those measures has never been changed. Agents are still appointed. Cargoes of captured

Africans have been received there, and they are now a portion of a civilized and prosperous community, reflecting honor upon the land under whose auspices they have been sent to dispense the blessings they have received to those that sit around them "in darkness and in the shadow of death."

How can this work of our own hands be abandoned? What our power and policy have thus planted, must be fenced round by our protection.

On every ground therefore of their own merit, and the support thus pledged to them, and as aids to commerce, and as allies against the slave trade, they must be sustained and protected. In truth these three great subjects are one and indivisible. African commerce calls for the destruction of the slave trade, and to destroy the slave trade you must foster African commerce, and African Colonization is the life of African commerce, and the death of the slave trade.

And such is the indissoluble connexion of these three great agents in this great work, that if the distinct claims of the colonies could be disregarded, our government in fulfilling its obligations to suppress the slave trade and encourage commerce, would incidentally and necessarily extend protection to the colonies. Indeed this incidental protection and assistance, properly applied, would give almost all the aid they require. The claims of commerce alone will demand the presence of a portion of our naval force, and the appointment of commercial agents as usual in other places, with proper powers to afford the facilities to trade, and protection to our vessels.

The same means will be necessary to act efficiently against the slave trade, and form treaties with other nations for its abolition.

These means, effectually applied, will constitute the chief defence required by the colonies. Some of them, perhaps, but recently established, are not yet sufficiently strong in numbers, to be entirely secure; and most of them may need an additional supply of arms. One measure now seeming to require attention, is that of negotiating with the natives for the safety and neutrality of these settlements. This interposition has been asked by the States of Virginia and Maryland; and Mr. Jefferson has long since expressed the opinion, when the application was made by Virginia, that such a measure was proper in itself, and could only be effected by the exercise of the powers vested in the General Government. This must necessarily be done by the authority of Congress.

Such, then, is the view which the resolution proposes to present to Congress of these subjects. He trusted it had been sufficiently shewn that none of them were even near the border of those limits which have been assigned to the powers of Congress.

He believed it would now appear that the time for decisive action was come—the time to renovate and re-people a wasted and woe-worn land—to drive away its cruel spoilers, and to introduce commerce, colonization and civilization, with all the virtues and blessings in their train.

The failures and disappointments of the past now show the path to success, and make it manifest that we need no longer waste our efforts in doubtful and uncertain measures. We know what is to be done, and how it is to be done.

We have undoubted facts to make out a clear and strong case for the action of our Government, on all the grounds on which it is to be claimed. Its power over the subject is proved and settled, the will to exert it cannot be found wanting in the representatives of the American people; and we may confidently hope that what our Government was the first to declare, it will be the foremost to execute.

In conclusion, he called upon the friends of that great cause, in whose behalf this Convention had assembled, to rejoice in its brightening prospects. African Colonization was about to receive a new impulse, to assume a new and commanding position

among the means that are destined to remove a curse, and bestow a blessing upon mankind. United with commerce and civilization, giving and receiving strength by the association, she will go forth to certain conquest.

The colonization of Africa by its own free and civilized descendants, would seem, from its very nature and necessary consequences, to be the chosen and fitted instrument for her deliverance. And now experience has proved that it is so. Of all the instruments put in use to effect the purpose, this is the only one that has never failed to produce results commensurate with the extent of its application.

He had never doubted its success. From its origin, when first proposed by the venerated Finley, to the present time, in its darkest day he had never doubted. It originated in Christian hope and benevolence, and had the favor of Heaven; and that favor had been manifested in all its course. Christians and patriots came around it. And though many of them had since been called away from their earthly labors, Christians and patriots were still around it; and this Convention had the gratification of seeing that, under the impulse of the feelings which had called it into existence, there were still American statesmen, ready and able to maintain it.

And what, (he asked) were the triumphs to which it aspired? If the extinction of the slave trade was to be its only trophy, who could estimate the amount of human guilt and suffering that would be thus prevented? If but one tribe of helpless creatures could be thus delivered—one den of slaughter and pollution broken up—the victims of a single slave ship rescued (and victories like these Colonization had already achieved, and was now daily achieving) who would regret that the labor of his life had been devoted to such a cause?

But what should be our zeal and energy when we know that the monstrous iniquity against which we are engaging, demands and receives annually half a million of our fellow creatures as its victims!—victims to a fate far more tremendous than death.

If it was even only death, think what death must be in the hold of a slave ship! Where else was ever such a bed of torture prepared by man for man? It is a sad and fearful thing to die under all the circumstances of alleviation that can be brought around us. When the bed is smoothed by the hand of affection, when the cooling draft and the refreshing breeze, and the gentle words, and ministry of sympathizing friends, soften the pains of dissolution. But when the body is in chains and the heart in agony, where there is none to pity or to help, none present but demons and their victims—where the living and the dying and the dead, are crushed together in one loathsome mass of anguish and pollution, it is terrible to die.

It is still more terrible to live—to live through all these horrors—and to come forth a breathing skeleton of despair, and put on the iron yoke of wasting bondage.

Who can be unconcerned, and know that things like these are done and doing upon the earth we inhabit? That it presents, as it revolves, this foul and bloody blot to the eye of Heaven, calling for the lightning of the Almighty to consume the work which he had blessed, and man hath cursed! All—all are guilty in his sight—not only those who *perpetrate*, but those who *permit* the outrage.

Let then all—all people and all nations of the earth rise in the majesty of human nature, and with united voice proclaim throughout the world that this enormity shall cease—and let them never rest till by their united arms, it shall be accomplished.—Let all join in a work of mercy that shall appease the wrath of Heaven, and win the smiles of angels. Let the ocean no longer bear away from Africa her wretched people, but return her outcasts, free, civilized, and rejoicing.

This work will be done—the voice of inspiration has proclaimed it, and fulfilling prophecies around us show that the dawning of this day of brightness is at hand.

“Ethiopia is stretching forth the hand.” “Her solitary places shall be glad.” “Her wildernesses shall blossom as the rose.”

Yes, the Colonization of the colored race on the land of their fathers is no longer a theory, a scheme, an experiment, but a fact, a work in progress—and it will go on. A great nation has resolved it—patriotism commands it—benevolence urges it—religion impels it—and it will go on.

A free and happy land, rejoicing in the best gifts of Heaven, will make this grateful offering to the Great Giver of its blessings—will stretch forth the hand of love and mercy to an outcast and down-trodden race, and lead them to their home. Africa will take to her bleeding bosom her long lost children; and they shall wipe away her tears of agony—break off all her chains—enlighten all her darkness, and the days of her abasement shall be ended.

Where can human hearts be found insensible to such a work? The whole world may well be called upon, to make that which redounds to the honor and happiness of the world, the business of the world.

But this call must be most loud and effectual where this ill-fated race is found; and found in such circumstances that its removal is indispensable to its enjoyment of freedom and happiness, and essential to the interests of those from whom they remove.

The call is to our country.

He trusted she would nobly answer it.

He thought he valued, as he ought, her deeds of patriotism and valor, the triumphs achieved by her flag. But when that standard flings forth its folds over the destitute and abandoned; when it calls together the outcasts of a dark and distant land, guides them to a happy heritage, and there waves over them, their pride and their protection; then are its stars a constellation of glory; then does it achieve a higher triumph than its proudest battle fields have won.

This is the boon that he would ask for his country—not the renown that arms or arts can give, but a name and example that should enlighten and animate the world, by being active and eminent in a work of mercy—that she should show her gratitude to Heaven for the blessings she has received, by the blessings she bestows—and secure the protection of Heaven by fulfilling its high behests in sending forth its light to those who are in darkness. He did covet for his native land the honor of repairing the wrongs, and re-peopling the desolations of injured Africa, and restoring her to a place among the nations of the earth. Thus making a great continent, redeemed and enlightened by her labors, a living monument to her praise.

The resolution was adopted.

The honorable C. F. Mercer seconded this resolution.

Mr. Mercer then rose and alluded to the early days of the Society and to the transactions connected with its origin, in which the gentleman near him, (Mr. Key,) and one lamented individual, (the late Elias B. Caldwell,) and himself had been especially concerned. He spoke of the first movements in Congress for the cause, and especially of the passage of the law denouncing the slave trade as piracy, and of the act by which the recaptured Africans had been brought under the protection of the general government, and due provision made for their restoration to Africa; of the benefit mutually secured by the Government and the Colonization Society, by acting in concert at the time the colony of Liberia was founded, and of the obligation of the national legislature to extend its protecting care to

colonies that had sprung into being under its auspices, and without the existence of which, it had been well nigh impossible to carry out the humane provisions of Congress for the benefit of the recaptured Africans. We cannot give even a sketch of this speech.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Key, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare and present the memorial contemplated in the resolution to the Congress, of the United States:—Messrs Key, Whittlesey, Gurley, Lindsly and Ellsworth.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey it was

“*Resolved*, That a Committee or Committees be appointed to solicit donations to the cause both from our citizens and members of both Houses of Congress.”

The appointment of this Committee or of these Committees was left with the President of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Gurley it was

“*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the honorable Joseph R. Underwood, for the very able and dignified manner in which he has presided over the proceedings of this meeting, and especially for the large sacrifices of time, which amid many arduous duties, he has cheerfully made to the cause.”

Mr. Underwood expressed his increasing concern to advance the interests of African Colonization as the great hope for our Union and for Africa, and his determination to advocate all proper measures for its furtherance in the councils of the nation.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

[It seems proper to insert here, the following appeal of the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, as it comprises the facts and observations made by that gentleman, during the session of the Convention, and particularly those submitted by him with great effect, at the religious meeting, on Sunday evening, called by authority of the Convention, and before its final adjournment.]

AN APPEAL

To the friends of the Colonization Society, being the substance of a statement of facts presented at a public meeting held in the First Presbyterian Church, sabbath evening, May 8th, 1842. By H. L. Ellsworth, one of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society.

MY FRIENDS—I come before you as one of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society. My heart is too deeply oppressed with the difficulties which embarrass us, too full of anxiety for apology. I come not as a beggar; I come to make a simple statement of facts; to ask you to share in our responsibility, and decide what is to be done. It has already been mentioned that 200 emigrants are urging their way to their

native land, and are soon to be arrested only by the broad ocean which separates them from Africa. You may perhaps ask, Why have the Executive Committee permitted such an occurrence, a conscription, as it were, on the charity of the community?

In reply let me say, that your Committee could not, and if they could they would not dare prevent it. You yourselves would not have done so, unless I am greatly wrong in my estimate of your hearts; and when you hear the facts I shall lay before you, I trust you will excuse us from all blame.

Look then at the position of the Committee. We are only the executive instruments of your will to carry out your benevolent and humane purposes. Twenty years ago the Colonization Society was established with the concurrent approbation of the General Government, the State Governments, patriots throughout the land, and with the prayers of the most devoted and ardent Christians. The wants of the Government for an asylum for re-captured Africans; the wishes and the hopes of emancipated slaves in this country; the desire of the States to free themselves from the dangers arising from two classes of colored men, one in bondage and the other free; a sympathy for poor Africa herself oppressed by the horrors of the slave trade, and a stranger to the God of Heaven—all these combined to establish this Society. It was done, and the hopes of many brightened. A little band was planted on the inhospitable shores of a barbarous coast, now called by the delightful appellation of Liberia. From the founding of the Colony until the present moment, the efforts of the Society have been directed to *encourage* the free people of color to remove hence to that Colony—for it was never designed to use any compulsion—and also to procure funds to defray the necessary expenses. Embarrassments, as you are aware, have arisen, and the way has often times been hemmed up. The little Colony has, however, been mercifully preserved, and both master and servant have been assured of our willingness and desire to gratify their wishes. Nay further, bequests have been made to the Society; the dying charge of several persons are on its records. In most of the cases freedom is given only on condition of emigrating to Africa. The fears of some, that emigrants could not be found, has thus been removed. A new era has arrived; our mails are crowded with applications to your Committee; a mighty torrent has burst forth. They come at *your* bidding, and wait your direction. They come with a joyful heart, hoping soon to see their fatherland; they come with a longing desire to embark under your kind patronage. Yes! onward they come; they seem to be messengers of peace and salvation to a benighted region of the world. Will you stay them in their homeward passage?

Night after night, my friends, your Committee meet to hear their supplications. I assure you that the festivities which many appear to enjoy have no charms for me. I know I cannot do much; but whatever punctuality and unremitting services, however humble, can do is already most willingly consecrated to this cause. And now look at the situation of your Committee. They must feel—they *do* feel for the woes of others who beg relief. But we cannot work miracles; we can only use human means. What appeal can we make that will prove effectual?

If there is an object of sympathy in this wide world, it is the African, torn from his native land, separated from all that he loved, transferred amid the horrors of a gloomy passage in a slave ship to a foreign shore, and there

held to bondage ; and who at last for his honest servitude is offered his freedom or who by untiring labor has bought himself, and now makes his single, humble, suppliant request to be permitted and aided to return home to die. If he is poor, it is not because he is indolent ; his task was done, his duty performed ; his hard earnings have been for his master ; and he is penniless because he spent his all to become free. Read his joy, that the happy time has arrived when he no longer wears the yoke of bondage. O happy thought ! what bright anticipations now fill his heart. He tells us that he is ready to embark, and inquires, how soon will a ship sail for Africa ? What is our reply ? We direct the Secretary to inform him that we deeply sympathize in his disappointment, but we cannot send him—we have no funds. Such, my friends, is our daily reply to pressing applications ; and what do we get in return ? Expressions of regret, disappointment and despair. The freedom purchased or bestowed is held only on condition of removal within a definite time. Sad thought ! upon this contingency rests the question of his return to bondage for the remainder of life ! Poor and friendless they come to us—what can we do ? Can we go on and incur obligations which we have no present means of discharging ? Yes, my friends, we have done so ; we could not resist such appeals. Humanity cries aloud—he has served long enough. We encourage him to hope for relief, and we try to raise some means for his aid.

There is another appeal to us as Christians. It comes from a native African. He shows the scars which his manacles have made and which time cannot efface. He tells his story of woe, yet murmurs not. It is God who has permitted it. He bows to his condition ; he rejoices at the goodness of One who, he hopes, has redeemed him from a bondage worse than that of slavery—the bondage of sin. No revengeful word is on his lips ; he says that the grave will be the common master for us all without distinction, and that we shall arise alike to a glorious immortality. He asks not for lands or for money ; he sees how poor Africa is situated—poor, heathen Africa ; he feels the dying injunction of his Heavenly master, “ Go preach my Gospel to every creature.” He tells us that the white man soon dies on the shores of Africa, but God has given him a constitution tempered for that clime. His prayer to us—the earnest pleadings of his heart is, “ Let me go to proclaim to millions in darkness and in the shadow of death the goodness and mercy of my God.” To such an appeal what can we reply ? We ask you, my friends, shall we shut up our bowels of compassion, tell him we have no means—we can raise none, and compel him to remain forever in servitude here, cheered only by the brighter promise of a future world, with the sole privilege, which, thank God ! no fetters or bondage can take away or restrain, a secret prayer for his native land ?

You may perhaps say, Can such things be ? Permit me in reply to read you a single letter selected from many of a similar character.

“ GALLATIN COUNTY, CYPRESSVILLE, ILLINOIS,

“ September 19, 1841.

“ S. WILKESON, Esq.—SIR :—Yours of the 21st Aug. has come to hand. We calculated to pay our passage by the assistance of Mr. Fagg, one of the agents for the Society, but he has failed to assist us. There are 18 of us that will go, and we are utterly unable to pay our passage. The 18

consist of 3 families, myself and wife and 4 children, Rufus Jacobs, his wife and 4 children, Redic B. Smith and 1 child, my wife's sister, Malina Porter, a single woman, Jerome Crofuld, a single man, Joseph Allen, a single man, and an old man, a native of Africa, named John. We all wish to go to Liberia, and are not able to pay our passage. If the Society can send us, we are willing to refund the amount in labor or produce when we are able.

"We are ready to start from Shawneetown at any moment, and wish the time to come as soon as possible; for though we are free in name we are not free in fact.—We are in as bad, or worse condition than the slaves of which you speak, being compelled to leave the State, or give security, and those of the whites who would befriend us are debarred by the fear of public opinion. If only those who deserve such treatment, if any do, were the only ones to suffer we should be content; but on the contrary if one misbehaves, all the colored people in the neighborhood are the sufferers, and that frequently by unlawful means; dragged from our beds at the hour of midnight, *stripped naked*, in presence of our *children* and wives, by a set of men alike lost to mercy decency and Christianity, and flogged till they are satisfied, before we know for what; and when we are informed, it is the probably the first time we heard of the offence. Such is our situation and such the condition from which your Society can extricate us. We deem it worse than slavery. We say again we wish to go to Liberia, and if no way else is provided, we had as lief soon *indent* ourselves to the Society for *life* for our passage, so we can live among our own color. Let me know as soon as possible, whether you can help us, and how soon, and how much. Times are so hard here, that property will not bring half its value. We have disposed of what little we had, with the calculation that Mr. Fagg would assist us: perhaps if you would stimulate him to help us, it would be some advantage. We want to know what assistance your Society will give us, after we get there.

"Yours, respectfully,

"MARVILL H. SMITH."

Here, my friends, you see is the case of 18 persons. They have been emancipated; they were obliged to leave the State in which they served, and where could they go? They sought a temporary resting place, an asylum in a free state. How have they been persecuted! The emigrant tells you his simple and affecting story of wrong and outrage. Among these you will notice is a native African, who in his old age has obtained his freedom and ardently desires to see Africa once more before he dies.—Perchance some that he knew and loved, he may find yet spared from the clutches of the ruthless gang that tore him away. And now what could we reply to this letter? Must we dash to the earth their present hopes? We were compelled to do it. We said, for the present, no. Emigrants were crowding upon us; old debts, not large indeed, but imperative, urged for payment. We did indeed encourage them to hope for relief at some future time, we could not tell when or how. And when they found their condition there worse than slavery or death itself, and heard of the possibility of a passage to Africa from New Orleans, though we had told them to wait till further notice, they gathered their little all and jumped into a boat bound for that city. Will you, can you blame them for it? Alas! when they reached New Orleans no vessel was there; our expected ex-

pedition failed. These poor dependent creatures then cast themselves in their misery upon the friends of the Colonization Society ; they have been transported to Norfolk and there they wait in anxious hope to sail soon for Africa. It remains for you my friends to say whether they shall go.

I will mention further, that our agent in Tennessee, was expressly informed by us, that we had no means to transport emigrants and none must come to Norfolk except such as were provided with funds to meet all their expenses. But the spirit of emigration that has been aroused cannot be repressed, and a few days since we received a letter informing us that 86 were on their way. Some of them had money and some had not ; some had horses and wagons, others were coming on foot ; their little all, whatever it might be, was to be disposed of when they reached Norfolk. There they remain with fond hopes and ardent aspirations for their native land, They possess good characters ; some are artisans, some agriculturists, some are prepared to be teachers and a few to preach the Gospel. Among them are the friends and relations of that valuable and heroic citizen of Liberia, Zion Harris, who is now in this country pleading the cause of the Colony. The death of the Rev. Mr. Erskine, his father-in-law was an affecting incident. Willing and ready to die he left one request, that his son would, should providence permit, once visit Tennessee and bring to Africa the surviving relatives left behind, so far as they could be obtained. God has prospered the errand of love and mercy. By the kindness of their masters, the assistance of friends and his persuasion, Harris returns to Africa with thirteen of his kindred. What shall we say to them my friends ? Shall they spend their little all to return again to bondage ? You must decide.

And, my Christian friends, there is a company of 8 Africans from the Osage Mission on the confines of civilization in the far West. They come with hearts warm and glowing from that altar where many a morning and evening sacrifice has been offered up for poor Africa ; they come to beg a passage, as it were, in the name of their divine master. May I say, that I shall never forget that devoted mission station. It was there where many years since I met those who now ask our aid. It was there that the wild Indians whom I had brought from near the foot of the Rocky Mountains first saw how the white man was taught to read and write ; there for the first time they heard in a Christian assembly of the white man's God, and there they implored those blessings from their great father (the President) which the African now asks for his native land. We had traveled many hundred miles together ; sickness and other trials had endeared us to each other. The time of the final separation had come : I was to go where the sun rises ; they to the place where it sets. Believing as they do, that the truth is not spoken when the sun does not shine on the heart, the farewell was postponed for a clear sky. They met in a crowded group, threw off the buffalo robes, their homely covering, and one of their number thus addressed me : " My Grandfather, the sky is clear. The great spirit sees me, the earth on which I stand hears me ; the truth is spoken. You have brought us to see our enemies, (the Delawares) we have feasted on the white man's heart ; we have made peace and smoked together ; the hatchet and the knife that was sharpened for scalps, shall now be buried deep in the ground, and the weeds shall grow over them. You come from the big waters and return again. You will see our great

father. Tell him we are his children; we are poor, the buffaloes are fast disappearing and the white men are catching our beavers; we cannot raise corn, we have no tools, ask him to remember us and to help us; tell him, my grandfather, that the prairie hen puts her wings over her chickens and broods them; ask him to put his wings over us." Pardon me this digression. The association of the event with the Osage Mission station and the similarity of the wild Indian's plea to that of the poor African was such I could scarcely avoid it. I return then to the colored family from this Mission. Your Committee was forced to refuse them a passage unless means were provided; some contributions were made to reimburse, in part, the expense, and they have now come for a passage. Shall *they* go? You will decide.

Another case of thrilling interest is that of a father who has struggled on through life, and, having obtained his own emancipation has purchased six of his children; and only waits till he can redeem two more. His sole hope and desire is to return to Africa. What will you say with regard to him?

Let me mention one case more; It is that of the humane and liberal McDonough of New Orleans, a name long to be endeared to Liberia. He offered your Committee eighty slaves—persons of good character, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, ship-builders, sugar makers, agriculturists, &c. He desired to teach them and fit them for their mission to their kindred friends; he applied to the Legislature for permission to instruct them, but knowledge is power, and cannot be entrusted to the slave; and the request was denied. Ask them, however, to read and they will do so; ask them to write and they understand this also. Inquire not further; some of them are competent to teach schools; many of them are professing Christians. Connected with this number are two others who are now pursuing their theological studies in Pennsylvania, preparatory to their departure for Africa. One of them will go soon; the other when he completes his studies, and has made himself master of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Arabic languages; in some of which he has already made great proficiency. O, how these emigrants will gladden the hearts of the desponding Colony of Liberia. What could we say to them? Should we say that we could not let *them* go? We have bidden them come; we have committed their case and all the other cases to God; we have chartered a ship to take them to their desired port amidst a thousand aspirations which neither you nor I can feel. Such are the claims which the colored men in our own country themselves prefer.

I ask now your consideration of the claims of our little Colony. By every arrival from there we learn her wants and her trials. Surrounded by a savage foe who are goaded on by infuriated slave traders, because for three hundred miles their path is blocked up; without vessels for transportation, if her people were disposed to flee from their numerous assailants, we may well wonder and ask, How has she been preserved? Many have been the conflicts of her children, and where has bravery been better exhibited? Those who have fallen have died like freemen, who were once slaves and preferred death to a second bondage. This Colony has been planted by the the General Government of the country, with the aid of the several States, and of individuals. Little did those who first embarked under your kind auspices ever think they would be thus forgotten; much less that they would be abandoned. But, my friends, what is their

condition ; they are in want, they need many things. They need houses, and how can these houses be erected? No saw mills are provided, though water-power and timber are both convenient. Even now your Committee are shipping lumber by every opportunity across the ocean to make them comfortable and to provide accommodations for new emigrants. This is done at a great expense ; but we have no means with which to erect mills. Your Colony, too, needs arms and munitions of war. Their condition is hard indeed ; exposed and defenceless, they ask us to send them some guns. We have no means ; we have entreated the community in their behalf, but almost in vain ; little has lately been given to increase our funds. We have tried to purchase these necessities, but we have no credit, and our name, alas ! is dishonored. We have tried to beg, but without success. As a last resort we have borrowed for a time two mounted guns and a few small arms ; not however, without a sacred pledge on our part to return them when demanded. The arsenal and magazines of our happy country are crowded with munitions of war. Why is it, that this Colony, which does so much to ameliorate the condition of men, and to suppress the slave trade, cannot be gratified in so reasonable a request? All they ask is little ; but this little would make them rich indeed, and ourselves no poorer.

Look at Liberia, my friends ; what was it? The favorite mart of the slave dealer ; the paths of the captives yet remain well trodden ; the shores have long been bleached by the bones of human beings who perished there while waiting the arrival of cruel masters. Yet all has become changed. Yes, my friends, it is a fact, that where the slave factories once stood are now seen no less than eighteen churches consecrated to almighty God. Where pens were erected to confine the unhappy victims, you may now find schools and seminaries of learning, surrounded by highly cultivated fields, and loaded with the most luxuriant vegetation. Nature there is prolific : in no part of the world can the wants of man be more easily satisfied. The climate is mild and there are no winters ; the earth yields most abundantly coffee, rice, cotton, sugar, maize or Indian corn, wheat and vegetables without number ; the forests are filled with palm from which oil is obtained in vast quantities. Camwood too, abounds, with a variety of other dyewoods and spices ; the annual exports now exceed \$100,000 ; and were the Colony fostered by our Government, how extensive a trade might be established, should roads be opened into the interior which has already been explored for 160 miles. Populous villages are sometimes found ; one of them containing not less than 5,000 persons, on a single peak, picketted in by rude slabs. I pray that the time may come when the Committee will be able to extend to the willing natives some facilities of intercourse. At present the objects of trade are transported only on the backs of men. Need I tell you how much the Colony has already done ; how much it has cheered and supported the tribes most contiguous to the settlement? You will find the native children in every school, learning with astonishing rapidity, destined soon to teach others and carry the Gospel far into the interior. Every day the belief is extending that this little Colony is established for the good of Africa. The natives say, that there is some great and good being that watches over and protects it ; or else before this it would have fallen. Yes, the poor trembling African flees to your little Colony for protection. But lately a vessel hove in sight beyond the confines of our territory ; the slave dealer's

placard was hoisted. "A cargo of able bodied men wanted; the highest price will be given." Till then a momentary respite had existed, and peace—if it deserves the name, amidst such anxiety as they daily feel—prevailed. But cupidity and avarice commenced their work; kidnappers loaded with arms started off; and oh the misery which followed in their train; a few captives were obtained; many however, preferred death.—The chief of one nearly desolated tribe fled with three hundred of his band; they ran to our Colony for relief. Their pursuers were obliged to halt in deep disappointment. And O, how great was the joy and gratitude of the chief and his friends. They have returned to tell of the kindness and humanity of Liberia. Eight chiefs came also "to make a book"—a treaty,—offering to give up traffic in slaves entirely, and aid the Colony in suppressing it. Is not this Colony entitled to your sympathy and assistance?

A few days since some messengers came here from the Colony to represent their griefs, and enquire what could be done. Let me say, that I have had much conversation with these men. Among the most intelligent of them was Judge Benedict—a judge of their superior court, a good lawyer and a sound practical man. I shall never forget the interview. He told me, that the colonists were strongly attached to their republic and grateful for the favors it had received. But the time had now arrived when their hopes were expiring; little was done for them; other colonies of the French and English fared much better and found more assistance and protection. Our colony seemed almost abandoned. He asked me in confidence, if something more could not be done. He appealed to me as a brother Christian to tell him plainly; and he said that of one thing there was a certainty, that unless something was done speedily, other protection would be secured. It had been offered; and could we, my friends, blame them if they accepted it? He ardently hoped, that Liberia might be preserved as an asylum for his kindred here, and that the benevolent objects so long cherished for a final redemption of the colored race now in the United States, would not be frustrated. And what could I say? He told me that he wanted a frank answer. If no aid could be given, it was due, to those who had been so long disappointed, to be informed of it. I told him not to despair, but to return to his friends and say to them, that the Committee would do all they could for them. He has returned, cheered by the encouragement given; and I now appear before you to fulfil my pledge, and appeal to your sympathies in their behalf. And I tell you, my friends, believe me when I say it, that if something more is not speedily done, the Colony will assuredly be lost to us; and much as I believe that this Colony is the last hope of alleviation or remedy for the evils which we so bitterly experience, and more especially for those which threaten us, I should justify them in their sad farewell. They are men; the ties of friendship and obligation are acknowledged; still self-preservation is with all, the first law of nature. Your Committee have endeavored to cheer and animate the colored man and prepare him for the station to which providence seems about to call him—the government of a free republic on the shores of Africa. Death has seized on its early prey; most of the white men who have had the management of a colony in Liberia—Ashmun, Buchanan and many others have fallen; their labors were quickly over. They toiled hard and sought to accomplish much; they have done much; but they have gone to a better world. They have left a dying re-

quest that we should remember their much loved colony of Liberia. On a leaf in Buchanan's diary is found recorded his confidence and belief when he went forth—"God who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, can fit my constitution to a tropical climate; 'but though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.' " Shall this colony be abandoned? If the prayers of emancipated Africans or the prayer of the colony are insufficient to rouse us to effort, let me present to the patriot the hope of this country; our happy Union.

The time has come when many good men doubt our continuance as an undivided people much longer. The tocsin is already sounded for dissolution. We may desire to avoid the contemplation of the dangers which threaten us, but encounter them we must. The progress of civilization is onward; the light of liberty and emancipation has been steady and unceasing; more than half of the States have abolished slavery or laid the foundation for complete emancipation. Slavery has been, it is, and ever will be, considered by all, with few exceptions, a dreadful evil. The sage of Monticello, the apostle of liberty, with his compatriots, Madison, Marshall and Monroe, and many others have already spoken. I need not quote passages from their writings in evidence of their views. And for this evil, what is to be the remedy? None has been offered at all adequate, that does not include colonization, and without it emancipation it is believed by many, would prove a curse alike to the slave States themselves and to those States where entire freedom prevails. Two races of men so distinct cannot flourish together. I speak of it as a fact. If the poor Indians, our red brethren, proprietors of the soil, could not remain in the midst of us, how much less encouragement is there to expect a permanent residence with equal privileges for the more degraded slave. To force upon the Southern States a free colored population cannot be done; the north need not expect it. Nor do the Northern States desire the free people of color to become citizens with them. No, my friends, no! We do not want them; we abhor amalgamation; we deplore the commixture. We desire not our youth to grow up amid the many temptations to vice which such a population offers. Should emancipation become general without colonization; were thousands and hundreds of thousands of slaves set free, scattered over our land, filling the outskirts of our villages, degraded and degrading others, marked by God as a distinct race with no adequate human motives for elevation, they would be a prey upon the community. We judge from facts. I allow, indeed, there are honorable individual exceptions; but human nature remains unchanged. Were emancipation without colonization to become general, our prisons, our jails, our alms-houses must all be enlarged or built anew; our present security would be gone; we, too, must fortify ourselves. Talk not then of a general emancipation without colonization.

I was most happy to hear our friend and early benefactor in the cause from Maryland (Francis S. Key, Esq.) declare what were the true interests of Maryland. "Where" said he "the slave population on the northern boundaries, of the State have nearly disappeared, a dense population of white men has come in; and the land has trebled in value." Let each State then have time to pause, reflect and legislate, without foreign coercion or intimidation. Let not the North indulge in crimination. It is their vessels which have transported the slave to their bondage. Well has the honorable senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) told us how earnestly his

State struggled to avert the evils she now realizes—how ardently she supplicated the mother country, England, while a colony, to prohibit the importation of slaves, but England refused; and Virginia had no alternative. It was among those of her grievances first alledged which led to revolt and to independence. How eloquently, too, the honorable senator from Kentucky (Gov. Morehead) depicted the dangers and difficulties arising from slavery, and pointed to the only remedy—emancipation with colonization. And let me include also, the most worthy gentleman from the same State, (Mr. Underwood) who presided over our deliberations, whose heart is never closed against the sufferings of humanity, let it come in what shape it will. The example of the prosperity of the free States is argument enough, and will assuredly operate. If the Queen of the West, as Ohio is fitly termed, is rising in majesty and grandeur, and filling up with a dense population, let it be remembered by those who are separated only by the beautiful waters of the Ohio, that no physical causes operate to create the difference between them. Kentucky, with a milder climate, and a soil unsurpassed in fertility might be, would be, the preferred dwelling place to many emigrants in search of a better home. The census tells the whole story, and how powerful is its testimony. Leave, then, these facts for statesmen to ponder, let them be pondered and all will soon be done. Colonization, to accompany emancipation, is in my opinion the only remedy.

Am I asked, Is it practicable? Then I ask in reply, Why not? The number of the slave population, and the impossibility of transporting them across the ocean is urged as an answer to this. I reply, we look to Liberia as located on the shores at an immense distance from us. But what is the fact? We look to England as merely a pleasant sail; the distance is not regarded; a passage is made in twelve or fourteen days and tens of thousands pass back and forth continually. How much farther off is Liberia? But about five hundred miles my friends; if you doubt it, examine the chart and you will be satisfied. Are you incredulous as to the fact? it may be removed most easily.

But how, you ask, shall the emancipated be transported? This is a serious question. The transportation is practicable. The commerce of Africa is daily increasing; there are no limits to the products of her soil; she grows what all nations want; soon a trade will be opened to the interior; an extensive market will there be furnished for our manufactures in exchange for her commodities. How strong, then, is the appeal to the friends of commerce, for a continent of 50,000,000 of inhabitants, a large proportion of whom will become consumers. Although the United States have never sought to plant colonies for the extension of our commerce, still if these blessings flow from the philanthropy, or I may say even necessity of establishing this colony it is certainly a most happy incident. I would then establish regular lines of packets, from New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, and Baltimore to sail every month. I would freight them with emigrants and merchandize, and bring back the products of Africa; and at all times it would be easy to secure a return cargo of salt at the Cape de Verd Islands. Such a commerce might soon support itself. But suppose it did not; could we not hope for assistance from the States and the General Government? Is it so, that millions of acres of new land are given for roads and canals, and if a nation's perpetuity is at stake, if the happiness of millions of bondmen are suspended on the enterprise, if

the happiness and welfare of the States themselves are so intimately connected with this object, are we not to expect and claim a pittance which would make the rich no poorer and the poor rich indeed? If constitutional objections are raised, let the constitution be amended to meet the emergency—all would give a hearty assent. Your Committee now find one of their greatest embarrassments from the uncertainty of procuring a passage for emigrants. Very many would emancipate their slaves if there was a certainty of their immediate removal from this country. Emancipation is thus often delayed till the death of the owner, when large plantations including slaves are thrown into litigation. Disappointed heirs contest every point; already do we find estates bequeathed to the Society, in the single State of Mississippi exceeding by former appraisement over \$200,000. Judgment has been obtained, but nothing has finally been accomplished, and the benevolent object of the testator as yet is wholly thwarted. It cannot be doubted, that if regular passages could be furnished, more emigrants would be offered than could be immediately taken.

It is said, that the climate of Liberia is sickly? I have my friends, carefully examined this point. I have visited many parts of Europe and this country, and found the same causes operating alike every where. Many of the ports in the West Indies are called the graves of foreigners; the same is said of New Orleans, while the high lands in the neighborhood of the sickly parts are healthy. What is Liberia? On the coast where the unparalleled exuberance of soil produces malaria, sickness is indeed often found. Happily, however, the beautiful hills, not a day's travel back from the coast are healthy and furnish locations for any number of settlers. It is here especially where the African finds health and old age. How many, too, of the first settlers of this country, now grown into a great nation were swept off by disease and the inclemency of the seasons! Did this cause them to relinquish their enterprise? Let not then this objection be further raised.

But will the people of color among us be willing to emigrate? What, I ask, is the burden of their request? You have heard them petition; many such entreaties may be found on our files; the Committee cannot meet the present emergency. We believe that ten thousand would soon be offered if you would provide for them. What! will not Africans return to their native land? Will not those who now find so little sympathy, and who can never here rise to an equality, embrace the offer, when they know that they must remain a degraded race if they continue here? Will they not emigrate and bless the benefactors who shall speed them on their happy way? Make, my friends, the Colony what it may be; offer a home where the emancipated slave may breathe a freer air, and will he choose to remain longer among us? No, indeed! What Douglass has so beautifully said of his countrymen who press to these happy shores, may well be applied to this exiled race, in reference to Africa: "America," says he, "is to modern Europe what the Western Isles were to ancient Greece—the land of aspirations and dreams, the country of daring enterprise and the asylum of misfortune, which receives alike the exile and the adventurer—the discontented and the aspiring, and promises all a freer life and fresher nature. Hordes of emigrants are continually swarming off as ceaseless in the pursuit, and crowded and unreturning as travelers to eternity. Even those who are forced to remain behind feel a melancholy restlessness like a bird whose wing is crippled at the time of migration, and look

forward to America as the land of the departed, where every one has some near relative or dear friend who has gone before him. A voice like that heard before the final ruin of Jerusalem seems to whisper to those who have ears to hear, 'Let us depart hence.' May I add the testimony of one who is deeply affected by the prospect of the African in our land. He is an old navigator; many a time has he doubled the Cape of Good Hope. He believes the proposed scheme of Colonization a practical remedy for all our evils. And though he now enjoys a good situation, and home is endeared to him by the strongest ties, yet he would embark in this glorious cause, and take command of a packet for Liberia, such as has been mentioned. There is then hope amounting even to assurance. Let us not despair; but take courage.

But lately, a reverend clergymen now employed to teach 300 slaves, related to me the following incident, illustrative of the power of conscience over the slave-holder: 'The master is a benevolent man, but is a disbeliever in Christianity, and he said, "I doubt as to future existence, I may, however, be mistaken, and if so what a dreadful load of responsibility rests on me. These immortal beings, in that case, are destined with myself to a long eternity; all the preparation that can be made must be made here. I will not, I dare not, refuse to teach my slaves the doctrines of the Christian religion as you understand it. Come then and teach them religion, and if you are engaged on the Sabbath come on any day of the week. Take, if you choose, the best day and the best hours." Most of these slaves, I trust, will soon find a home in Liberia.

The question perhaps will here be asked, Are Africans capable of self-government based upon the republican principle? To this I reply, moral not physical causes make the great distinctions of society among a homogeneous population. All are made in the image of God, and fitted to be temples for the Holy Spirit to dwell in. Color or complexion has little to do with the elevation of the human mind, unless the subject is placed under unpropitious influences, is degraded by his station, and checked in all his hopes of advancement.

Look for example at our red brethren. While surrounded here by white men who are educated in the arts and sciences, claiming and exercising a superiority, how degraded does the Indian appear! His hopes all stifled, he seeks sensual gratification only. But look at him in his new home at the West. There he becomes instantly and truly a man; the powers and emoluments of office are his, and his alone. Property is protected and brings influence; he rises daily in his own estimation as well as in that of others. Good laws, order, industry, in short, all that adorns and endears life are his. So of the African; place him under equal advantages. Take the young man before the mind is stunted by discouragement, or the physical constitution enfeebled by the burdens he is forced to carry. Take him and instruct him; let him anticipate all that acquirements, and industry, and courage can secure for the white man, and you will find him no wise inferior. At this moment the Governor of our Colony in Liberia, (Gov. Roberts,) a person of color, is an ornament to the station; a good belles lettres scholar; a diplomatist not surpassed by many white men of the present age. His late correspondence with the commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ships on the coast of Africa, who claim certain rights there within the limits of our Colony, would do honor even to the distinguished statesman who now fills the responsible chair of the State Department in

this country. No one, I am sure, can read that correspondence without feelings of strong and proud satisfaction.

But besides emancipated Africans, our Colony, and these United States, there is, my friends, another class of persons who claim our attention in deciding this great question. Africa—benighted Africa! I refer not now to her advancement in Christianity, but barely to her civilization, to her improvement in agriculture and the arts. We may hope in vain for this improvement until peace is there established. Security to property must precede expenditures of capital or labor. The mind must be made free from the painful apprehension, that the family may be captured while the husband and the father are toiling in the field. While the interior of Africa is convulsed by intestine wars, not for revenge, but from cupidity to obtain human beings upon which to traffic, no amelioration of condition can be expected. Theory itself would teach us this. But, my friends, I have witnessed it all in part in the case of the poor Indian. I have seen the savage exhausted with fatigue, sleeping on his shield, with his bow and arrow in one hand and the war horse fastened to the other by the same lasso with which he was caught, and when I awaked him and asked him to “bore out his ears” to hear my talk, he replied: “The track of the enemy is fresh; look at it; my warriors have fallen; they call upon me for scalps to hang on their graves. I go now to war—when peace is made—when we smoke together, then I will hear you; then I will plant corn.” Yes, my friends, peace must be restored, the horrid slave traffic must cease, before Africa can be civilized; and here let me advert for a moment to this great, all absorbing topic.

The slave trade! mankind condemn it; it has ever been a horrible system, yea even a crime, and has robbed one continent of much of her population, while at the same time it entailed misery upon all who have become connected with it. I said it *has been* a crime, what is it now? Is it over? Oh, no, my friends, would to God that it were! What, however, is the fact? From the best data, from evidence laid before a Committee of the British Parliament, and by them published to the world, it appears that not less than 500,000 human beings in Africa fall annually victims to this traffic. Some perish in capture, some in the middle passage, and some drag out existence in captivity. Yes, 1700 daily. I am wrong; I have not included the Sabbath—there is no day of rest for the slave dealer; he stops not in his cruel career—he has *no Sabbath*. The laws of God and man he regards as naught.

Every day in the year he numbers his victims; it is then 1400 daily. This cause alone has probably already swept off from Africa a far larger number of her children than the whole population of every description in these United States. What an amount of wretchedness and woe. Do you doubt it? What will persuade you? Call upon the mighty deep to give up her dead; call upon those for witness, unsepulchred in the middle passage. The trumpet will one day sound and these must appear as dreaded witnesses against those who have murdered them there. Ask them whence they came; they will tell you, how they were torn from all they loved, how greatly they have suffered, how they were manacled and bruised, how thousands were engulfed in a single hour to lighten the ships so hotly pursued. Hear their separate stories: Oh hear the female captive relate her sad tale of woe and how gladly she embraced the messenger of death which consigned her body to a watery grave, and bore her spirit to a just

and merciful, but till then, an unknown God. Yes! the grave for once is satisfied—it has enough: hear the deep itself exclaim in the hoarse echo of its loud roar, Cruel monster! stay thy hand, crowd me not further; I am already full. Pardon my feelings on this subject. Can man be indifferent to the accumulated woes of a whole continent? Make the case your own. Suppose a ship from Africa was to heave in sight in the Potomac; notice was given for a cargo of slaves, and a high price offered; your relatives, your wives and your children, carried into captivity. Oh, then your lamentations and woe! nor could you cease to weep, thinking of the loved ones torn from you—gone forever. What is the difference in the two cases? simply that in this case, it is the African ship that has made reprisals to supply the ravages which the ships under your flag are daily making. Yes my friends, ships protected by your flag. Oh that foul blot which stains our national banner! Tell me not here of dignity and national honor! Did the track of the enemy lead to your dwellings, had you already lost a part of your children by plunder and robbery, would you, suffer to pass one that was suspected and who was apparently making another approach for the remainder? would you not enquire his name and business, or would you let him pass lest you might injure his feelings, by showing suspicion; especially if he bore any peculiar insignia or carried a certain flag? No you would examine him, perhaps find him loaded with manacles for your family. I love my country's honor; I would not submit to search and imprisonment of her seamen, but I would most cheerfully grant on the suspected coast a reciprocal examination: this boasted land of freedom has applied again and again to foreign nations to aid in suppressing the slave trade. We have been the first to call it *Piracy*, and punish it with death. And now when the nations of Europe respond Amen, let it cease; when they do all that we have asked or desired, shall we hold back? If we do so, let those who suffer the consequences claim not from an injured world the sympathy and forgiveness they may yet need. Let us rather as a nation follow the example of this Society,—line the coast of Africa with colonies; these will be perpetual barriers against the slave dealer. It is as easy to transport thousands to freedom as it is to hurry off yearly 500,000 to death and captivity. A few years only would accomplish the whole work, were the heart of the people given to it. How much better such a preventive, such a remedy, than ships of war whose presence is transient and which still afford opportunity to elude their vigilance.

And what would be the moral change on the coast? Good markets for commerce for the interior; no longer would cupidity and avarice bring the price of blood to purchase the comforts of life. Human hearts would still be given; but only in exchange for the blessings of that holy religion which is offered without money and without price—a purchase above all value—temporal and eternal joys.

I have perhaps my friends detained you too long. Our meeting will soon be closed. You will pursue your wonted vocations and your Committee will return again to their duty. The question now is, Shall they have your advice and assistance? will you share in their burdens? Do you say the times are hard? Is money scarce? Think my friends that the expense of a single public dinner or dance in compliment only to but one of your fellow men has cost more than would relieve our present emergency. Yes the collection for admission at the race ground this past week, for the privilege of seeing what man with whip and spur can make a poor animal do, would

carry the needy Africans now at Norfolk, to their fatherland. The amount paid a foreign dancer for an exhibition of herself among us, would furnish ample means to cheer the hearts of our desponding Colony—and shall the Committee cease to urge their plea? But I must close.

Yet before I set down, let me ask, my Christian friends, why it is, that the white man dies so soon in Africa? why too does the emancipated African die so soon at the north? why does he find no resting place here? Is not the finger of God visible in this? Africa must be regenerated. The colored man is fitted for that climate; God has made it his peculiar land; it is his home. And now should the bondman find his body freed, his sins forgiven, his mind enlightened, he will return to idolatrous Africa, with the injunction of his Divine Master; and may we not hope that a happy day is soon to dawn on that long abused, benighted people. You and I cannot go to teach them, our lives would soon be sacrificed, but we can send him and shall he not go? My friends I come not a beggar for your charity; you know your duty—consult your own consciences. Take the subject, fellow Christians, to your closets and there inquire of God who seeth our hearts what you ought to do. Our talents are borrowed; we are only stewards, and shall soon be called to our final account. We are debtors and no credit can be entered for us beyond the grave. If we look on our estates, we cannot regard them in fee simple to us and our heirs forever. God has written on our titles, a stewardship only—a tenantry at will. Riches take to themselves wings and fly away. What was called ours yesterday is another's to-day—to-morrow it may be still another's. Happy for us that "we need but little here, nor need that little long." I said I came not before you a beggar; I will however implore for our poor colony—for wretched Africa, for her sons and daughters wherever they may be, for our poor Society, and for your humble Committee whose hearts are wrung from day to day by the urgency of the miserable and wretched, I will and do implore what you can so easily bestow, and what I know you will not withhold—your prayers.

THE CAUSE RISING.

THE whole nation begins to be moved on the subject of African Colonization. An invisible, and as we believe, an Almighty Power is working mightily for the redemption of Africa from the barbarism and bondage of ages, through the efforts of her own children. The conviction is almost universal, that the slave trade must be suppressed, and that this can be done only, by the civilization of her people, and the development of her resources, and that the principal agents in the work must be her own children, returned after their long exile to her territories instructed and elevated by the knowledge of our arts and liberty, and enlightened by Christianity. The recent Convention of the friends of the American Colonization Society, in this city was of the highest importance, and the policy which it adopted of very comprehensive philanthropy. The design is to awaken the nation to exertions in aid of the enterprize which our free people of color, and such as may become free are accomplishing in the establishment in Africa of free States and the Church of God. There is gathering

around the settlements of Liberia, in the view of an unperverted reason, an interest equal, if not superior, to that which encircled the colonies of Plymouth and Jamestown.

We have recently attended, five public meetings in the city of Philadelphia, one in Newark, New Jersey, one in the city of New York, several in Boston, and one in Andover, and the indications are clear of new life and energy in the cause. The best and wisest men are prepared to avow their belief in the magnitude and beneficence of the scheme, and that the time has arrived when the clergy of every Christian name, the respective State Legislatures, and the General Government, each in their appropriate sphere, should give a vigorous support to the Colonization of Africa. The eyes not only of this country, but of all Europe are directed to the atrocities of the African slave trade. The commerce of Africa is rapidly increasing in value and extent, and attracting general attention. The Federal Government should see not only that we perform our part for the suppression of the worst traffic which ever existed, but that the best advantages enjoyed by any nation, should be secured to our lawful traders upon the coast of Africa, who while advancing their own interests, and opening a market for our manufactures, are inviting the African people to humane arts, to agriculture, and other innocent and peaceful employments.

The meetings to which we have alluded, have been animated and encouraged by the statements of Mr. Zion Harris, who after a residence of twelve years in Liberia, returned some months ago, to his native State of Tennessee, in order to inform his relatives of the condition of things in that colony, and to invite them to accompany him to Africa. Mr. Harris has visited all the settlements, and become intimately acquainted with many native tribes, and he shows beyond doubt, the great impression already made by the colonists upon the barbarism of that land, and how certainly its influence is extending beneficially for the overthrow of the slave trade, the protection and instruction of the Africans, and their conversion to Christianity. The testimony of Dr. James Brown, a colored Physician who has been several years in Liberia, and who accompanies Mr. Harris on his return, has been of great benefit in various places, particularly in the West to the cause.

To enable the Society to defray the expenses of the expedition of more than two hundred emigrants, (at least half liberated slaves,) that are to sail in a few days for Liberia, the appeal is made for contributions, and the hope is cherished that the clergy, generally, throughout the Union, will call the attention of their people to the urgent wants of the Society, and that collections will be made in the Churches of all denominations on or about the Fourth of July.

DEPARTURE OF THE MARIPOSA.

THIS fine ship, with a select and very intelligent and religious body of emigrants is about to sail from Norfolk for Liberia. A more promising expedition never left the United States for Africa. Some details in regard to this company, we shall give in our next number. In the mean time, we feel it due to Mr. McDonogh, who has sent more than eighty of his slaves, amply supplied with means of settlement in Liberia, to give insertion to the following articles which appear in one of the New Orleans papers.

From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 20th June, 1842.

[COMMUNICATED]

MR. EDITOR : Now that the slaves of Mr. McDonogh have sailed for Africa, I would be glad to know from him (if my request is not presumptuous) through you (at the same time that I acknowledge the generosity of his conduct towards them) whether he does not think the slaves he has sent away would have been more happy to have been freed and left here with us. Acquainted as I am with many of his slaves, their good, orderly and moral character, and qualities as mechanics of various trades, I consider that the city has sustained a public loss in having them sent away. The public, as well as myself, would be gratified, I am sure, in knowing his motives, and whether he is opposed to slavery. I am, sir, one of your

SUBSCRIBERS.

From the New Orleans, Commercial Bulletin of the 24th June, 1842.

MR. EDITOR :—A writer in your paper of Monday, the 20th instant, has addressed me under the signature of "a Subscriber," certain inquiries, to which, (as I have no objection to the public's knowing my opinion and motives) I beg leave to answer—but before doing that, I will take the liberty of asking the gentleman himself a question, viz:—what is the impulsive cause in man, to a life of virtue and good works, and whether it is, or is not, the expectation of reward here, in this world, as well as hereafter. For the command and promise is "Be thou faithful until death, and I will give thee a crown of life." If he answers this in the affirmative, I would then inquire of him whether he would refuse to his fellow man (though of a black skin) after services faithfully rendered through a long period of time by day and by night, and meritorious lives in every respect, that recompense of reward which he himself expects, and looks forward to receive, for similar conduct. I am asked, "if I am opposed to slavery." If the gentleman querist has a gang of people, of good habits and moral character to sell me, at a fair price, he will soon discover in my purchase of them, that I am not opposed to it—besides, I have sent away but a part of my black people; (that part of them sent away by me, were *all*, every individual, who had faithfully served me previous to a certain time; those whom I have purchased since that period, I have retained with me, and not sent away; nor have I freed by any act of mine, one of those whom I have sent away—(our laws did not permit me to do it) so long therefore, as they remain on board the ship which transported them, they remain in slavery; but the instant their feet touch the soil of their father-land, and they remain there, they are free as the air they breathe. I further declare, Mr. Editor, that I would never give freedom to a slave (did our laws even permit it) to remain on the same soil with the white man, (but separate the two races, by sending the black man to his own land, and I will assist with heart and hand in the enterprise)—for the time is not far distant when the only safety for the life of the black man, in this land, will be the protecting care of his master. To send the black man away then from our country, is humanity to both races; as to their happiness in their father-land, there can be no question of that, with habits of industry and order—for Africa is the finest portion of the earth.

I will now only observe that the act of sending these people away, is, in my case, one of simple honesty alone. I lay no claim, nor am entitled to any credit, or praise, on the score of generosity. My meaning in the above assertion I will explain, Mr. Editor, through your paper, should my time admit of it, for I have none to spare, growing old, as I am, my labors requiring 15 to 19 hours out of the 24,) at some future time; and the rather as it may perhaps be of service to the slave-holders of the State to know how one who has had much to do, for forty years past, with the treatment of slaves, has succeeded in it.—When they find, from my experience, that they can send their whole gangs to Africa every 15 years, without the cost of a dollar to themselves, what master will refuse to do so much good, when it will cost him nothing in the doing it, and afford him at the same time such high gratification in knowing that he has contributed to the making many human beings happy. For my experience will show, that with a proper treatment of slaves, the gain from their extra labor, (that is, labor over

and above that which slaves in general yield their owners,) in the course of that time, say fifteen years, will enable their masters to send them out, and purchase in Virginia or Maryland, (with the gain made from said extra labor,) a gang of equal number to replace them. In addition to which, what an amount of satisfaction (I would ask every humane master) would he not enjoy, in knowing that he was surrounded by friends, on whose faithfulness and fidelity he and his family could rely, under every possible contingency.

I am respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN McDONOGH.

Macdonogh, opposite New Orleans, June 23d, 1842,

HEALTH OF LIBERIA.—The following is a verbatim copy of a letter from Dr. McGill, without the substitution or omission of a single word. Here then is the production of one who was twelve years since a little 'nigger boy' knocking about the streets of Baltimore, and a fair candidate for the barber shop or hostelry. He is now acknowledged as the most successful physician that ever practiced on the coast of Africa, and it will be seen that he has most successfully grappled with that bug-bear, the African coast fever. Let nothing more be said of the unhealthiness of Cape Palmas, when in the most unhealthy season that ever was known there, from the prevalence of an epidemic dysentery, the mortality is not so great as that of the free colored population in Baltimore in ordinary times. This letter alone, taking into consideration the change in the character of the writer, ought to silence forever the malignant aspersions of the open enemies of colonization and the whining Jeremiahs of its professed friends.—*Maryland Colonization Journal.*

HARPER, January 1, 1842.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq. Pres't. Md. State Col. Society.

Honored Sir: The expected arrival of a vessel from the United States at an early period, induces me to prepare the report of the health of our colony during the year 1841.

Up to the month of June, there were not many fatal cases of disease; from that period and until the termination of the year I regret to say that the number on the sick list have been large, and an unusual number have died. On a reference to the following list you will discover that the ages and complaints of several, fully account for their decease, and to this I may add yet another cause, in my being so much reduced in my stock of medicines, that suitable articles could not be had to treat them with. Of this I have heretofore written, and as I hope at an early period to receive a fresh supply, the present year will likely produce more favorable results.

Deaths in Cape Palmas during the year ending Nov. 1841.

Names.	Age.	Disease.
1. Cleopatra McGill,	14	Phthisic Pulmonalul.
2. William Reynolds,	40	Dropsy.
3. Jane Wilson,	25	Pleuro-Splenitis.
4. Ezekial Harrington,	42	Chronic Pleuritis.
5. Mary Hobbs,	40	do.
6. Frank Barns,	80	Erysipelas Gangrenosum.
7. Paul Saunsey, Sr.	79	Yellow Fever.
8. Henry Johnson,	63	Epistaxis.
9. Jas. Hall Russworm,	5	
10. Nathl. Edmonson,	80	Putrid Sore Throat.
11. Elizabeth Spriggs,	68	Dysentery.
12. Psyche Martin,	57	do.
13. Charles Jennings,	22	do.
14. James Steward,	29	Plithisic Pulmonalis.
15. David James,	10	Dropsy.
16. Phereby Jackson,	40	Superial Peritonitis.

Deaths, Total 16.

Births in Cape Palmas during the year ending Nov. 1841.

Mrs. Chas. Harman,	1
Mrs. Brooks,	1
Priscilla Young,	1
Mrs. Jas. Briscoe,	1
Mrs. Donaldson,	1
Mrs. Neal,	1
Mrs. H. Harmon,	1
Mrs. John Banks,	1
Mrs. Molton,	1
Mrs. James Payne,	1
Mrs. Wood,	1
Mrs. G. R. McGill,	1
Mrs. J. B. Russworm,	1
Mrs. John Harris,	1
Sylvia Lee,	1
Mrs. Robert Scotland,	1
Mrs. Simpson,	1
Mrs. Geo. Hardy,	1
Mrs. Emanuel Davenport,	1
Mrs. Benj. Tubman,	1
Mrs. Maria Contee,	1
Mrs. Shadrach Tubman,	1
Mrs. Jacob Tubman,	1

Births, Total 23

In the months of September and October of last year, our colony was visited with an epidemic dysentery, during the period of its prevalence fifty-three individuals were seized with it. Fourteen of this number labored under the disease in its most severe form. The natives who reside near our settlement, were from some unknown cause exempt from the disease; but in 1840 when the disease existed, the natives alone, in Cape Palmas, were the subjects of it. To the windward, at Fish Town, it raged with great violence, carrying off ten and twelve a week; at Grahway and Cavally it was equally severe. To the leeward as far as the Gold Coast, we have heard of its existence and its terrible fatality.

You have been from time to time apprised of the number of cases of chronic disease that come under my notice, such were the cases of Reynolds, Harrington, Hobb, Wilson and Steward. For the cure of such cases my labor is spent in vain; although they have all the care that could possibly be rendered, yet without a change of climate and habits they cannot recover.

Notwithstanding the unusually large number of deaths, you will discover that there has still been an increase in the colony. The children are generally hearty and robust; far more so than before my arrival in the colony. A foolish notion once existed that an infant must eat of all substances of which the mother partook in their crude state; the consequence was that they sickened and died. Since my arrival nearly all have been induced to feed them on milk alone, so that now we can defy the world for the production of a more sleek and thriving set of children. I could not conveniently ascertain the sex of each infant, but think that there is a majority of females.

March 24th, 1842.

As the mortality, caused by the African fever, has been held up by the opponents of colonization as an objection to emigration to the coast, I have thought that the accompanying table might prove an acceptable means of overthrowing their pre-conceived prejudice, and might prove an assurance to those who would desire to emigrate, but for its existence. In one of my communications nearly two years ago, you were informed that out of the brig Boxer's passengers, thirty-six in number, two infants only died with the fever; and that I thought a plan might be adopted by which its fatality even to this extent might be diminished. Now I am happy to say that so far I have not been mistaken; the proofs of the success of my labors are in the perfect restoration of the entire number of passengers sent out by the brig Harriet in February 1842.

The table will show the arrival of thirty-two individuals in the colony since the commencement of the present year. Not one out of this number escaped the fever, nor have we lost one. In from two to six weeks after their arrival each one was attacked, and on or about the 15th March, every one was convalescent.

The table speaks for itself, and if doubts exist, I presume the different persons there enumerated are willing to give proofs of their existence.

Since I have been in charge of the medical affairs of the colony, only three persons have died with the African coast fever, viz: the two children in 1840, and the Rev. Mr. Alward, missionary. During this time I have attended eight captains and seamen of European and American vessels, and six missionaries, all whites, besides the eight whose names stand in the list

After the above proofs of success, I feel warranted in believing that the same results will attend our future exertions for the relief of such as labor under this complaint. I am of the opinion that when our terror of this formidable disease is removed by the skillful administration of remedies, that one great objection to a residence in the colony will be set aside. When we prove that Liberia is not the modern Golgotha, represented by her opponents, certainly objections can no longer be raised on that ground against emigration. (*See table next page.*)

Nearly every case treated has been the subject of a second attack, much milder in its form than the first, and never fatal with such as I have attended. Many persons suppose that the greatest danger is to be apprehended from this 'second attack,' relapse, (or whatever name may be applied to it,) and possibly there may be, where the patient has been previously exhausted by purgatives and blood-letting, but thanks to the kindness of Dr. Hall, I have long since abolished this injurious system, consequently do not often have debility to contend with, the result of improper medication.

It is with sorrow that I am compelled to announce the death of Mr. Revey, after a protracted illness of more than one year. He was never of a sound constitution, and was in the early part of last year attacked with the dysentery; from this and its complications he never perfectly recovered. In November last distinct evidences of hepatic dis-

ease developed themselves; from that time until the period of his death, (March 16,) he slowly declined. In losing him we have parted with one of the best and most useful men in our Colony; it is indeed very questionable whether his place can be supplied by any one in Africa.

Immigrants per Brig Harriet, January 30, 1842.

Names.	Ages.	Period of attack.	After arrival.	Grade of fever.	Period of confinement.
* 1. Rachel Green,	40 years.	Feb. 16	17 days.	severe,	10 days.
* 2. Charissa Green,	16 "	" 24	25 "	mild,	6 "
* 3. Ann Green,	15 "	" 23	24 "	severe,	7 "
* 4. Sarah Green,	14 "	" 22	23 "	mild,	4 "
* 5. Emeline Green,	13 "	" 22	23 "	severe,	8 "
* 6. Amelia Green,	10 "	" 26	27 "	"	8 "
* 7. John Green,	6 "	" 18	19 "	mild,	2 "
* 8. Mahala Green,	3 "	" 16	17 "	severe,	9 "
* 9. William Green,	5 mos.	" 19	20 "	mild,	4 "
* 10. Eliza Ann Green,	4 "	" 18	19 "	severe,	8 "
* 11. Harriet Lee,	25 years.	" 27	28 "	"	7 "
* 12. Frederick Lee,	8 "	" 17	18 "	mild,	3 "
* 13. Edmund Lee,	6 "	" 27	28 "	severe,	6 "
* 14. Jessie Ann Lee,	3 "	March 6	35 "	"	10 "
* 15. Nath. Wilder,	24 "	Feb. 21	22 "	"	6 "
* 16. Alfred Wilder,	24 "	" 23	24 "	mild,	3 "
* 17. Thomas Wilder,	22 "	" 19	20 "	"	1 "
* 18. Henry Wilder,	20 "	" 25	26 "	severe,	10 "
* 19. Thos. McFarland,	50 "	" 25	26 "	mild,	2 "
* 20. Phoebe McFarland,	42 "	" 25	26 "	"	5 "
* 21. James McFarland,	17 "	" 19	20 "	severe,	8 "
* 22. Eliza McFarland,	16 "	" 19	20 "	mild,	1 "
* 23. Sandy McFarland,	15 "	" 13	14 "	severe,	11 "
* 24. Thos. F. Mills,	40 "	" 19	20 "	"	3 "

Missionaries arrived in the Harriet.

* 25. Rev. Dr. Barron,	} Roman Catholic,	" 17	18 "	"	14 "
* 26. Rev. Jno. Kelly,		March 12	41 "	mild,	6 "
* 27. Mr. Dennis Pindar		" 2	31 "	severe,	7 "

Missionaries arrived in Feb. 3, 1842.

* 28. Rev. Mr. Walker,	} A. B. C. F. M.	Feb. 24	21 "	mild,	5 "
* 29. Mrs. Walker,		March 3	28 "	"	7 "
* 30. Rev. Mr. Griswold,		" 4	29 "	"	6 "
* 31. Rev. Mr. Sawyer,	} Kroo Mission.			"	4 "
* 32. Mrs. Sawyer,				severe,	25 "

*Individuals who have had the second attack.

Mr. Revey was born in the state of New York. He embarked for Africa in 1819, in the first vessel that sailed with emigrants. He was then only seventeen years of age, had a very imperfect education, and could assign no other reason for leaving his father and family than a disposition to roam.

He was among the number who landed at Sherbro, witnessed the deaths of all the managers and nearly all the settlers, and was among those who abandoned the settlement. From Sherbro he went to Sierra Leone; was very studious and qualified himself for the situation of a clerk in a respectable mercantile house. While thus employed he made many trading excursions into the interior. In 1828, he removed from Sierra Leone to Monrovia. From the time of his arrival in Monrovia to that of his removal to this place in 1838, his whole time seems to have been devoted to gaining a knowledge of letters, and to impart the knowledge gained to others. He was successively missionary to the Veys, high sheriff of Liberia, public surveyor and a manager of public schools. About three or four years ago he was ordained a minister of the Baptist church.

He accompanied Mr. Russwurm to Cape Palmas, and filled the office of colonial secretary with credit. Whilst thus engaged he established the first Baptist church in this place, and up to the period of his death performed the duties of pastor. These duties were attended with no small degree of trouble and expense. His disconnexion with any missionary society, rendered it necessary for him often to draw on his own scanty means

for the relief of the poor and distressed members of his church. Connected with his church is a Sabbath school, which he attended regularly. He was repeatedly offered employment under the Baptist missionaries in Africa; these offers were steadily declined on the ground that he had settled in Africa with a view to the elevation of his race, and he felt it a duty to use every effort both civil and religious to accomplish this end. The appointment of a colored governor in this place was the principal cause of his removal from Monrovia, so that by his labors he might support this praiseworthy and judicious appointment. He thought that the labors of missionaries should commence among such *half civilized beings who are sent from enlightened America to the colonies*, and from them should extend to the heathen. Influenced by such principles he attended to his official duties as secretary, and devoted those moments which are generally taken as a relaxation from business to offices of a higher and more benevolent character. For this course our friend deserves the greatest credit, as it is indeed rare that our colonists have sufficient independence or patriotism to reject the apparently easy life of a missionary. The most promising and intelligent of our colonists are eagerly sought after to become mere assistants; and I am sorry to say they too often embrace such offers, under a full knowledge that they are destined to become the mere tools of others. The limits of this letter will not admit of my writing more on this subject, more than to say that all classes in this community regret the death of this truly amiable and Christian man. His ruling passion was to do good, to accomplish which his labors were incessant, and in many cases gratuitous. He was unassuming and mild in his manners and address, and possessed such a fund of intelligence that he could adapt himself to all circumstances and occasions. On a character so highly respected and endeared to Liberians it would be grateful to enlarge, but we can add nothing to the knowledge already possessed in his commendation; our silent admiration is perhaps the most eloquent and efficient praise.

As you will receive full communications from Governor Russwurm, I thought it unnecessary for me to say any thing of our colonial affairs.

With sentiments of the highest respect,

I remain your obedient servant,

SAMUEL F. MCGILL, *Col. Physician.*

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, from
May 26th, to June 14th, 1842, inclusive.**

May 26th, Received of A. Robertson, Esq., 4th annual subscription, \$100,		
A Lady, donation, \$20, C. Shrack, \$10, Miss C. Hamilton, \$2,		
A Friend a mite, \$1,		133 00
June 6th, Hugh Rowland's collections from various persons at McKeesport,		
Pennsylvania,		3 00
Per Rev. Mr. McDonald, Marietta, Ohio, Hopewell church, \$7,		
Somerset church, \$4,		11 00
" 7th, Public collection in 6th Presbyterian church, per Rev. Mr. Jones,		46 32
" 9th, From Mr. McMullin,		1 00
" 10th, "A Friend," a Lady,		5 00
" 11th, John Parker, Esq., of Carlisle, donation, \$5, Moses Johnson,		
Esq., \$25, Levi Dickson, Esq., \$25, public collection in German-		
town, \$3 38,		58 38
Total,		\$257 70

**CONTRIBUTIONS to, and receipts by, the American Colonization
Society, from the 24th May, to the 24th June, 1842.**

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Collections by Rev. Reuben Porter:

G. A. Sterritt \$5, D. W. Boker and N. Bruce, each \$2, Friend \$1,		
W. Bruce 50 cts., Collections \$1 20,	11 70	11 70

MASSACHUSETTS.

Collections by Rev. D. K. Davis:

Northampton, Rev. J. Hopkins, Dr. L. S. Hopkins, each \$5,	10 00	10 00
Hadley, Dr. William Porter \$5, Dr. Woodbridge \$2, Deacon W. Dick-	21 70	

inson \$3 50, Hon. Charles P. Phelps \$5, donations from many \$14,	29 50	
<i>North Hadley</i> , Donations,	7 00	
<i>South Hadley</i> , Donations,	6 00	
<i>Hatfield</i> , (Oliver Smith, Esq., to constitute the Rev. H. Neil a Life Member, acknowledged in last number, \$30,) Austin Smith \$5, Collections from several \$8,	13 00	
<i>Amherst</i> , Dr. Humphrey \$2, donation \$1, Rev. E. S. Snell \$5, Rev. W. S. Taylor \$2, General Mack, Luke Sweetser, Esq., each \$5, Wm. Tyler \$3, donations from several \$55,	28 00	
<i>Springfield</i> , J. Warriner \$5, donations from many \$21, C. Stearns \$10, Mrs. P. Howard \$9, J. Howard, Esq. \$5, S. Sanborn, Esq. \$10, Miss H. Stebbins, per Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun, \$5,	65 00	
<i>Monson</i> , Deacon A. Porter \$10, Dr. A. Ely \$5, Donation \$2, L. A. Lyon \$3, donations \$3, Sarah Flint \$2,	25 00	
<i>West Springfield</i> , J. Ely's annual subscription,	10 00	
<i>Longmeadow</i> , Charles Ely \$3 50, donations, \$3 25	6 75	
<i>Westfield</i> , Rev. Isaac Knapp, \$2, E. Talmadge \$1 50,	3 50	
<i>Williamsburg</i> , E. Hubbard, Esq. and Dr. D. Collins each \$3 50, donations from several, \$4,	11 00	
Collections by Rev. Reuben Porter :		
<i>North Andover</i> , Isaac Osgood \$5, G. Hodges, Lucy Osgood, N. Stephens, each \$2, E. Stephens \$1,	12 00	226 75

C O N N E C T I C U T .

<i>Hartford</i> , Hon. T. Williams \$20, donations from several, \$27,	47 00	
<i>Suffield</i> , Dea. C. Sherman \$5, donations, \$3 50,	8 50	55 50

N E W - J E R S E Y .

Collections by Rev. William Wallace :		
<i>Beachspring</i> , Collections,	3 00	
<i>New Athens</i> ,	24 00	
<i>Nottingham</i> ,	6 25	
<i>Moorefield</i> ,	2 00	
<i>Sugar Creek</i> ,	18 90	
<i>Greenville</i> ,	1 00	
<i>Apple Creek</i> ,	18 00	
<i>Keene</i> ,	12 00	
<i>Coshocton</i> , G. W. Silliman \$5, W. R. Johnson, \$3 12½,	8 12½	
<i>Senecasville</i> ,	1 50	
<i>St. Clairsville</i> , Rev. J. Alexander, \$5, others, \$5 25,	10 25	
<i>Stuebenville</i> , M. H. Wilson \$10, Rev. J. W. Scott \$5, J. Harris of Canton \$3, Rev. C. C. Beatty \$10, J. Mears \$5, Rev. J. Chambers \$1, Hon. M. Leavitt \$1,	35 00	
<i>Smithfield</i> ,	8 43	
Hon. J. F. Randolph, per J. F. Polk,	5 00	153 45

P E N N S Y L V A N I A .

<i>Easton</i> , John Cooper, Esq., in part to constitute the Rev. Barnard C. Wolf a life member,	15 00	15 00
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D I S T R I C T O F C O L U M B I A .

<i>Washington</i> , J. F. Caldwell, Esq. \$5, collections made in the Unitarian Church, Rev. Mr. Bulfinch, \$38, Rev. Peter Parker, Missionary to China, \$45, Robert B. Riel, Esq., \$5, by A. Coyle, Esq., \$25, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, \$25,	148 00	
<i>Alexandria</i> , Collections in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. McCarty, \$36 37,	36 37	179 37

V I R G I N I A .

<i>Richmond</i> , Richmond Colonization Society by the hand of B. Brand, Esq., 89,	89 00	39 00
<i>Winchester</i> , One hundred and sixteen dollars 51 cts., a Collection in Millwood Church, Rev. William Jones, pastor, paid to the agent of the Society, by the Rev. James McPhail, 29th of July, 1840, not before specifically acknowledged,		

S O U T H C A R O L I N A .

<i>Louisville</i> , William Moffitt, Esq., \$20	20 00	
<i>Vance's Ferry St. Matthews</i> , Legacy by Thomas Blackledge, Esq., to enable the Society to colonize thirteen of his manumitted people in Africa,	1,100 00	1,120 00

OHIO.

Collections by Rev. L. G. Olmstead :

<i>Cambridge</i> , M. Thompson, M. Garton, W. Hutchinson, each \$1 00,	
Cash 80c., C. J. Albright 50c., W. W. Tracy 50c., E. Smith, 25c.,	
J. N. Rogers 25c., Abbott, 25c., J. W. Patwin 25c., J. Waller 87½	
J. W. Medly 37½c., Rev. T. W. Howe 50c.,	7 55
<i>Columbus</i> , J. N. Whiting, Dr. Goodale, each \$5, N. L. Lanson, Rob't.	
Neil, each \$3, James Hoge, W. Chapin, T. Moodie, each \$2, Cash	
\$6 20, W. Chapin, Mr. Penniman, A. Backus, Mr. Hubbard, each, \$1,	
W. Kelsey \$1 50, J. Gruno 50c.,	34 20
<i>Hillsboro'</i> , Rev. W. McReynolds, Treas. of Col. Society, \$15, Miss	
L. Beall, Miss M. Beall, Miss M. Harbison, Miss M. Foster, Miss J.	
Pancake, Miss J. Walling, Miss Hester, Dr. Burin, Miss H. Hop-	
kins, Mrs. L. Beall, John Barry, David Miller, John Dill, W. P. Ins-	
keep, Dr. C. C. Sams, Dr. J. M. Johnson, each, \$1, Miss Susan	
Phillips 50c.,	31 50
<i>Wilmingon</i> , S. H. Hale, J. Morris, L. Fitzhugh, A. E. Strickle, G. Foot,	
each \$1, M. H. Johnson, L. Shepherd, each 50c.,	6 00
<i>Chillicothe</i> , R. G. Wilson, D. D. \$14, Mr. Creighton \$5, Thomas Orr,	
George Kenwick, S. Wesson, each \$3, W. B. Franklin, Cash, each \$2,	
J. Evans, J. Douglass, Mrs. Wesson, Mrs. F. Wesson, John Madura,	
Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Latham, R. M. Dana, W. Waddle, Joseph Still,	
R. Douglass, Miss Marshall, each \$1, George Armstrong, 50 cts., Mr.	
C. Church, 87c.,	45 37 124 62

TENNESSEE.

<i>Bluntsville</i> , S. Rhea, Esq., to colonize six of his manumitted people in	
Africa,	300 00
<i>Jonesborough</i> , Legacy of J. Stephenson, Esq. to colonize five of his	
manumitted people in Africa,	300 00 600 00
Total,	\$2,575 39

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE .— <i>South Dover</i> , Mr. Charles W. Wilder, for '42, \$3, <i>Williamsburg</i> ,	
Miss Lydia G. Wilder, for '43, \$4 50,	7 50
MASSACHUSETTS .—Elisha Hubbard, for '42, \$1 50, David Collins, for '42,	
\$1 50; <i>Hadley</i> , Wm. Dickinson, for '42, \$1 50, Dr. W. Porter, for '42, \$1 50,	
<i>Longmeadow</i> , Charles Fly, for '42, \$1 50, Dr. A. Ely, for '42, \$1 50; <i>West-</i>	
<i>field</i> , E. G. Talmadge, for '42, \$1 50, D. H. Merriam, for '43, \$1 50, Miss	
Sarah Flint, for '41 \$1 50; <i>Charlestown</i> , James Adams, for '42, \$1 50,	15 00
CONNECTICUT .— <i>East Hartford</i> , Miss E. Pitkin, up to '43, \$4 50, <i>Brooklyn</i> ,	
Miss Sarah F. Williams, up to '42, \$4 50; <i>Manchester</i> , Jas. B. Williams,	
up to '42, \$3 00; <i>Woburn, Mass.</i> , donation from T. S. William's, Esq. \$3,	15 00
INDIANA .— <i>Lime</i> , Samuel P. Williams, up to '42,	3 00
ILLINOIS .— <i>Sangamon</i> , Miss C. Greenleaf, up to '43,	4 50
OHIO .— <i>Chillicothe</i> , Jas. Washington, for '41, \$1 50; <i>Hillsborough</i> , Rev. B.	
Maley, for '41, \$1 50, Rev. J. M. Matthews, for '41 \$1 50; <i>Wilmington</i> ,	6 50
Rev. E. B. Chew, for '41, \$1 50,	
VIRGINIA .— <i>Petersburg</i> , Lewis Mabe, for '43, \$5 00; <i>Prince Edward</i> , Miss	
Ann S. Rice, for '45, \$5 00, Alfred Carleton, for '42, \$1 50,	11 50
SOUTH CAROLINA , William Moffit, Esq., for '42,	2 00
For Repository,	65 00
Total Contributions,	2,575 39
Total,	2,640 39

NOTICES.

THE office of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society in Philadelphia, is in Walnut street, four doors above 6th, up stairs, where the friends of the cause are invited to call.

ALL BUSINESS relating to the African Repository in Pennsylvania should be addressed to Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Philadelphia.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1842.

[NO. 10.

THE following article from the pen of Dr. James Hall, and which appeared in the Maryland Colonization Journal of the 15th of April, comprises much valuable information, entitled to the attention of all who would become acquainted either with American commerce, or the traffic in slaves on the African coast. The subject has been brought, by the late Convention of the friends of African Colonization, to the attention of the Congress of the United States; an able memorial, (prepared by F. S. Key, Esq., Chairman of a Committee of the Convention) is before that body, and we trust it will receive its early and profound consideration. Whether we regard our commercial interests as a people, those greater interests of humanity which demand the interposition of all Christian States for the overthrow of the African slave trade, or the benefits vast and various to be secured to this country and to Africa, by throwing protection around the settlements of Liberia, there are sound and cogent reasons why the General Government of the Union should adopt efficient measures to make itself known and constantly felt in its guardian and beneficent power along the coast of Africa. The expense would be nothing compared to the good to be attained.

THE AFRICAN TRADE—RIGHT OF SEARCH—SLAVE TRADE UNDER
THE AMERICAN FLAG, &c.

As these subjects are daily assuming a very high degree of importance in consequence of the peculiar relations existing at this time between this country and England, it may not be improper to devote a few pages of our Journal to a brief statement of what few facts we may be possessed of from personal observation relative thereto.

We shall confine our remarks principally to the condition of trade on that section of the western coast extending from Cape Palmas to the Bight of Benin. Of the coast farther to the leeward, we have no means of information not already before the public.

OF THE TRADE.—Previous to the last half century it is well known that the whole western coast, within the points above mentioned, was one vast slave mart. Not a harbor, river, bay, inlet, or even open roadstead, but afforded anchorage for vessels employed in this traffic. All the maritime powers of Europe were engaged in it. The ‘Most Catholic and Most Christian Majesties’ of France and Spain, and ‘the Defender of the Faith’ of England, were the patrons and protectors of it, and participants in the profits accruing therefrom. The coast is now studded with forts and fortifications, erected specially for the safe and successful prosecution of this trade. The interest taken in the business by the Americans, was principally that of transporting the slaves from the barricoons and factories of the European merchant to the place of market. The articles principally used in this trade, with the exception of tobacco from Brazil and the United States, were of English manufacture. Some few light articles of little value, and used principally as presents to the native chiefs, were obtained from Germany, France and Italy. As England abandoned this trade earlier than most of the other powers, and controlled many of the most important points of the coast where articles of her manufacture, heretofore used in the slave traffic, had become almost necessary to the native African tribes, she was very soon able to open a most lucrative trade with them for many important natural products of the country greatly in demand in the European market. These are the causes which first gave the English the advantage in the African trade. But they have retained this advantage from another cause than bare possession of territory and the fact of the almost exclusive demand for articles of English manufacture. Did none other exist, they would soon find successful competitors in the American merchants. The nature of the coast and the character and habits of the natives is such as would render of no avail the fortification of a few points by any power in securing the trade. The whole coast-line is a market. The sea at all seasons of the year is so tranquil, and the anchorage along the coast so good, that vessels of any burthen can lie at anchor sufficiently near the shore to enable them to transact their business with considerable despatch. There is not an extent of over ten miles for the distance of two thousand, but affords of a canoe landing sufficiently safe to admit of landing cargo and shipping of produce in return. Consequently no power could, by *land* force, monopolize the trade without belting the whole coast with settlements, which the fatality of the climate renders impracticable. The natives, too, are averse to yielding their right of trafficking with vessels of all nations, and will, in most cases, only admit of settlement with a reservation of this privilege. The other obstacle to successful competition noted, viz : the productions of the articles for trade being of English manufacture, would soon be obviated by the Americans. Many, and in fact most of the staple articles of the African trade could be produced of better quality and at a cheaper rate in America than in England, were there a sufficient call for them to induce their manufacture. Many, too, are now actually produced here at a less price than in England, and one, the most important article of traffick, is produced solely by the United States, viz :

the long, heavy leaf tobacco. Such articles as could not be manufactured in the United States as low as in England, or could not be procured here at all, could be readily shipped from that country and entered in bond, and afforded on the coast at a very slight advance on the price charged for them by English vessels. We say, *all these objections* to successful competition could be readily obviated by the enterprising Yankee. Did none other exist, the American commerce would double and quadruple in a very short period, and doubtless in a very few years rival that of England. But the most serious bar to the consummation of this, and that too, which individual enterprise cannot overcome, arises from the manner in which that trade is carried on. Either from necessity or a design to produce the very result which has followed, the English traders very early adopted a system of *dashing* or making presents to the head-men or kings of the country, and then entrusting the cargo to such trade-men as they shall direct. In some places, as the Bonny and Calabar rivers, the dash or comey as it is there called, of a first-rate palm oil ship, amounts to over one thousand dollars at the first cost of the goods. The whole cargo is then given on credit to such men of the place as the king shall designate, and he becomes responsible that payment shall be made at the time agreed upon by the parties. In most of the large places the amount of this comey and the terms of trade are matters of treaty between the kings of the country and the commander of the English squadron. In case payment is not made at the time agreed upon, some vessel of war is applied to and the payment enforced.

Now when the natives enjoy this advantage of credit, although they may receive the cargo at a high rate, no one can compete with the English trader who cannot offer the same terms. This might be done if the natives possessed capital, but this is never the case; they are altogether improvident and live only on the slight commissions they make upon the merchandise passing through their hands to the bushmen. But this credit cannot, with any degree of safety, be given by the merchant vessels of any nation who has not a sufficient force on the coast to enforce payment in case it should be necessary, which will surely be the case if it is apparent no force is at hand. This is the principal cause why the English continue to monopolize at least four-fifths of the entire commerce of Western Africa. Their vessels of war belt the whole coast, they make treaties of commerce with the native kings, they seek redress for any injury sustained by their merchantmen, either in their persons or property, and in fact, they control the whole commerce of the coast. *We affirm, that the want of adequate protection to our commerce is the only bar to a successful competition for this trade by American vessels.*

ADVANTAGES OF THE AFRICAN TRADE TO THE UNITED STATES.—The advantages of this commerce to the United States would arise principally from its affording an outlet or market for the productions of our soil, rather than from any present necessity we labor under of obtaining the African produce in return; although for this, there probably will be an unceasing and increasing demand.

The leading article in the African trade, and without which no commerce can be conducted with the native tribes, and which can be procured from no other source whatever, is the long leaved, heavy tobacco of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. Deprive the European traders of this one article,

and lucrative commerce with Africa would be totally impracticable. The manner of conducting trade will readily account for this. There being no currency or medium of circulation on the coast, all trade necessarily consists of the barter of one article for another; and as tobacco has from long usage become an article of necessity, a certain portion of the price paid even for the most insignificant article which they have to dispose of, must consist of it. It is much the same with many other articles of commerce, but not to the same extent as with tobacco. Hence, another great advantage the English merchant has over the American, as a much greater variety of articles for this trade are manufactured there than in America, and there being ever an abundance of tobacco in London and Liverpool, while few or no articles of English manufacture are to be found in the American market in consequence of the limited demand for them. It may be said that if the European traders are obliged to use our tobacco for the prosecution of this trade, it is sufficient for us that it finds a market. Not so. We lose almost the whole of the carrying trade, especially to the continent, and gain not the immense profit which is realized by the Africo-European traders after having reshipped it to the coast.

The next in importance to tobacco are cotton goods, for the most part heavy sheetings, checks and prints, those in which the cost of the stock is the heaviest item of expense. These it is well known can be produced in the United States as cheap or cheaper than in England, as has been proved in the South American markets. As yet, however, British prints, in imitation of India goods, have supplied the market, as the American commerce on that coast has not been sufficiently extensive to induce the manufacturers to commence upon the articles. With regard to cotton goods we suffer more than in tobacco, for the cotton for that trade is not necessarily of American production; and besides, we lose the profit of its manufacture in addition to that of its carriage and the extra profit in Africa. We have placed cotton second to tobacco, merely from the fact that it is not *always* like tobacco, demanded as a part in every contract. The proportion in *value*, however, used in this trade, is over three of the former to one of the latter, and by English traders as twenty to one. Much of that now used by American traders, particularly such as is printed after the India mode, is manufactured in England: but the plain bleached muslins of American manufacture have almost entirely superseded the English bafts and mamoodies, and are now even sold by the bale to English merchants on the coast.

Gunpowder is the next article extensively used in this commerce, and the kind most in demand can be afforded on better terms in America than in England, consequently when it is not prohibited, as it is at all the English settlements, the American trader can undersell the European.

Spirits, either whiskey or rum, is likewise an article extensively used in this traffick, although to a less amount in value than either of the preceding. But like tobacco, it must necessarily form a part of the cargo for the native trade. This can always be procured at as low a rate in the United States as in the English W. I. Islands, and the large markets for it at the leeward, particularly the Spanish and Portuguese, are almost exclusively supplied by American vessels.

These are the only articles used, in what is strictly termed the *native* trade, which can at this time be produced at as low rates in this country as

in England and on the continent, and they constitute at least two-thirds in value of all the merchandise required in this kind of trade.

The articles which constitute the other third are those in which the labor is the most important item of expense in their production, and which can consequently be afforded much cheaper in Europe, where labor is less in demand than in the United States; as the finer cotton and silk fabrics, muskets, hardware, crockery ware, beads, and various articles of minor importance, generally used as ornaments and which are rapidly going into disuse, as the native tribes become more intelligent and civilized.

Other articles of American production are in limited demand at the present time at the various settlements on the coast, as flour, beef, pork, bacon, butter, lard, cheese, soap, candles, &c. The demand for these is increasing, and some few are coming into use with the natives. Little, however, can ever be expected from any of the last mentioned articles in comparison with the four others, viz: tobacco, cotton, gunpowder and rum. The demand for these is on a steady and rapid increase, and no calculation can be made as to the enormous amount that will be required to supply the immense, thickly peopled and productive back country which depends on the west coast for its supplies.

Were our commerce well fostered and protected, as is the English, at this time, our tobacco, which is now transported to Europe in foreign bottoms, and enriches their merchants by the enormous profits which they make on it in the African trade, would be shipped directly to the coast in our own vessels, thereby not only benefiting the producer, but the American ship owner and the American merchant; a large and steady market would be opened for our cottons, not only to the advantage of the producer but the manufacturer; and very soon we should be able to compete with the English who have so long monopolized this profitable and rapidly increasing commerce. The advantages we possess of being able to afford even now on better terms than they, two-thirds of the actual value of merchandise employed in this trade, would soon induce the manufacture or importation of other articles required on much more reasonable terms than at present, so that no bar whatever would remain to our complete success.

As we before remarked, the *principal* advantage to be derived from commerce with Africa, is the profitable market it furnishes for two of our largest staples, viz: tobacco and cotton, together with other American products required to a less extent:—yet the return cargo received for the above generally consists of such articles as find a ready market in the United States, although there is not one of them but might at this time be dispensed with or procured from other sources. There is one, however, now the principal staple of that part of the coast of which we speak, that we predict, will, ere long, be one of the necessary articles of consumption in this and other civilized countries. We mean Palm Oil. This forms a heavy item in the list of the imports of England. It has heretofore been used, there, as in this country principally in the manufacture of soap, and even for that purpose it has to that country become an article of necessity. In the United States it is less in demand, from the fact that animal oils and fat can generally be obtained on more reasonable terms than in Europe. Recent experiments in England, however, have resulted in extracting the stearine from the oil from which can be manu-

factured firm and durable candles, said to be equal to those of sperm or wax. We are led to conclude from these experiments, that palm oil is yet destined to supply the place of the whale and seal oil, which is so rapidly decreasing in quantity and procured with greater labor and difficulty every year. This oil can be produced by the natives in any quantity, and afforded at such rates as will pay well for its transportation. The traffic in it and the demand for it are rapidly increasing, and with this demand does the production of it increase also. In the vicinity of the American colonies the exportation of it has increased ten-fold in as many years, in many cases an hundred-fold, and yet the whole is produced within a very few miles of the beach. When we consider the great facility with which this article is manufactured from the palm nut, the wonderful productiveness of the palm tree, (the rein-deer of the tropics) and the boundless extent of territory in which it grows spontaneously, and the myriads of inhabitants which swarm these fruitful forests, ready to labor for the smallest consideration, we cannot doubt but this oil will yet form one of the heaviest articles of traffick in the commercial world.

The article next in importance to palm oil, exported from the west coast of Africa is camwood, one of the most valuable dye-woods used in the arts, and we believe obtained almost wholly from that continent. Of this also, there cannot, for ages, be any lack, as but a short distance in the interior, say from 60 to 100 miles, it is one of the most common forest trees, and is used as fire-wood in cooking. To what extent the demand for this will increase is impossible to say, as yet it has ever found a ready market in our northern cities.

The gold trade, which is principally monopolized by the English, is perhaps next in importance, or perhaps of more importance than that of the camwood, (being possessed of no statistics, we are unable to judge.) This is mostly confined to the various European settlements, to which the gold is brought from a great distance in the interior. In some places along the coast a little is washed from the sand and sold to transient vessels by the natives.

The ivory trade but a few years since was of more importance than both of the two last together, but it has gradually decreased, and probably on that section of the coast of which we are now speaking it is of less amount in value than either of the above. But little is bought by American vessels, as the United States cities offer a poor market for the article in comparison with those of Europe.

There are many other productions which have afforded cargoes and parts of cargoes to American vessels, and which are sometimes in demand and sometimes not, as the case may be, but none of which we can ever calculate upon as the regular valuable staples of African trade. Among these may be reckoned rice, coffee, ground-nuts, beeswax, gum-copal, hides, ginger, malguatta, and red pepper, &c. &c.

Of the amount in value of the exports from the section of the west coast of which we are speaking, we have not the means of forming any *correct* estimate, and choose not to give an opinion at hazard. Of the proportion of this trade enjoyed by Americans in comparison with the different European nations, we are also without adequate information, and might err greatly in an opinion with regard thereto, but of this much we are certain—that a very large proportion of the trade is in the hands of the

English—that their merchant vessels are protected—that treaties of commerce with the native chiefs are entered into by her majesty's officers—and that all laudable measures are taken both by the government and the merchantmen on the coast to preserve their commerce, even to the exclusion of that of all other nations.

And we here take occasion to repeat our previously expressed conviction, that were the same protection offered to our merchant vessels—and a disposition shewn by our naval officers on that station to cultivate the good will of the African chiefs—were treaties of commerce entered into with them, whereby we should ever be guaranteed equal privileges of traffic with other nations—and were such contracts as are made by our merchants enforced, or were the natives led to believe they would be enforced, we should, in a very short period, with the natural advantages we possess of producing at a less rate than our competitors, a majority of the most valuable articles used in that commerce, be able to compete with any and every other nation, and ultimately to gain the ascendancy. Without this fostering aid and protection we predict that but few years will elapse ere such treaties will be made, and such a system of trade established by the English government and traders, as will greatly diminish our present struggling commerce, and ultimately drive our vessels from the coast altogether.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.—We trust we shall not be understood as presuming to discuss this question, or of professing to know any thing about the *propriety* or the *policy* of a concession of this right on the part of the United States government to the British crown. The question in the abstract is far beyond our depth, and as such we do not propose to meddle with it. But from our long residence on the coast, and familiar acquaintance with the course of events there, for the past ten years, we feel justified in offering our opinion as to the results which will be sure to follow a rejection of this measure altogether. In speaking of past transactions, we refer only to those which have come within our own personal knowledge, and of course confined to that section of the coast between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas, and we shall be obliged to state what are our *general impressions* of past events, rather than attempt to particularize as to dates, names of vessels, persons, &c. Our first visit to Africa was in 1831, as one of the physicians of the American colony of Liberia. At that time the principal slave mart on that coast was at the mouth of Gallinas river, at which were two very considerable and extensive factories. Some few branches of these factories, from which slaves were occasionally shipped, were established at other points of the coast in the vicinity of Cape-Mount; as Digby, (opposite Cape Messurado, some 15 miles distant,) Sugary river, and Sheba river, on Shebro island. Many slaves were purchased to the leeward of Cape Messurado, at Grand Bassa, New Cesters, and Trade Town, although with the exception of the last named place, we believe no foreign agent resided on shore, and at none were regular barricoons erected. At little Bassa, the slave factory of Don Miguel, then but recently established, had been broken up by the Liberians. The vessels engaged in the trade at that period, were either under the Spanish, Portuguese, Brazillian or French flags. It was not then known to the American colony that the United States flag had ever been used to shield vessels of another nation. There were then but a few

British vessels of war on the coast, captures were rare, and even when made, and the vessels condemned to be sold as a prize they were bought up by the wealthy slaver or his agents and immediately put in the trade again. The treaties between England, Spain, and Portugal were at that period very imperfect, granting the British cruisers very limited powers, so that but little bar existed to the successful prosecution of the trade. We believe it was necessary, at that period, for the cruiser, in order to make a capture, to take the vessel with the slaves actually on board, as no other circumstances would be sufficient to condemn the vessel.

The course pursued by the slaver was to land his cargo on his first arrival at the factory, and if a transient vessel, to put his agent on shore with instructions to have a cargo ready at a certain period. In the meantime the vessel would leave the ground and pass up or down the coast as she might see proper, buy up a cargo of rice and other provisions, fill her water casks for the homeward voyage, lay her false deck and return for her cargo. Should a cruiser be in sight, make off again and return after she had left, or lead her off in a chase till dark and then return. In the meantime the agent on shore would have the slaves all ready. At large factories two hours would be time sufficient to ship a cargo of two or three hundred. This state of things continued with little variation, for three or four years, until the treaties became so modified both with Spain and Portugal, and the British cruisers so much increased, that this trade under the flags of either of these two nations became extremely hazardous. The French flag was not unfrequently used, and in some instances the Russian.

The trade, however, increased, notwithstanding the increased risk, in consequence of the advance in the value of slaves from the scant importation. The number of factories were greatly increased at the Gallinas, and a large and flourishing one was established at New Cesters, and several barricoons erected there. In 1836, the use of the United States flag commenced and gradually increased until 1838-39, when the whole coast was studded with small rakish schooners bearing this flag. For a long period the English cruisers forebore to trouble these vessels, but as they multiplied and it was found hopeless even to retard the trade in any degree without doing so, they commenced searching, and soon found that but few of them had any claims to American protection and much less to American ownership. Upon proof of their being Spanish or Portuguese property they were of course condemned, agreeable to the articles of treaty, but in those instances where there was ground for believing them American property, they were sent to the United States. At the commencement of this process of searching vessels bearing the American flag, it was conducted with extreme caution, and the decisions of the court of mixed commissions at Sierra Leone were extremely favorable to such vessels. Many that were taken to Sierra Leone were proved to be American property, and discharged after receiving full compensation for their detention. In many instances these vessels were captured within one month, under Portuguese or Spanish colors loaded with slaves. This circumstance tended greatly to annoy and vex the officers of the British cruisers, inasmuch that the course of forbearance or at least of circumspection, which had been pursued, was changed to that of indiscriminate search and overhauling and arresting on the slightest ground of suspicion. Many of the officers, too, of the British navy stationed on that coast, are entirely unfit

ted for their station. The late commandant of the station, Lord George Russel, was most of the time in a state of intoxication, consequently unfit for the transaction of any business; and with such a head it cannot be supposed that under officers would deport themselves ever correctly. The prize money received by the officers and crew, in case of a successful capture, operated as a strong inducement to seize whatever came in their way. The apparent object of all the officers of the squadron under Lord Russel, was the making successful and rich captures, rather than suppression of the slave trade. An instance in proof came under our own observation. The commandant of a cruiser, (either the *Forester* or the *Wanderer*,) boarded a small schooner which lay at anchor near our vessel, and afterwards boarded us. He stated that the schooner had enough on board to condemn her, but she was old and would not pay him for taking her to Sierra Leone: he would wait and watch her until she had taken on board her slaves, which would much increase their prize money, and then capture her. She lay off for a day or two for that purpose, but in the night the schooner took on board her slaves and went to sea. Our brig, the *Trafalgar*, of this port, was boarded by a boat from the *Forester*, our papers examined and a permit demanded for having on board oil casks which might be converted into water casks. We informed him that our port regulation required no such permit. He disputed and said, when the *Forester* came up, the brig should be captured and taken to Sierra Leone. It was thought best to leave the cruising ground of the *Forester* before she came up, and we accordingly put out. A few weeks after on visiting that section of the coast again, we discovered a vessel early in the morning, close in shore, getting under weigh. She soon made sail, headed for us and fired a gun. There being many vessels in sight, we were not sure the gun was for us, and being within three miles of our anchorage ground, and the light land breeze gradually dying away, thought best to keep under weigh, having hoisted our ensign. The vessel then passed an eighteen pound shot directly under our main yard, within a few feet of the man at the helm. We then lay too until the officer boarded us. He again examined our papers, demanded the same permit for the casks which we had before informed him we were not required to obtain. He examined the hold, found 100 bushels of rice, and declared the brig a prize, and the rice a sufficient evidence of her character as a slaver. The *Forester* came up, and the commander came on board, examined papers and hold likewise, and a council was held whether or not to declare the whole a prize. We stated to them the abundant evidence before them that we were the owners of the vessel, that we were well known as a regular American trader, that we had been in an important public station on the coast to their knowledge, and they well knew from many sources other than the papers of the vessel that she was bona fide American property, and engaged in lawful traffick. The answer was, 'we well know that, but the only question is, cannot we get her condemned on account of the rice.' It was finally decided that there was not a sufficient quantity of rice on board to warrant a capture. Now the only analogy between this case and that of a slaver consisted in having rice on board, and rice is used by the slavers for feeding their slaves, and a cargo of rice with other circumstances would be sufficient to condemn a Spanish or Portuguese vessel.

We mention these facts to show how liable to abuse the Right of Search

must necessarily be from incompetency of the officers, or too great inducements being held out for capture, as promotion or prize money, and how guarded any privileges of this kind ought to be, in order that our merchant vessels may not be subjected to vexatious searching and injurious detentions.

In 1840, the commandant of the squadron for the windward coast (the section of which we are speaking,) destroyed all the barricoons at Gallinas and New Cesters, and dispersed the Spanish and Portuguese slave traders therein collected. This measure in addition to an increase of the number of cruisers, the universal and indiscriminate search of all vessels of what class and character soever, it would be reasonable to suppose would have entirely broken up the trade on that section of the coast; but the result is far otherwise. Under all these disadvantages it is still actively prosecuted under all flags or under no flag, and it is in vain that the eight or ten cruisers on a coast-line of some two hundred miles in extent, full manned, with abundance of boats fitted for the climate and seasons, with an assumed right to search vessels of all nations, attempt to extinguish it.

What then will be the result if no treaty of the kind is entered into with Great Britain, and the English cruisers receive instructions, in no case to board or molest any vessel under American colors? Why, a prosecution of the slave trade to such an extent as has not been witnessed for the last half century. All who are disposed to prosecute this traffic will have nothing to do but purchase an American ensign and then bid defiance to all check or restraint. *This will be the certain result of such a course.*

But the advocates of this measure say, send our own vessels on the coast, in sufficient force to prevent the abuse of the American flag. That indeed would do. But, *can we do it?*—And, *will we do it?* In the first place we have not the vessels in commission to spare.—We have not money to pay those already in commission.—Our government will not fit out and commission more vessels, when they have not the means to pay those already in service. And lastly, our vessels are not fit to sail on the coast unless they are vastly superior to those which have already been there. The two schooners which visited the coast in 1840, were wholly unfit for that service, and they performed but little or none. In the first place they were not provisioned but for a four months' voyage, and they were not able to sail with the ordinary merchantmen. We saw an English cruiser take in more than half her sail in order to keep company with the Dolphin under full sail. They were on the coast, too, in the dry season only, when slavers seldom appear, and left it the moment the rainy and blowing season commenced—the very time their presence, could they have done any good, was required. It is unnecessary to go into a detail of the immense outlay, the enormous current expenses which would attend a successful effort on part of our government alone and single handed to prevent the disgrace of her flag. Even had we vessels fitted for that service, it would doubtless more than double all the current expenses of our navy. As a proof of this, it is sufficient to refer to what we have said above of the total inability of the English force to check the trade on a small section of the windward coast; to say nothing of their large squadrons in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, which would also have to be visited by American vessels.

Even suppose we should send a large force on the coast, one that would be ample to effect the object—that it should be sent with the understanding

that the flag prevents the vessel from any visitation or inspection by foreign force—what would it avail? When a United States vessel hove in sight the slaver would have only to run up a Spanish, Portuguese or English flag, and according to our own doctrine we could not touch her. But argument upon this subject is unnecessary. It is well known to every person who is at all conversant with the operation of our government, that no effectual force will be sent. In fact, it cannot be done by our nation. The spare vessels in all the nations of the civilized world, with mutual Right of Search, are required for this important work.

As we said above, we do not profess to judge of the political expediency of entering into any treaty of this kind, but it does seem to us that *all objections* to such an arrangement that we have yet heard urged, are insufficient to counterbalance the baleful results which will surely follow our continued refusal, viz: *an indiscriminate and illegal search by the British cruisers, or a flourishing slave trade carried on under the American flag.*

Much is said by our political papers of the arrogant pretensions of the British crown: the search of vessels on the African coast has been confounded with the search and imprisonment of seamen previous to the last war. But we are utterly unable to discover any thing like arrogance in the claims of the present British ministry: in fact they make no *claims* at all. They merely *ask* the *privilege* of *inspecting* the *papers* of vessels bearing the American flag under *circumstances* of *suspicion*, or which there is reason to believe may be engaged in the slave trade. In other words, they ask that they may be allowed to capture a pirate or slaver, which it can be proved is not legally American property, even although it may be in possession of a flag of the United States. Now where is the arrogance in this, especially when they grant our cruisers the same right to examine the papers of all vessels bearing the British flag? It is objected, that this right will be liable to abuse. Will they be more likely to break a treaty which specifies and defines their duties in effecting a common laudable object, than to infringe upon rights where all fellowship is refused, and where our flag fosters and protects a traffick which they are nobly endeavoring to extinguish? Besides, it would take but a small force to represent our government on the coast, and protect our commerce from any infringement by a great and powerful nation, in comparison with what it would require to rescue our flag from desecration by pirates and slavers.

It is objected, too, that a *reciprocal* Right of Search is sheer mockery, inasmuch as the English cruisers so far out number our own. This objection is of no weight for their commercial vesssels as far out number ours as do their cruisers. So that whatever squadron we may have on that coast, will have an opportunity of searching the much greater number of vessels.

It is said that we have declared the slave trade piracy, and always punish it as such. Why then should we object to the assistance of a friendly nation in detecting the pirates who have assumed and dishonored our flag? It matters little what we have declared the slave trade to be, if we take no measures to arrest it, and in the mean time prevent others from doing so too.

We have spoken above of what might very properly be called *outrages* committed by British cruisers coming under our own personal observa-

tion, when no Right of Search was acknowledged, except what was granted by Lieutenants Payne and Bell of the Dolphin and Grampus. Many and more aggravated instances of the same kind have occurred, and the details been laid before the United States government; yet in most cases, it is very apparent that the officers transcended their instructions. And why? From the very fact that our flag was constantly used as a cover to this illegal traffic, and our government by a neglect to increase and maintain a steady force on the coast, and refusing to concede a Right of Search, virtually sanctioned this prostitution; thereby defeating the intent of their arduous and dangerous labors. Nothing could be more irritating, and no stronger incentive could be given to the commission of these outrageous acts on part of the officers of British cruisers, than the course pursued by the United States government, in declaring the slave trade piracy, and then taking no effective measures to prevent its open prosecution under their own flag, nor permit others to do it in vessels, in which the United States citizen has no interest whatever.

A perseverance in this refusal to form some treaty, allowing to a certain extent mutual Rights of *Search* or *inquiry*, will be sure to result in injury to our commerce on that coast. If we increase our naval force there, they cannot without some friendly and definite understanding, act harmoniously with the British squadron; sources of misunderstanding will constantly multiply, fomented by their diverse interests. If, on the other hand, our force is not increased and we continue to disregard the prostitution of our flag—annoyances to our merchantmen will more frequently occur—we shall no longer receive the cordial protection of the British cruisers, which has ever been rendered to American vessels, and without which the whole coast would be lined with robbers and pirates—measures would be taken gradually to exclude us from the native trade by commercial treaties with the chiefs and other means heretofore adverted to, and but a few years would elapse before we should cease to care what fate awaited vessels with the American flag on that coast. It would seldom protect American bottoms. Our present profitable, but small and unprotected commerce, would be at an end.

By an opposite course, and that, too, we conceive consistent with our country's honor, and with but justice to the British crown, very different results might be produced. Let but a sufficient force be maintained on the coast to deter American citizens in true American vessels from engaging in this traffick, and at the same time to see that the articles of whatever treaty may be made shall not be infringed upon by the British' cruisers—let our laws be so framed, (or if so framed now, enforced,) that possession cannot be obtained of American vessels and American papers by others than *bona fide* citizens of the United States—let a treaty be formed with England or the European powers that shall at least permit a right to examine the papers of the vessel and determine their genuineness—let our government be represented in the court of mixed commissions at Sierra Leone to see that exact justice be done to the owners and masters of such vessels as shall claim a right to the American flag—let these measures be adopted, and what will be the result? Why, in the first place, it will deter American citizens from engaging in that traffic, which to our certain knowledge they have often done the past five years—it will effectually prevent the prostitution of our flag by slavers of other nations—our com-

mercial vessels would be protected from vexatious detentions and seizures by other cruisers, as no hope would exist of illegal condemnation while our own country should be represented in the court of adjudication, and all the difficulties would be obviated which have arisen from misapprehension of our position, and from a jealousy on the part of the officers of the British squadron that we were disposed to thwart their efforts—treaties of commerce would be made with the native chiefs without opposition, and a fulfilment of their conditions enforced—in fact we should obtain a permanent footing on that coast of which we could not hereafter be dispossessed, when the commerce of Africa shall assume an importance unsurpassed by that of any other section of the tropical world.

LATE DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

WE are happy to submit to our readers the following recent letters from the colony. The prevailing order, harmony, and general prosperity give evidence of the prudence and energy of the administration of the government, and that the hopes cherished of the growing influence of the colonial settlements of Liberia, are not to be disappointed. It is in the power of the American people to accomplish a work for Africa, through the agency of her descendants, as great and worthy as was ever effected by human ability, and we call upon all our fellow citizens, and especially upon those who bear the blessed name of Christ to co-operate in the enterprise.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, *April 15th, 1842.*

GENTLEMEN: The Schooner "Herald," of Boston, from the leeward anchored in our harbor last evening, and will sail for the United States in a few hours. Though engaged with the Legislative council, now in session, which requires most of my attention—still I am not willing to miss the opportunity of sending a line or two, to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 11th, 14th and 31st December.

Allow me, in the first place, to return my acknowledgement for the honor you have conferred on me by the appointment of Governor of this Commonwealth. It shall be my constant aim to continue to merit the good opinion you have of my poor abilities. You may be assured I shall exert every power within me to meet your expectations, and to carry out the great principles of the great and good man who has preceded me. How far I may succeed in this, time must determine. Few men there are who have the qualifications that characterized Governor Buchanan—I am sure I have not. Nor should you expect so much from me. But this far I pledge myself—that so long as I am trusted with the affairs of the Society in the Colony, and the Government of the Commonwealth—I will do the best I can.

Your suggestion not to draw on the Society if possible to avoid it, shall be observed.

The bills of the Society continue at their par value, and of course a great convenience to the community—but their circulation has been limited for the want of sufficient to back them. The Legislature at this session have made them redeemable with specie, camwood, or ivory which will remove the embarrassment, and a sufficient circulation can now be made.

The resolutions passed by the Executive Committee, December 14th, have been published in the *Herald and Luminary*.

I feel most sensibly your remarks under date 14th December, that, "Many principles of vital importance to the cause of Colonization, to the cause of Liberia, and to the cause of Africa, are trusted to my administration, and I am also apprised of the immense responsibility which attaches to each of my public acts.

I shall endeavor to be on my guard, and use every effort in my power to avoid the evils you have mentioned, and see if it is not possible to establish the fact, that colored men (if placed in a situation to exercise it,) can conduct themselves with as much probity as people of a different caste.

The Legislature commenced its session on the 5th, and will probably close to-morrow.

No material alteration has been made by the council in the laws, or the system of Government.

The general health of the people is good, the emigrants by the *Saluda* have passed through the fever, and are all doing well, seem to enjoy as good health as old colonists; not a single death has occurred among the emigrants by the *Groning* or *Union*, since my last communication by the latter vessel in December.

We have been anxiously looking for the vessel from New Orleans with emigrants for *Sinou*.

Since my last letter to the Board I have visited all the leeward settlements. I found *Greenville* in rather a dangerous situation. The day preceding my arrival, three Africans had been arrested for the murder of one and the dangerously wounding another American. These colonists had engaged to work for Mr. Canfield, missionary, at *Kroo* country and were on their way thither when they were overtaken by four native men (Fishmen, natives of *Nefue*, some fifty or sixty miles to leeward and of a very powerful tribe.) These Fishmen were residing, it seems, in a small town near "Blue Barre," through which the Americans had to pass with their tools &c., &c. These men seeing their plunder determined to rob them. For this purpose they followed the Americans some five or six miles on the beach, and then demanded the articles they had; which demand not being immediately complied with, one of the robbers leveled his musket and fired, bringing one man to the ground; the other American attempted to make his escape by flight, when another discharge from the second musket brought him down. Having received the slug in the shoulder, he soon recovered and continued his flight in the woods; the natives thinking he would, if not mortally wounded, return to the beach, pursued their way, expecting to intercept him; in this they were foiled. The man continued his way in the woods, and reached home the second day. The natives finding he did not return to the beach, concluded he had died in the woods, and after robbing the dead man, returned to their homes.

The following morning after getting a description of the murderers from the wounded man, several of the citizens of *Greenville*, visited the town in which these men were supposed to live, and recognized two of the murderers; after considerable difficulty, the *Sinou* natives compelled the Fish people to give them up to the Americans. The next morning, just as they were about to dispatch a messenger for me, I arrived and found the settle-

ment in rather an unsafe condition. Much anxiety was manifested on the part of the citizens; the natives of Sinou as well as their own people were opposed to their being executed, but wished that their country people might be permitted to pay a stipulated amount. To this I was very loth to agree, but finding that the whole country was determined to resist any such measure, and in consequence the settlement would be very much exposed, and in all probability, (being in such a defenceless condition, and so remote from other settlements,) be destroyed. I consented to stipulate, that should the sum of one thousand dollars be paid to the authorities at Sinou, within twelve calendar months, the prisoners should be discharged, if not paid within that time, they are to abide the penalty of the law, at the discretion of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia.

Notwithstanding such offenders should receive the sentence of the law, in this matter I think we shall gain much. The probability is, they will not be able to pay the amount within the time specified. If not, we shall be able to remove from the vicinity of Greenville, a population of about one thousand persons—all *Fishmen*, who have been, and continue to be, not only an annoyance to the colonists—but to the Sinou natives. I should like to say more on the subject, but time will not allow.

I am happy to inform you that Dr. Johnson will commence to occupy the house on Factory Island designed for the high school next week. This building has rather exceeded the amount appropriated for its erection. This could not be avoided, owing to the unfitness of the ground on which it was placed. The wall, after getting two-thirds up, tumbled down the second time. It is now, however, a substantial and permanent building. The account I cannot send by this vessel.

The remaining furniture I found at the Government House, Bassa Cove, I have removed to Monrovia. It was in a miserable condition, and most of it totally ruined. The part that may not be wanted for the use of the house, I shall dispose off.

The Government House at Bassa Cove is in a most dilapidated condition, the roof is fast decaying, and will not stand another rainy season without repairs—and unless thoroughly repaired next dry season, will be worth but little. I would advise, that the house be sold, (as soon as possible, as the Society at present can have no use for it) and the land leased for a term of years; the location is a beautiful one, and one I think the Society ought not to part with. It might be sold perhaps to some one of the Missionary Societies to advantage.

The Light House on Cape Messurado will be completed in eight or ten days. A stone building for a Court House and Council room is now being erected in Monrovia—it is to be 56 feet long, 34 feet wide, and two stories high. This we expect to have completed in about three months. We need very much a Public Jail, but at present our limited means will not allow us to commence the building of one.

The Council have passed a resolution at this session, requesting the Society either to give or lend them five or six thousand dollars to assist in carrying out the operations of Public improvement.

The Schooner *Regulus* is doing but little at present owing to the scarcity of goods, and the continued illness of Capt. Preston. He is now down with fever, nor do I believe he has seen a well day since August last. The

mate has had the principal management of the vessel, and he is not the man for this trade. She is to leave for Sinou, &c., &c., (touching at several intermediate places) early next week. The Captain is anxious to take her home, and but for the necessity of sending supplies to Sinou, (especially arms and ammunition) I should send her immediately to the United States. On her return from this trip—if no vessel from the Society with a supply of goods, or contrary orders should arrive—I shall load her with camwood and palm oil, and despatch her to America. You will of course insure accordingly.

We have succeeded this year in making between two and three thousand pounds of good sugar (brown) at the Col. farm—(shall send you one or two bls. by the Schooner.) Could have made considerably more, but took the advice of Mr. Jenks, (who superintended the making) and left about two-thirds of the field for seed the next season.

The fact is now fully established that sugar cane can be cultivated in Liberia to advantage—the farmers generally have taken new courage, and are determined to exert all the powers within them, to be in some degree independent.

Our commerce is also increasing. The past season has been one of unexampled success to our merchants. There has been more produce brought into the Colony during the last year, than for the same period, within the past four or five years.

There are now on the stocks in the different settlements, three small coasters; the fourth, called the “Pedler,” owned by Messrs. Payne and Yates of this place.

We have had no material difficulty with any of those British traders since my last communication.

From the suggestion of the Board we have determined not to meddle in any way with these men—if it can be possibly avoided. To this end, the Legislature at this session, have passed a resolution, requesting that this subject (through the American Colonization Society) be laid before Her Majesty’s government—feeling that could the matter be fairly represented to them, the British government would rid us of this interference by her traders. Two letters passed between L. Sheridan, Esq. and Lieut. Seagram on the subject of Murray’s establishing himself at the Cove. Copies of which I will send by the Regulus.

As this vessel goes to Boston, and the Regulus in all probability will sail in five or six weeks from this date for America, I shall not forward at present the accounts from the store for the quarter ending 31st December, which are made up and ready, but are of some bulk. At that time Gov. Buchanan’s Journal will be forwarded.

I find it impossible to send or say more about the proceedings in Council. Suffice it to say, they have made no material alteration. Every thing in the Colony is quiet, and I believe prosperous.

We shall send by the Schooner a cargo of some five or six thousand dollars; more if she can take it.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

*From the Colonial Secretary.*MONROVIA, April 16th, 1842.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: Your esteemed communication per the "Grecian" came safe to hand, and was read with interest.

Allow me, Dear Sir, to thank you for the kindness which you show me by that communication. It shall be my aim to act in such a manner as to give you and the Board confidence in the declaration I make of being devoted to the interest of the Society, and the welfare of the Colony.

The Council has just closed its session. It is to be regretted that we have no time to send you a copy of its proceedings—as the vessel will remain here but a short time. Otherwise, you would be put in possession of all the facts, together with this quarter's account.

In fact, there are many points on which the Board might be informed; but the circumstance of our time being so circumscribed, must plead our excuse, if there appear any seeming neglect of duty.

No pains will be spared to make the despatches from the Government House as full as possible. In them some reference will be made to the acts of the Council.

The resolution, to borrow \$6500 to assist in the erection of some Public Buildings, I hope will meet with some encouragement from the Board.

If the Board show a disposition to assist the Colonists in carrying out the plans meditated, it will give spirit and energy to our doings, and go a great way in destroying that hostility which occasionally rises in the breasts of many, to the Society.

We are looking anxiously for the New Orleans expedition; certainly it must be here in a few days.

The Rev. Mr. Chase is here, and has taken charge of the missionary affairs: from what I can understand, things in that quarter will hereafter go on well. He is said to be free from prejudice.

The Colony enjoys peace and tranquility; the rainy season may be considered as having commenced.

We have commenced a Court House; it is far on the way, and when finished will be a fine building.

The Light House, in a week's time will, I think, be completed—and then by some means we must have a Jail, which is much wanted.

The appointment of one of the citizens to the Governorship of the commonwealth, we highly appreciate—rest assured, that we will try to prove to the world, that we are not entirely destitute of the common principles of self government.

We still think of trying to make you a respectable shipment when an opportunity offers. In the mean time, let me recommend to you, the importance of sending regular supplies, if you wish your commercial operations to be carried on profitably.

As soon as the rainy season has partially gone over, trade will be brisk, but unless the store be supplied, we will not be able to reap any advantage therefrom.

Upwards of 2,000 lbs. of beautiful sugar have been made at the farm this season—it is to be lamented, that the Society do not think it advisable to arrange with Mr. Jenks to carry on the manufacture of that article.

I shall feel proud at all times, to be honored with letters from you—and shall always consider it my duty, as long as I remain an officer of the Society to write you fully and as often as circumstances will allow.

In haste, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. SERVIS.

REV. WILLIAM McLAIN.

DEPARTURE OF THE MARIPOSA.

On the 7th of July, this fine ship sailed from Norfolk with an intelligent and select company of emigrants, assembled from the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the Territory of Iowa. *Seventy-nine* of these were servants of John McDonogh, Esq. of New Orleans, a gentleman who has for several years been a generous benefactor of the American Colonization Society, and earnestly engaged in preparing these persons for freedom, and who now sends them to Africa, supplied with the means of commencing their new life with prospects of success. Some of them are skilful mechanics, others well acquainted with the culture of the sugar cane, and the whole process of sugar-making; all have been trained to habits of industry, economy and sobriety; many of them are members of the Christian church, and one or two preachers of the Gospel. They are expected to establish themselves under the superintendence of Dr. James Brown, on an eligible tract of land, called Blue Barre, (opposite the village of Greenville, at Sinou,) which is to bear the name of Louisiana in Liberia.

It is probable that several families not far from New Orleans, will, upon reflection, conclude to accompany those liberated by Mr. McDonogh to the banks of the Sinou, as the country of Blue Barre is recommended for the fertility of the soil, and for many other advantages.

Eighty of these people are from the State of Tennessee, more than twenty of them emancipated by generous masters, and assisted to some extent in the great work they have undertaken—and most of them well qualified from their knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts to open their way, and subdue the difficulties ever attendant on the Colonization of new countries.

Seventeen are from the State of Virginia, all, with one exception, receiving freedom at the hand or by the will of their late owners.

Fourteen (one having been added to their number after their arrival in Norfolk,) were liberated by the will of the late Thos. Blackledge, Esq. of South Carolina, who made provision, not merely to aid their removal to Liberia, but placed in their hands eight hundred dollars to enable them to commence a residence there, with the best prospects of happiness.

Ten were from North Carolina, emancipated by the will of the late Mr. Brown, of Murfreesboro, and a small amount left for their benefit.

Two enterprising families, comprising *fourteen* persons from the State of Illinois, having experienced severe trials, from the unkindness of the people among whom they had lived, came by the way of New Orleans, to Norfolk in order to embark for a land where they expect not merely nominal but real freedom. Another family of *four* persons, sold at a sacrifice their small property, and from the distant Territory of Iowa, had traveled by the inland route, and at a great expense, that they might obtain a passage in this vessel.

A pious family of *three* persons from the Osage mission station in the State of Missouri, came resolved, at all hazards, to bear the evidences of the love of God to the heathen, and that nothing should discourage them on their way.

A venerable colored minister of the Baptist church, from Alabama, goes out with his wife and three children, in the hope that his other children (for whom he has paid more than \$7,000) will yet follow him. These, with a family of six persons from Louisiana, and the superintendents of the company, Messrs. Harris and Brown, complete the number—234—of the expedition.

This expedition, whether regard be had to the character of the emigrants, the regions of country from which they come, the ties of kindred and affection, with which they are connected with extensive neighborhoods of the colored population of the South, the deep concern felt by many liberal and religious masters in the welfare of faithful servants, who have, with their consent and blessing, gone forth to liberty, to civilize a barbarous people and to prepare a home for thousands now in servitude, who are assuredly destined to follow them, is of special interest. All the political questions that occupy the public mind and agitate and distract the halls of our national legislature, are nothing, compared with those connected with the condition and prospects of our colored population, and of the African race. The African slave trade alone, tearing annually from their homes in Africa, and consigning to interminable bondage or to death, half a million of her inhabitants, is an evil vast and appalling enough to hang all the churches, and clothe all the clergy of Christendom in mourning, and occupy as an object of chief concern, all the powers of the civilized world until it be suppressed. And were it utterly destroyed, the intellectual and moral renovation of Africa would remain to be effected by the teaching of a people elevated by liberty and knowledge, animated by the spirit, and disciplined to the duties of practical Christianity. The descendants of Africa in the midst of us, instructed

in our arts and institutions, and taught the divine precepts of our holy religion, are especially qualified to lead forth their rude brethren from their haunts of superstition and dwellings of darkness, to see the light and worship at the feet of the Savior. Let us then encourage and assist them to build his temple in the wildernesses and deserts of Africa.

The spirit in which a benevolent gentleman in one of our Southern States gave freedom to a faithful servant with his family, may be seen in the following extract from a letter addressed to him, while on his way to Norfolk.

"Your letter of the 22d of April, was duly received, and I was of course gratified to learn, that although you had some difficulties, you had reached Lynchburg safely, and in so short a time. I trust you will be equally fortunate in your whole journey. You will be detained in Norfolk about four weeks, which may be unfortunate, but I hope you will improve your time. You must try and get something to do, and if you only support your family, it will be well. I hope you will be industrious and take care of what little you have. Let this be your rule, 'not to let a moment of your time go to waste, and not to spend a nine-pence when you can save it.' Economy is a Christian duty, and he that is profligate and wastes what he makes, has but doubtful evidence of his religion. But I am persuaded better things of you.

"In your emancipation I had two great objects. One was, that you and your family might enjoy all the rights and privileges of free persons, and this you will do, so soon as you reach the shores of Liberia and become acclimated—which may be three or four months. During this time you must be under the direction and control of physicians, &c. and I do hope you will be very careful as to what you eat, and how you expose yourselves.

"The other object was, that when you reach the land of your ancestors, you might be useful in a religious point of view. You carry with you the gospel which is the glad tidings of salvation, to be published to every creature. You will there find the heathen around you in every direction; and now if you can be instrumental in the salvation of one of their immortal souls, you and I will be fully paid for any sacrifice that we may have made. I hope you will feel more and more convinced that you should devote yourself more entirely to the Lord, and that you will do all the good you can. Particularly keep your eye upon your children and bring them up for the Lord. I hope you and Maria [his wife] will never forget the vows you entered into at their baptism. Tell them from me, that they must always be good, and speak the truth, keep the Lord's day holy, fear God and live honestly, and show the heathen, that they are from a Christian land."

We have alluded to an aged Baptist preacher, who, with his wife and three children, embarks in this vessel for the Colony. This good man placed in our hands a statement, signed by his former master and sundry other persons, declaring, that they had for many years personally known him, and that to those of his friends with whom he was most intimate, he had disclosed his commendable designs. "George P. Wright," they con-

tinue " was born a slave in the State of Virginia about the year 1776,—the property of Thos. Wright, who, when George was 18 or 20 years of age, removed to the State of South Carolina, and at the decease of said Wright, he became the property of Thos. Wright second son of the said deceased, and in the year 1818, said Thos. Wright, jr. sent George entrusted with others to a part of Mississippi (now Alabama) to make necessary preparations for a farm, which he did with all the prudence and economy anticipated by his owner; and as a reward for this act, and the faithful performance of duties as a slave for a series of years, said Thos. Wright, in the year 1835 had him and his wife Sarah made free by the State Legislature; since which time he has made use of every means of an honorable and honest course of conduct to procure the freedom of his children by purchasing the same for the purpose of leaving the Union for Liberia. His success seemed almost complete in the year 1837—but alas, the failures by a depreciated currency, not only brought him to a stand, but compelled him to exert all his powers and energy to keep from dropping into slavery, those of his children, that by his exertions, he had extricated. He has under his control ten children, five of which are bound to labor for \$4000, that is for the use of that amount, which would extricate them from all liabilities of his. And we cordially recommend him, as we believe, a truly pious man, one who has ministered in an enlightened community in holy things, for quite a number of years without one blemish or impeachment of character. He is well versed in the Scriptures, and all his children can read, and most of them write. We have no hesitation in saying, he would be of inestimable benefit to any people, where the providence of God may send him. The amount he has paid out for his children is \$7,850, while \$4,000 remains. Were it not for the depression of the pecuniary affairs of this country he would not call for assistance, but pursue the even tenor of his way hoping by the blessing of Providence to procure the means by his own exertions here; and we have no hesitation in saying, if the amount can be obtained as a loan, he would in as short a time as could be expected, make full compensation by paying every penny, as we believe he considers nothing his own while any claims exist against him."

We leave it to the judgment and sympathies of the humane, and especially of the religious communities in the midst of which the persons most interested reside, to adopt measures to release them from their difficulties, and afford them opportunity to enjoy the blessings which their Father has so earnestly sought to secure for them.

The impression made by the statements of Mr. Zion Harris, (who has resided twelve years in Liberia and its vicinity) during his visit to Tennessee and in Virginia on his way (with those who accompanied him) to Norfolk,

was very great. No doubt exists that some thousands are prepared to emigrate from these two States, were means for their removal provided.

It may not be known to all that Mr. Harris is the son-in-law of the Rev. George M. Erskine, a most respectable colored preacher of the Presbyterian Church, who emigrated from Tennessee to Liberia in 1829 with his wife and a portion of his children, leaving several others in slavery. When called to leave the world, a few months after his arrival, he said to Mr. Harris, "my son if you are ever able, I wish you to return to the United States, and bring if possible all my family to this country; and should you do this, it will make your father smile in his grave." Thirteen of the descendants and near relatives of this servant of God, return in the Mariposa with Mr. Harris, and more than twenty others are expected at some future day to follow them.

One man embarks in this expedition from the State of Illinois, (with his second wife purchased by himself, and six out of twelve children born since their marriage, six having died) leaving seventeen children (sixteen of them sons) by a former marriage in bondage, in the State of Mississippi.

It is time that the legislatures of our country should solemnly consider what is due to the cause of African Colonization.

The subject should weigh heavily upon the reason and conscience of the country. To the churches of the South, the providence and word of God speak emphatically of the necessity of earnest and lofty and united action in this enterprise. Towards this expedition, the citizens of Norfolk and Richmond contributed liberally, and the able efforts of the Rev. Mr. Cornelius in obtaining supplies of provisions and other necessary articles, were very successful. The thanks of the friends of the cause are especially due to Messrs. Soutter and Bell, agents of the Society, for their unremitting and generous attentions. Several religious services of much interest were held, just before their departure, with the emigrants. The following summary with which we conclude, is from a letter in the Christian Advocate of July 20th.

"A company so intelligent and promising have never, I think, at one and the same time, taken their departure for the Colony. Seventy-nine of them are from New Orleans, emancipated by John M'Donogh, Esq., who has for years been preparing them for liberty, and who has contributed generously of his means to aid their settlement in Africa. They are skilful mechanics, and agriculturists, familiar with the culture of the sugar cane, and the whole process of sugar-making.

"Others are from various and distant parts of the country; a very large proportion from Tennessee, sober, industrious farmers and artizans, with their families. In this company are persons from some eight or ten States and Territories. Several have sacrificed much of their little property, in order to settle their affairs, and arrive in time for the ship at Norfolk. Not a few have left near relations in slavery behind them. Some were favorite

servants, and receive their freedom as a reward for faithful services. A large number are pious, and a few preachers of the Gospel. Many have come long distances on foot or in wagons, over rough roads, with their wives and children; they have labored earnestly to support themselves during their detention at Norfolk, and they have borne all their trials with remarkable patience and cheerfulness. Not one has shrunk back from the great and arduous work before them. Even feeble women have shown an admirable moral courage; and all have sailed in faith and hope that a home will be theirs in Africa of perfect freedom, that they are to open the way for thousands to follow them, and that a great Christian commonwealth will grow up, under the care of Heaven, on the shore of that suffering and darkened land. The pilgrim fathers of New England were not more worthy of our respect than this band of emigrants. May the blessing and grace of the Almighty attend them. Let the prayers of all Christians be offered fervently and continually in their behalf. Some tears they shed as they bid farewell to our shores, but they are impelled by the noblest and holiest sentiments of our nature to go forward—the love of liberty, of their children, of their race. They will make themselves a great and glorious name, and be remembered by coming ages as among the benefactors of the world! O, that the American churches would feel how wide the door opened by Providence into the most miserable and barbarous quarter of the globe! The States and nation should awake to a sense of the moral greatness of this enterprise.”

DEPARTURE FOR AFRICA.—Some time in the year 1838, John McDonogh, Esq. of New Orleans, after some correspondence with the Hon. Walter Lowrie, sent two colored boys, Washington and David, to New York, to be educated under the superintendence of Mr. Lowrie, with a view to their future usefulness in Africa. They were about eighteen years of age. They were slaves; and at the time of their leaving New Orleans for New York, Mr. McDonogh gave them their freedom. These boys were placed at La Fayette College, Pa. where they have been hitherto under a course of instruction, Washington in English studies, and David in the regular college course. The principal expense of their education has, to the present time, been defrayed by Mr. McDonogh, their former master.

On the 10th of June last, Washington was summoned to New York to prepare for his immediate departure for Africa. The notice given him was very short. He had scarcely time to take leave of his friends. The two literary societies of the college were engaged that evening in their weekly exercises; but at the invitation of the President of the college, they took a short recess, and the members repaired to the college chapel, where prayer was offered, a hymn sung, and an address delivered appropriate to the occasion. It was a solemn and affecting scene. Washington had commended himself to the generous and warm attachments of the faculty and students by his amiable temper, honesty, and steady habits, and when he now came to take final leave of them for such a destination, he drew forth a unanimous and strong expression of kindness and respect.

He sailed from Philadelphia on the 15th of June. He goes to the country lately purchased from the Blue Barre tribe, lying between the

Sinou river and the Kroo country, in the immediate neighborhood of the Presbyterian mission at Settra Kroo. On his arrival he will commence a school under the care of the mission. He is followed by the earnest good wishes and prayers of all who knew him at the college. His departure was the occasion of awakening in the students of the institution a lively interest in the condition and prospects of the African race.

David will remain at college some time longer. In addition to his course of classical study he is giving some attention to medicine, under the instruction of Dr. Abernethy of Easton, in the hope of being useful among the colonists and natives of Africa as a physician.

Mr. McDonogh has long entertained the generous purpose of sending a large number of his slaves to Africa; and has at length been enabled to accomplish his praiseworthy design. On the 9th of June, the ship *Mariposa*, chartered, as we understand, by the American Colonization Society, cleared at New Orleans, having on board about one hundred emigrants, eighty-one* of whom formed a part of the family of Mr. McDonogh. Among them were the mother, two brothers, two sisters and other relatives of Washington. They are a respectable class of emigrants, all sober and industrious, some of them ardently pious; all of them can read, and several can write. Mr. McDonogh defrays the entire expense of their removal, and provides amply for their comfortable settlement in Africa.† They go to the same country to which Washington is destined, where they are expected to arrive in a few weeks after him. I have seen it publicly stated that the country where these emigrants are to settle is to be called Louisiana, and the town McDonogh. The names will be associated in the memory of a grateful and happy people, with a worthy deed.

We earnestly entreat all the friends of the African race to consider whether the spirit which has freed these slaves, educated them, and provided for their comfortable settlement in a land to which they desire to go, will not, if it may prevail, under the direction of a wise and merciful Providence, do the best that can be done for all who are oppressed with the miseries of slavery in our country.—J.

The *Mariposa* touched at Norfolk on her passage, and sailed again from that port on Thursday, 7th inst. for Liberia. Besides those servants of Mr. McDonogh, there are many from Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, and the territory of Iowa, who, from their training and character, promise to be a valuable acquisition to the little republic of Liberia. They are accompanied by Dr. James Brown (a colored physician of Liberia,) and Mr. Zion Harris, who are to superintend these emigrants on their voyage, and some months after their arrival. The Colonization Society have done every thing possible for their health and comfort. Capt. Shute, the master of the *Mariposa*, is an able seaman, and has visited the African coast many times. We learn from a card in the Norfolk papers that the citizens of that place contributed generously, both in money and goods, to render the condition of the emigrants as comfortable as possible. It is added that a more interesting company of emigrants never before left these shores for Africa.—*Presbyterian*.

*Seventy nine.

†This is an error, although Mr. McDonogh does much for these people and has contributed very liberally to the Society.

HON. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

WE copy the following from the Newark Daily Advertiser. The death of Mr. Southard, long one of the distinguished friends, and Vice Presidents of the American Colonization Society, is a cause of deep pain to the patriot and philanthropist. To his ready and earnest measures for the benefit of the small and feeble settlements of the Colony, while Secretary of the Navy, and to his frequent and eloquent speeches in behalf of the Society since, has the enterprise been greatly indebted for its present hope and prosperity. The holy and distinguished lessons impressed upon the youthful heart of Mr. Southard by his ever revered teacher, Dr. Finley were never effaced from it, but he frequently spoke of them with heartfelt sensibility. Long will the memory of both be cherished by the friends of our country and the African race.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NEWARK AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held last evening in the 1st Presbyterian Church of this city. The exercises of the evening having been introduced by an invocation of the divine blessing by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Judge Halsey, in a suitable and feeling manner, called the attention of the meeting to the serious loss the Society had sustained in the death of Mr. SOUTHARD, its advocate and friend, and the President of the State Society; and, on motion of Judge Halsey, resolutions expressive of the grief and sympathy of the Society were unanimously adopted. The claims of the cause of Colonization were then advocated by Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of N. Y., in a clear and convincing address. He called upon the Patriot to support the cause, and thus furnish to the colored man a home to which he would rejoice to return. He called on the philanthropist, the Christian, and especially the American Christian, as they desired the civilization of the barbarian, the Christianizing of the heathen, and the annihilation of the slave trade, to cherish and nurture this Society.

Mr. Eddy, after a few brief remarks, evincing a just appreciation of the importance of the enterprise, introduced a resolution expressing the thanks of the Society to Mr. Butler for his aid in the cause, and also a resolution requesting the clergy of the several congregations of the place to make collections in behalf of the American Colonization Society, as soon as convenient: which resolutions having been adopted, the Society proceeded to the election of its officers for the coming year, WM. RANKIN, Esq. was elected President, and WM. G. LORD, Secretary. The other officers were generally re-elected, and a number of delegates were appointed to attend the State Society in November next.

We have not room to-day to insert the feeling tribute paid by Mr. Halsey to the memory of Mr. Southard. The connection between Mr. S. and Mr. Finley, their mutual confidence, and their co-operation in behalf of the Colonization enterprise, were recalled by the speaker with emotions of interest.

The following is a copy of the resolutions offered by Mr. Halsey:

Resolved, That the members of this association, as well as the people of color of the United States, have special cause deeply to lament the death of Samuel L. Southard, President of the New Jersey Colonization Society, their honored associate and friend,

who in his life bore a noble part in the cause of colonization, and has left, in his example, a rich legacy to the enterprise.

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the State Society, the members of this Society will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary, be transmitted to the family of the deceased, with the condolence of the Society; and that they, also, be published in the Newark Daily Advertiser, New Jersey Eagle, and such other papers of this State as feel disposed to unite with us in paying this tribute of respect to the memory of our distinguished fellow citizen.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The following startling account of the extent to which the slave trade is still prosecuted, is from the New Bedford Mercury :

Capt. Borden, of the whale ship Sally Ann, who arrived at this port on Saturday last from St. Helena, has furnished us with a list, carefully compiled by a friend at that place, of the slave vessels and number of slavers captured by H. B. M. vessels of war on the west coast of Africa, and taken to the Island of St. Helena for adjudication, and condemned at that place during the period from July 3, 1840, to May 6, 1842. It cannot but excite surprise and indignation among our readers to learn the great extent to which this nefarious practice is still carried on. The list before us includes thirty-two vessels, having on board at the time of their capture no less than *five thousand one hundred and thirty-nine slaves*. Of these, 1736 have died; 1332 have been conveyed to the Cape of Good Hope, 542 to Demarara, 120 to Jamaica, 201 to Trinidad; 198 have been apprenticed at St. Helena, 1010 remain to be sent in accordance with their own choice, to the British colonies. Of the 34 slavers, 28 were captured under Portuguese colors, 2 Brazilian, 1 Monte Video, and 3 English. Among the latter is the brig Cypher, formerly of Salem, Massachusetts.

The number of vessels successfully engaged in the traffic in slaves must be, of course, far greater than the number of captures. The unfortunate Africans who thus fall into the hands of these inhuman monsters, are found crowded together in a most deplorable condition. Such of them as have the good fortune to be recaptured are landed at St. Helena, where they are placed in suitable depots provided for their reception by the British Government, and humanely provided for: or in case of disease existing among them, those infected are placed on board of a roomy vessel lying at anchor at the leeward of the principal anchorage, and placed under proper medical treatment. Those who may choose to go to service as laborers on the island, are permitted to do so for a term of from three to seven years, under the approbation of the Collector of the Customs, with all the rights and immunities of British subjects. Our correspondent says:

“These captures are made, and the negroes declared free, in virtue of a late order in Council of Her Britannic Majesty. But it must be very questionable whether the present mode of disposing of these people is a strickly just one. No doubt Great Britain means well. Would it not be a more consistent plan to restore these poor wretches to their own native homes, to burn the vessels they are found in, then to put on shore in Africa those piratical villians who would thus entrap and enslave them?

Hence would the liberated African *in name*, be liberated *in reality*, a just retribution would fall on the heads of his enemies, who would now in turn be in the negro's power, and Great Britain would be saved the enormous expense of thus maintaining them.

“At present the captains, officers and crews, are permitted to go at large, and until they can find ships to take them from St. Helena, are allowed by Government 84 cents per diem. Instead of this, would it not accord more with strict justice to award corporeal punishment and seven years confinement with hard labor at the public works, to these monsters of iniquity? If this was done, it is presumed it would have a salutary effect in preventing such diabolical and fiendish proceedings being repeated. One of these brutal captains has been taken three times in different vessels.”

A FEW days since we had the pleasure of an interview with Lieutenant Seagram, of Her Britannic Majesty's brig *Termagant*; and we could not do otherwise than agree and sympathize with Lieutenant Seagram, in his (in this instance) righteous indignation against all aiders and abettors of the slave trade on the coast of Africa. Even Hope seemed to have fled and Despair taken fast hold on the commander of the *Termagant*. He more than intimated that the contest is too unequal if all the world goes against the British, or even refuses to co-operate actively with them in their laudable efforts to suppress the slave trade. Lieutenant Seagram has been on this station for several years, and has exerted himself unceasingly in carrying out his instruction. In his strong zeal he has, most praiseworthily perilled his life repeatedly to further the honest intention of his government, and yet he finds that all the vigilance and labors of himself and numerous co-adjutors are likely to prove abortive! He informed us that H. B. M. frigate *Madagascar*, Captain Foote commanding, had lately fallen in with and captured a slave vessel a short distance south of Sierra Leone! This slaver had defended herself a day or two before against the boats of H. B. M. brig *Bonetta*, and killed two of the latter vessel's men in the skirmish. At Gallinas, too, the traffic in buying and selling slaves is prosecuted about as vigorously now as on former occasions.

Lieutenant Seagram had just abandoned a slave mart, which is a little below Bassa Cove. At that place, (New Cess,) a Spanish or French slaver has lately established himself some distance up the river. Lieutenant S. temporarily blockaded the egress and ingress to the ocean, and interdicted all intercourse and landing of goods from English merchantmen hoping thereby to starve out his friend, the slaver. In this attempt he was soon frustrated, and he found himself powerless when a French merchantman arrived and insisted on selling and landing goods to the slaver or factor at that place. The second act in the same scene was the arrival of an American vessel, direct from New York, and laden with goods which were consigned to the super-cargo at New Cess! This ended the matter of prohibiting the landing of goods, and Lieutenant Seagram in disgust withdrew for a little space, hoping to surprise some of these gentry, when they or their accomplices, shall be about to depart this coast with more than a fair proportion of *hands* on board.—*Africa's Luminary*,

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The London Anti Slavery Reporter, of the 20th of April 1842, says, “we have received the following list of vessels which sailed from Rio de Janeiro during the last year on slave voyages to the coast of Africa. The greater portion of them, it will be seen, yes, 9 out of 17, sailed under the flag of the United States.”

Vessels which sailed for Africa from Rio de Janeiro in 1841.

Date.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.
January 27,	American,	Brig,	Pilgrim,	205,
February 6,	Portuguese,	“	Conceirada Maria,	190,
“ 20,	American,	“	Sophia,	294,
“ 23,	Hamburgese,	Barque,	Louise,	363,
April 3,	American,	Schooner,	Solon,	168,
“ 6,	Portuguese,	Brig,	Africano,	218,
“ 17,	American,	“	Himmoles,	246,
May 14,	“	“	Wm. Jones,	221,
July 22,	Portuguese,	“	Conceirada Maria,	190,
October	“	“	Duarte,	377,
“ 9,	American,	“	Gadrafilia,	212,
“ 30,	Brazilian,	“	Fermeza,	145,
November 10,	“	“	Virtiosa Maria Aldina	132,
“ 13,	American,	“	Rodbury,	240,
December 16,	“	“	Genl. Pinckney,	209,
“ 10,	Brazilian,	Schooner,	Espantador,	57,
“ 30,	American,	Brig,	Odessa,	222,

From the London Christian Examiner, of June 1842, we select the following paragraph concerning the slave trade at Brazil.

“THE SLAVE TRADE IN BRAZIL.—The following notices of slave trade and slavery in Brazil, I have drawn from very recent numbers of the public journals of that country, and from my own observations during three years in which I was engaged as an officer in the squadron employed in the suppression of the trade on that coast.

PACKING OF SLAVES.

“On the 29th August, 1840, the *Wizzard* captured the Portuguese slaver, *Paquete de Benguela*, and brought her into the port of Rio de Janeiro. This vessel was only 70 tons register, and had embarked 306 human beings! I visited her immediately on her arrival and took her dimensions, which I give below:—

Principal Hold.

Length.....	26ft. in.	} In this place were stowed	62 men
Breadth.....	17 0		113 boys
Height.....	2 7		64 girls

Women's Hold.

Length.....	8ft. 2in.	} Here were crammed	54 women
Breadth.....	15 8		13 infants
Height.....	2 4		

Total 306

“These wretched beings had nothing but a bullock's hide between them and the farina (the meal of the mandioca) which they were to consume, and had been twenty-six days out when captured. Their condition was most deplorable; it is indeed difficult to conceive anything more truly wretched than the appearance they presented,—wan and miserable.

MORTALITY ON VOYAGE.

“The *Dous Fevereiro* was captured by the *Fawn* on the 19th of February, 1841. This vessel left Benguela with 510 negroes, and at the time of her capture, eighteen days after, she had but 375! This is one out of every 7-9 of the cargo. Ophthalmia and small pox were raging horribly amongst this festering mass of human beings.

“I give only the above incidents of slave-trade in order not to overload your columns, but I would remind your readers that these things are going on at the present moment, by the connivance of the highest authorities in Brazil. Only a few weeks since, the minister of *grace and justice*, save the mark! left his official duties to convey 50 new negroes to his estate some distance in the interior. The effect of our cruisers on the coast is, without diminishing its aggregate amount, to increase the sufferings of the

victims of the slave-trade, by making it the interest of the trader to pack his cargo in sharp American clippers, coolly calculating that if he can run one cargo he can afford to lose several, the profit being so enormous. I have known slaves which were bought in Africa for 5*l.*, sold on landing for, 50*l.*, which making allowances for mortality, expenses of vessel, &c., will leave a profit of at least 300 per cent. That our squadron does not suppress the trade is quite clear. I am fully persuaded that during the time I was employed in the service not one slaver in thirty was captured, and the amount of the trade was variously computed at from 100,000 to 130,000 per annum. If we drove the trade from Rio, it was found at Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Pará, or some of the vast number of convenient ports, extending along more than 2,000 miles of coast. It would be much better for humanity's sake if we were to withdraw our vessels forthwith, and a great saving to this country both of men and money. The mortality amongst our seamen, especially on the coast of Africa, is very great, and the expenditure in keeping up the squadron, at least half a million annually."

SLAVE TRADE.—The *Univers* states, that, notwithstanding the severe penalties enacted by the authorities of Porto Rico and Cuba against persons engaged in the slave trade, that infamous traffic was still publicly carried on in those islands. "The person who writes these lines," says that Journal, "saw in the month of August, 1841, two schooners fitting out at San Juan for the coast of Africa. He also beheld at Havana, a few months later, five negro ships armed with guns, which had just landed a considerable number of slaves. The wretches interested in the trade give large bribes to the public functionaries of the districts in which they land the Africans. Finally, in the small island of Bieque, contiguous to Porto Rico, the Governor, a former planter of Guadeloupe, receives the slave ships, and encourages by every means in his power that abominable traffic in human flesh."—*Times*.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—We published yesterday (says the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette) an extract from a New Bedford paper, containing an account of vessels seized as connected with the slave trade. It is a most appalling account; but what is remarkable is, that of the thirty-four vessels captured, twenty-eight were under the Portuguese flag, two Brazilian and three *English*. Now, Portugal is almost a colony of Great Britain, and while the latter is making treaties to include the United States, and arguing from the frequency of the American flag being used in the traffic, we find more than four-sevenths of the captured vessels belonging to this *protégé* of Great Britain. We rejoice that of all thus mentioned, not one disgraced the stars and stripes of our country.

AFRICAN MISSION.—Mr. Nagle, the first officer and supercargo of the *Adario* to New York, speaks in the highest terms of the American missionary establishments on the Western coast of Africa. He says the missionaries are in favor with all the kings along the coast, and that their efforts in establishing schools and churches have been crowned with eminent success.—*Presbyterian*.

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.

Slavery in the United States, as it is altogether probable, will cease by *piecemeal*. One portion after another will rid itself of the evil. The pressure from Pennsylvania and Ohio is strong and irresistible. The hardy free laborers of those States are gradually driving it towards the low lands of the South. *Delaware*, is substantially a free State, so that if the South wish to retain their equality in the Senate of the United States, they must look after this small but gallant commonwealth. The two classes of population, according to the several enumerations of inhabitants were as follows:

	<i>Free</i>	<i>Slaves.</i>
1790,	50,207	8,887
1800,	58,120	6,153
1810,	68,497	4,177
1820,	68,230	4,509
1830,	73,434	3,305
1840,	75,480	2,605

Thus the State has but little more than one-fourth of the slaves which it had in 1790, while the free population has increased 25,000. The diminution of slaves in the last ten years is 700. In 1850, the number of slaves will not probably be more than 1500 or 1600. The people of the State are paying more and more attention to trades and manufactures, in connection with which slavery has never flourished.—*Boston Recorder*.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION AND MANUFACTURES.

In the middle of the river Niger, some thousand or more miles from its mouth, opposite the city of Rabba, from which it is separated by a channel two miles wide, lies the island of Zagoshi, not inaptly termed the *Manchester* of Africa. It is 15 miles long and three broad, and half under water during the floods of the river, but covered with an immense population, ingenious, active, and exhibiting the germs of great excellence of character. Say the Landers:

They have liberty stamped on their features, and lightness and activity are observable in all their actions. The generality of the people are well-behaved; hospitable and obliging to strangers; dwell in amity with their neighbors, and in unity, peace, and social intercourse with each other; they are made bold by freedom, affluent by industry and frugality, healthy by exercise and labor, and happy from a combination of all these blessings. They are fond of aquatic occupation, even to a passion, and carry them to excess: all the trade by water in these parts is in their hands, and they are proprietors of the ferry to and from Rabba, which is a source of considerable emolument. The cloth which they manufacture, in common with their countrymen, and the robes and trousers which they make, are most excellent, and would not disgrace an European manufactory. We have also seen a variety of caps, worn solely by females, and made of cotton interwoven with silk, of exquisite workmanship. In our walks we see groups of people employed in spinning cotton and silk; others in making wooden bowls and dishes, mats of various patterns, shoes, sandals, cotton dresses, and caps; others busily occupied in fashioning brass and iron stirrups, bits for bridles, hoes, chains, fetters, &c., and others again employed in making saddles and horse accoutrements. These various articles, which are intended for the Rabba market, evince considerable taste and ingenuity in their execution.

The secret spring of all this spirited industry lies in their possession of that which alone is wanted in Africa to convert every town into a Zagoshi—*security*! The peculiarity of their situation frees them from all risk of invasion, and they obey no commands but those of their lawful sovereign, the “king of the Dark Water.”—*Day Spring*.

WE trust the clergy and churches who have omitted to take up collections for the Colonization Society, will recollect that it is not too late for efforts to relieve its necessities. The expenses (some eight thousand dollars) incurred in the outfit of the expedition by the *Mariposa*, are still in great part to be defrayed. It is our duty to make distinctly and emphatically known the condition of our Treasury, and leave it to the friends of Africa to decide what it may be proper for them to do for the benefit of her children, and for the diffusion of civilization and Christianity throughout her wide spread regions of superstition, crime and misery.

CONTRIBUTIONS to, and receipts by, the American Colonization Society, from the 24th June, to 26th July, 1842.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Hanover, Bequest of the late Ebenezer Adams, deceased, per Ira Young, Ex.	200 00
Henniker, Abel Conner's, second donation of \$5, per Rev. R. Porter,	5 00 205 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Collections by Rev. R. Porter:	
New Bedford, David R. Green,	10 00

<i>North Marlborough</i> , Rev. James Allen,	-	-	-	-	2 00
<i>Marlborough</i> , Rev. William Morse,	-	-	-	-	1 00
<i>Concord</i> , In part to constitute the Rev. B. Frost a life member by his Congregation,	-	-	-	-	33 00
<i>Andover</i> , To constitute the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. a life member Rev. Lyman Colman, \$1, B. B. Edwards, \$5, Prof. Moses Steuart, \$5, Ralph Emerson, \$5, Rev. S. H. Taylor, \$5, T. D. Stone, \$5, Theological Students, \$19, Mr. L. Wheeland, \$4,	-	-	-	-	52 60 98 00

CONNECTICUT.

<i>Fairfield</i> , Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, to constitute Mr. L. Sandford Atwater a life member,	-	-	-	-	30 00 30 00
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NEW YORK.

<i>Albany</i> , A. McIntyre's annual donation,	-	-	-	-	125 00
<i>Clifton Park, Saratoga County</i> , Per Rev. J. K. Davis, Nathaniel Gamsey to constitute his son a life member, \$25, by his son Levi to complete his own membership, \$5,	-	-	-	-	30 00
<i>Rexford Flats</i> , Mr. R. Kennedy, \$10,	-	-	-	-	10 00 165 00

NEW-JERSEY.

<i>Belvidere</i> , Dr. George Green, annual subscription, per Hon. J. P. B. Maxwell, \$10,	-	-	-	-	10 00
<i>Princeton</i> , Annual collection of the Presbyterian Church, per James McLane, Esq., Treas. \$30, Mr. Stephen Alexander annual subscription, \$5,	-	-	-	-	35 00
<i>Fairfield</i> , Amount collected of the Congregational Church, per Rev. Ethan Osborne, \$13,	-	-	-	-	13 00 58 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Alexandria</i> , Annual collection of the first Presbyterian Church, per Rev. E. Harrison, \$42,70c., annual collection St. Paul's, per Rev. J. T. Johnson, Rec. \$14,	-	-	-	-	56 70
<i>Washington</i> , Rev. R. R. Gurley, \$25, Mr. Whiting, per R. B. Reil, \$1, D. Campbell, Esq., \$6,50, by a few ladies, per Mrs. Custis, \$8, William Stettinius, Esq., \$10,	-	-	-	-	50 50
<i>Georgetown</i> , Mrs. Foxall, by the hand of Mrs. Gurley, \$20,	-	-	-	-	20 00 127 20

VIRGINIA.

<i>Parkersburg</i> , Annual collection, per Rev. Festus Hanks, \$10,	-	-	-	-	10 00
<i>Winchester, Fauquier County</i> , Robt. E. Peyton, Esq., \$10, Annual collection in the Presbyterian Church, per Rev. Andrew H. H. Boyd, \$10,	-	-	-	-	20 00
<i>Fredericksburg</i> , Annual collection in the Episcopal Church, per Rev. E. C. McGuire, \$20,	-	-	-	-	20 00
<i>Warrenton</i> , Annual collection in St. James Church, per Rev. George Lemmon, \$10,	-	-	-	-	10 00
Collections by L. T. Walker, agent:	-	-	-	-	
<i>Abingdon</i> ,	-	-	-	-	15 52
<i>Liberty</i> ,	-	-	-	-	1 50 77 02

NORTH CAROLINA.

Collections by Rev. James Higgins:

<i>Raleigh</i> , Judge Cameron, \$3, cash, 50c., W. R. Gales, \$3, G. T. Cooke, \$1, T. Loring, \$2, W. C. Tucker, \$3, Jno. Primrose, \$1, W. Peck, \$5, Mrs. Devereux, \$5, B. Smith, \$1,	-	-	-	-	24 50
<i>Randolph</i> , Jesse Harper, \$20,	-	-	-	-	20 00
<i>Salem, Stoke's County</i> , Dr. Sherman, \$10, Bishop Venvlick, \$5, Rev. H. A. Shultz, \$3, Rev. T. Shultz, \$10, Rev. Jacobson, \$5,	-	-	-	-	33 00
<i>Greensborough, Guilford County</i> , Collection Methodist E. Church, \$2,87½, Presbyterian Church, \$5,50, by two colored members, 44c., P. Gritter, \$2,	-	-	-	-	10 81
<i>Deep River Meeting House</i> , By different members, \$12,	-	-	-	-	12 00
<i>Jamestown</i> , Collection Methodist Episcopal Church, \$3,25,	-	-	-	-	3 25 103 56

TENNESSEE.

Collections by L. T. Walker agent:

<i>Madisonville</i> , Collections,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 00
<i>Nashville</i> , "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
<i>Fammington</i> , "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 00
<i>Fayetteville</i> , "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 50
<i>Murfreesborough</i> "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 50
<i>Jamesborough</i> , "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 00
<i>Greenville</i> , "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49 00
<i>New Market</i> , "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 70
<i>Rogersville</i> , Mr. McKenney, \$5,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00 112 70

KENTUCKY.

<i>Lexington</i> , Annual collection in Christ Church, per Rev. Ed. F. Berkley, \$14,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 00 14 00
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OHIO.

<i>Columbus</i> , By the ladies to constitute the Rev. J. Hoge a life member, \$30,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 00
<i>Walnut Hills</i> , S. D. Kemper, Esq., \$2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 00 32 00

VIRGINIA.

Collections by Rev. W. McLain:

<i>Wheeling</i> . John List, \$40, balance of subscription of \$100, Daniel Lamb, S. Brady, and T. Laidley, each, \$5, Jacob Hornbrook, Thomas Hornbrook, and Virginia paper mill (in paper) each \$5, D. Lamb, (in paper) \$15, E. H. Fitzhugh, \$2, M. Wilson, \$3, H. D. Brown, \$2, John Fisher, \$2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94 00 94 00
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KENTUCKY.

<i>Louisville</i> , C. W. Short, M. D. \$50, Joshua B. Bowles, J. S. Morris, and W. Richardson, each, \$10, the Galt House, and Rev. D. C. Banks, each, \$5, from the ladies' Auxiliary Colonization Society, \$130, collection in St. Paul's Church, per Rev. W. Jackson, \$35,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255 00
<i>Jefferson County</i> , St. Matthews Church, Rev. Mr. Page, \$16, S. E. Wright, administrator of the Rev. Rice McCoy, deceased, a bequest, \$32, L. Young, Executor of Lee White, deceased, being the balance due from his estate, \$83,96c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131 96 131 96

MISSISSIPPI.

<i>Claiborne County</i> , Collections in Bethel Church, Rev. J. T. Russel, \$96,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96 00 96 00
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LOUISIANA.

<i>New Orleans</i> , Rev. W. S. Wheaton, D. D. and F. Hatch, each, \$25, D. P. Ruff, \$10,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 00 60 00
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MISSOURI.

From the Missouri State Colonization Society, per Charles C. Whitteley, Treas. towards defraying the expenses of Richard Flournoy, and family, who sailed in the <i>Mariposa</i> , \$112,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 00 112 00
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FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.— <i>Warterford</i> , S. Ripley, for '42, \$2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Meriden</i> , Mills Olcott, for '42, \$1,50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 50
OHIO.— <i>Beverly</i> , John Dodge, for '42, \$4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 00

For Repository, 7 50
 Total Contributions, 1,741 44

Total, 1,748 94

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.]

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1842.

[NO. 11.

SKETCHES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL AND LIFE AT SEA.

BY REV. CHARLES ROCKWELL, LATE OF THE U. S. NAVY,

BOSTON, 1842.

It is not our purpose to review these very interesting volumes containing valuable information in regard to various European cities and countries, as well as in reference to the navy of the United States. Mr. Rockwell spent more than two years (having sailed in 1835,) on board one of our ships of war in the Mediterranean, and on a voyage to Africa and Brazil in discharge of the duties of chaplain, lost no opportunity for observation, the results of which are spread out before us in detail, with many judicious reflections, the whole animated by Christian zeal and an excellent spirit of philanthropy. The volumes are got up in a very handsome style, and we can confidently recommend them to the favor of the Christian public. They are not hasty and rough sketches, but well considered and well prepared accounts of the countries described, written with reference, doubtless, to the best sources of knowledge on the matters and subjects presented by their respected author. We are particularly interested in the visit of Mr. Rockwell to Liberia, and the impressions which that Colony—its inhabitants and institutions made upon his mind. He went thither with no possible motive to bias his judgment, and his testimony is that of an impartial witness. As a benevolent and religious man, he was deeply concerned to ascertain the truth, and not only availed himself of all means and opportunities for personal inquiry and investigation, but has evidently examined the history of African Colonization, and calmly

and dispassionately surveyed the wide field in which its beneficial results are to be developed. Indeed, the chapters on Liberia and Western Africa comprise a great amount of facts in regard to the colonists, their habits, character, modes of life and prospects, and also with respect to the productions of the country, and the customs, superstitions and condition of the native inhabitants. Several years have elapsed since our author's visit to Liberia, and of course some important changes have occurred in the state of Liberia and the slave trade on that region of the coast. We believe much good may be expected from the recent bold and determined movements of England for the suppression of the slave trade; and should our country refuse to agree to the exercise of a mutual right of search, it is clearly her duty to co-operate effectually for the end which England, in her recent treaty with various powers, is endeavoring to obtain. The following extract will give the impressions made upon the mind of our author on his arrival on the African coast.

"The first decided indication we met with of our approach to Africa, that dark and benighted continent, so long the theatre of rapine and bloodshed, of revolting oppression and crime, was the appearance of a slave ship. As I was lying in my cot one morning, a colored servant-boy came running to me, saying that there was a ship near us with the deck all covered with slaves, and urging me to rise and see it. It proved to be a prize recently taken by one of the British cruisers sent upon this coast for the suppression of the slave trade, and was bound to Sierra Leone for trial and condemnation. The Portuguese flag, under which it was taken, was still flying; and as the blacks were returning to their native land, there was no longer any need of confining them in irons below. They therefore, to the number of nearly five hundred, crowded the deck, all of them entirely naked, and presenting so striking an illustration of the disgusting horrors of the slave trade, as to lead one, if he had never before done so, from his inmost soul to abominate this infernal traffic. About twenty had died since they were taken, owing to disease contracted by previous confinement, and the body of one was thrown overboard to be food for fishes, just as they passed us.

"When a slave ship is captured, a prize crew, under an English officer, is put on board, and the captain and crew of the slave ship are imprisoned for a time, or sent ashore in Africa to take care of themselves, or forced to serve several years on board an English man-of-war. The ships, when condemned at Sierra Leone, are either destroyed or sold, and the re-captured slaves become free settlers there, or, as is often the case, return to the regions from whence they came. There are now between 30,000 and 40,000 of these settlers at Sierra Leone, who enjoy, to a considerable extent, the blessings of education and Christianity. The desire thus excited for similar instructions in the surrounding native tribes, has been such as to lead them, in several instances, to erect churches of stone at their own expense, on condition of having missionaries sent among them. The number of slaves re-captured by the English cruisers on the coast of Africa, has never exceeded 5,000 or 6,000 a year; a small number, indeed, when compared with the 60,000 or 80,000, who are annually carried from the old to the new world. I allude to this fact, merely to show, that if the African slave trade is ever to come to an end, it must be by continued efforts to abolish slavery on the one hand, thus destroying the foreign demand, and on the other, by a line of settlements on the

coast of Africa, commanding the mouths of all the large rivers and inlets along the banks of which the slave trade is carried on. About 700 miles of the seacoast is now thus occupied by the English and American settlements united, and Sierra Leone, alone, has freed 120 miles of seacoast from the curse of the slave trade.

"One obstacle, which still exists to the suppression of this traffic, is the fact, that the English cruisers are not permitted to land their men and thus break up the slave factories, or markets along the coast. A bill authorizing them to do so, was introduced into the English Parliament, two or three years since, but it was defeated. Another obstacle is the law which forbids the seizure of any vessel, on board of which slaves are not actually found, though they may be waiting to be sent on board, in crowds on shore, or may be thrown overboard during a pursuit. We, too, as a nation, deny the right of search, and thus, while on the one hand we have no right to seize slave ships, belonging to another nation, on the other, our flag, often protects slave ships from scrutiny.

"We had on board our ship, several seamen of intelligence, who had at different times been engaged in the slave trade, and there was one man, a petty officer, who avowed his intention of doing the same in future. His reasons, like those of the dealer in ardent spirits, were, that it was very profitable, and also, that if he did not do it some one else would, and who had a better right to these profits than himself? From these men, I learned all the details of the business, as to the manner of procuring the slaves, their treatment on shipboard, and all the horrid rites of this infernal traffic. Vessels are frequently fitted out from New York and Baltimore, under the pretence of trading on the coast of Africa. They then proceed to Havana, and take in a Spanish captain, and Spanish papers, that thus, when hailed, they may either as Americans or Spaniards, escape detection, assuming as they do, in time of danger, to belong to that nation which their safety requires.

"Sometimes vessels thus laden, leave their goods at the Cape de Verde islands, and crossing over to the coast of Africa, take in a load of slaves and return again to the islands, receiving from those who carry them from thence to the West Indies, \$200 or more for each slave, as a compensation for the risk of being taken by the British cruisers. Fast sailing Baltimore schooners, or clippers as they are called, are also employed to run in during the night, and, taking a load of slaves from the coast, sail quickly out and place them on board a large ship which is waiting for them in a given latitude and longitude, beyond the range of the British cruisers. The small vessel, by thus going and returning two or three times, obtains a full cargo for the larger one, while at the same time the risk is thus greatly lessened.

"The price of slaves on the coast, varies from ten to thirty dollars, and they are commonly paid for in tobacco, ardent spirits, fire-arms and ammunition, coarse calicoes, figured cotton handkerchiefs and beads; and other trinkets, to which savages attach so high a value. Pedro Blanco, a famous slave dealer at Cape Mount, a point of land about sixty miles north of Monrovia, and in sight of which we passed, imported, the year previous to our visit to Africa, 150 hogsheads of tobacco, and other goods in proportion. This Blanco was a native of Havana, where he has sisters and other relatives, is about forty years old, and has made a fortune by the slave trade. He has large prisons, stores, and dwelling houses for himself and clerks, which are made of stone, and neatly white-washed. It is said, that he has large funds vested in the city of New York, and that he intends before long to retire from business, and take up his residence there. Should he do so, his abolitionist neighbors would doubtless look upon him—

—————"with much such eyes
As Gabriel did on Satan in Paradise."

He has several ships, and sends off some 6,000 or 8,000 slaves a year; the great risk encountered from the British cruisers enabling him to charge a high price for them in market.

"In 1837, one of Blanco's agents stated to an American missionary, that Blanco had between 90 and 100 vessels engaged in the slave trade, a princely mansion, six native wives, and that several of his daughters were married to men who navigated his vessels. During the preceding year, eight of his vessels had been captured, but, as they were insured at a high rate, he sustained no loss. He was the purchaser of most of the captured slave vessels sold at Sierra Leone, and made a profit by them.

"A letter from Africa, received since our return from that country, informs me, that the English have advanced a claim to the territory, which is now occupied by Blanco, and, should they press it, he may soon be forced to retire from his strong hold. In that case, there would be no place of any consequence, from whence the slave trade would be carried on, for a range of seacoast, about 700 miles in extent; and this, too, a region from which, before colonies from Europe and America were planted there, vast multitudes of slaves were every year transported to the new world. Most of the towns in these colonies are built on the very places where before were flourishing slave factories, and, so late as the autumn of 1834, 500 slaves were shipped in a single month from Bassa Cove, at the mouth of the St. John's river, the place now occupied by the settlement of the Colonization Societies of New York and Pennsylvania. Since writing the above, the establishment of Blanco has been broken up by the English, a large amount of goods taken from his stores, several hundred slaves in his possession set at liberty, and he himself and his adherents compelled to flee into the woods, to escape from his pursuers. Canot, an Italian, who was educated in a college in the United States, capitulated to the English about the same time, giving up his slave factory to them, they seeming disposed to use him as an instrument to advance their plans of possession and of commerce, to the injury of our colonies and trade in that region. Canot's factory was some distance south of that of Blanco, and near one of our colonial settlements.

"From official returns, it appears, as has been already intimated, that the British cruisers have never taken more than 5,000 or 6,000 slaves from slave ships in a single year, a number not so large as Blanco alone sends to America. Before visiting Africa, I had no adequate conception of the important agency already exerted by the colonies there in lessening the slave trade, by confining it within narrower limits than it has formerly occupied; and on comparing their influence in this respect with that of cruisers off the coast, we may truly say with the old proverb, that "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

"We met and exchanged civilities with two of these British cruisers, off the coast of Africa. They were armed brigs, and were partly manned by Kroomen, a tribe of native Africans, whose country lies to the north of Cape Palmas, but who, like the Maltese boatmen on the shores of the Barbary States and of Western Asia, are the watermen and sailors of all the western coast of Africa. They are a large, active, finely formed, intelligent, and athletic race of men, and many of them strongly reminded us, both as to form and color, of the bronze statues of Hercules, and the other heroes and gods of classic antiquity, with which we had so often met in the public galleries of Italy. The resemblance in this case was not the less striking from the fact, that these Africans, with the exception of a strip of cloth about the loins, and in some cases of an old hat, were entirely naked.

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"When we were several miles from the harbor of Monrovia, and approaching the coast under full sail, a company of these Kroomen met us, propelling forward their canoes with astonishing rapidity, and all loudly clamorous to gain our attention, and secure employment on board our ship. These canoes are hollowed from a tree which is extremely light, and resembles what with us is called white wood. They are very thin, about a foot and a half wide in the middle, and ten or fifteen feet long. From the middle they gradually taper off, and rise from the water, until at each end they terminate in a handle so small that it can be grasped with a single hand, and thus two men easily carry them on shore to places where they will be secure from being stolen or from being injured by the beating of the surf. There are commonly three or four persons in these little barks, though eight or ten sometimes crowd into them.

"The first of these little barks which came alongside our ship, as we approached the coast, had for its head man, a fierce looking little Krooman, without a shred of covering, except a military cocked hat, which was perched in a knowing way upon his head. Such a ludicrous specimen of "*brief* authority," called forth a shout of laughter, and surely so comical a burlesque on military grandeur, could hardly be met with elsewhere.

"On coming to anchor in the harbor of Monrovia, we made an arrangement with one of the chiefs or captains of the Kroomen, by which we secured the services of about thirty of his tribe, to fill our ship with water from the neighboring river, and to perform other boat service, by which the health of our own crew would have been exposed. They had rations allowed them on board, and a part of them commonly slept there at night. As they had most of them either served for a time on board English men-of-war, or had had frequent intercourse with merchant ships of the same nation, or of our own, they spoke a broken English, in which the pronoun *me* was almost the only one used. Sailors had also given them all sorts of ludicrous names, which, though not so long and scriptural as those assigned to Cromwell's time, were yet sufficiently odd and ludicrous. Instead of their native names, such as Namboe, Niaie, Blattoo, Yiepam, and Woorawa, they had in the purser's books such titles as Peter Pitchem, Jim Nosegay, Tom Ropeyarn, Jack Fryingpan, Bill Centipede, Sam Marlinspike, and the like. Some of them were men of no little shrewdness and energy of character, and in visiting England, as at times they had done on board men-of-war, they had gone with their eyes open, and gave most amusing accounts of what they saw there. One of them told a long story of the severe manner in which he was treated by one Mr. Frost, and the numerous expedients he adopted to escape from him, and, Yankees as his hearers were, and striking and accurate as was his description, yet it was not until after he himself gave the clue to the mystery, that any one saw that it was honest Jack Frost, alias cold weather, of which he was speaking. They were, also, very communicative as to their religious rites and customs, their dances at the burial of their friends, and other similar ceremonies.

"Sometimes, when the sailors were at leisure in the evening, they would collect the Kroomen on board together upon the forecastle, and get them to show off some of their native dances. These had not a little of the kick and shuffle peculiar to the negro dances with us, though at times there were violent motions, somewhat like those of the shaking Quakers and howling Dervishes. They kept time to a loud, harsh, monotonous kind of music, somewhat resembling that used by the Spanish peasants, in connexion with the fandango and other national dances. On these occasions, the dancers arrayed themselves in such clothes as had been given them on board. One

would appear in a pair of sailor's trowsers, another with only a jacket, another still with nothing but a shirt, while one of them, more lucky than the rest, wore an old uniform frock-coat, with bright yellow buttons and a standing collar, which the surgeon of the ship had given him. This last, with his coat buttoned up to the chin, in true dandy style, and his bare black legs appearing below, like those of a peacock under his plumes, made no contemptible figure, and many were the jokes which the sailors cracked upon him.

"These Kroomen go to the distance of hundreds of miles from their native region and, building little villages of huts made of twigs and clay, and covered with thatch, they stay a few years, until, having acquired some property, they return to their families, whom they always leave in their own country, and are succeeded by others of their tribe. They are to Africa what the Gallegos are to Spain, or the Gibeonites of old were to the children of Israel, hewers of wood and drawers of water to those among whom they sojourned.

"It was on the Sabbath, late in the month of November, 1836, that we came to anchor in the harbor of Monrovia. As the day is there observed as strictly as in a Scottish or New England village, we saw nothing of the colonists until Monday, though they must have been anxious to know who we were, and what news we had brought them. During our visits to the different settlements along the coast, our intercourse with the colonists was everywhere free and familiar, and apparently gratifying to both parties.

"Mr. Williams, who has for years been the acting Governor at Monrovia, took the lead in entertaining us and in doing the honors of the place. He was from Petersburg, Virginia, where, if I mistake not, he was once a slave. He has a peculiarly modest, sedate, gentlemanly deportment, and during his repeated visits to the United States has, by his intelligence and good sense, justly secured the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has had intercourse. He came to Africa as a clergyman of the Methodist church, and for a year or more was engaged in the self-denying labors of a missionary among the natives, at a distance of 150 miles in the interior. Under the title of Vice-Agent, he has for years been at the head of the colony; and as far as I could learn, has so discharged the duties of his office as to secure the confidence alike of his fellow citizens and of the society from which he received his appointment.

"The Secretary of the colony, who is also the editor of the *Liberia Herald*, was a native of Virginia, but was educated in part in Boston. He is a man of dignified and gentlemanly deportment, and an able, correct, and vigorous writer. He came to Africa at so early an age, that his manners are those of one who has known no superior, and who has never been trained to cringe and bow to those who, from having a skin whiter than his own, might have claimed the right of lording it over him. Such specimens of the colored race I have seen nowhere but in Africa; and surely, to those who take pleasure in beholding in man the image of his Maker, it were worth a voyage to that continent to witness so pleasing a spectacle. The different physicians in the colony, at the time of our visit, were also men of color; and we met with individuals in other walks of life, whose intelligence, energy, and independence of character, would have done no discredit to any community.

"We were everywhere hospitably received, taking our seats with the colonists at their tables, uniting with them in a public dinner which they gave us on shore, and entertaining them and their ladies on board our ship. The houses of the wealthier class are two stories high, of a good size, and with drawing-rooms furnished with sofas, sideboards, and other articles of luxury and ease. Most of the colonists, however, live in houses of a story and a half high, framed and covered as in New England, and hav-

ing, besides the chamber, small but convenient rooms on the lower floor, while the cooking is commonly done, as in the southern United States, in cabins distinct from the house, to avoid the annoyance of smoke and heat. In attending church at Monrovia, we met with an attentive and devout audience; and among the females, it struck me that there was a larger proportion of silk dresses than is often to be met with in congregations with us. There is commonly preaching in all the churches three times upon the Sabbath, and once or more during the other days of the week.

"At a wedding party, which I attended, there was a degree of form and etiquette, such as to remind one of the remark made by a foreign traveler, that the colored people were the most polite class he met with in the United States. On the tables to which we were invited, was beef, obtained from a small breed of native cattle, which are very fat, together with mutton, ham, eggs, fowls, fine oysters and fresh fish, sweet potatoes, rice, oranges, bananas, and other tropical fruits, with excellent bread, pastry, and sweetmeats. The cooking was very good, having been done by those who had been trained in the first families in our Southern States. Among our young officers, there were several who found in the colonies old family servants of their own, or of their near relatives and neighbors; and the feelings of interest and attachment that were exhibited in such cases, and the liberal presents made on both sides, showed that the meeting was far from being an unpleasant one.

"And here it may not be amiss to give, somewhat in detail, a description of the soil, productions, and face of the country in Liberia, together with the appearance of the different settlements, and the present condition and future prospects of the colonies.

"Liberia is the name which has been given to the whole of that portion of Western Africa which is occupied by colonies of free people of color from the United States. On approaching the coast, one is struck with the dark green hue which the rank and luxuriant growth of forest and of field everywhere presents. In this respect, it strongly resembles in appearance the dark forests of evergreens which line a portion of the coast of eastern Virginia. From Monrovia, on the north, to Cape Palmas, the settlement of the Maryland colony, on the south, is about 250 miles, as measured along the coast; while 100 miles more, to the north of Monrovia, is owned by the colony, and might be advantageously occupied by new settlements. At different points there are capes or promontories, rising from thirty or forty to one or two hundred feet above the level of the sea; while at other places the land, though somewhat uneven, has not, near the sea, any considerable hills. In some places, near the mouths of the rivers, are thickly wooded marshes; but, on entering the interior of the country, the ground gradually rises, the streams become rapid, and at the distance of twenty miles or more from the sea, hills, and beyond them mountains, are often met with. In the British possessions, indeed, the Gambia is navigated by brigs of war to the distance of 400 miles from its mouth, where there are English settlements; but the rivers of Liberia cannot commonly be navigated more than twenty or thirty miles, and this only by light craft, except during the rainy season. This, however, will always furnish a ready and convenient communication with such towns as have been or may be founded on the banks of these rivers near the sea; while, at the same time, as the native tribes upon the coast do not extend more than twenty-five miles inland, and are, in most places, separated from those in the interior by a forest of from a day and half to two days' journey, constant intercourse with them may always be carried on by means of these same rivers.

"The soil of Liberia is various, being affected by its position, its degree of elevation, and other similar causes. Directly on the ocean, and along the banks of rivers, a

light, warm, sandy soil has, in some places, been thrown up by the water, which will yield sweet potatoes, beans, and cassada, but without manure, the crops will be small.

"The next variety is bottom land, of strong, light colored clay, which is sometimes mingled with sand and dark loam. It is productive, but is exposed to injury from the extremes of dry and wet weather. A specimen of this kind of soil may be seen at New Georgia, the settlement of the recaptured Africans on the St. Paul's river, a few miles from its mouth.

"The richest soil, however, and that which is most prevalent in connexion with the different settlements, is a deep, loose, black mould, of alluvial formation. It extends back from the banks of the rivers, and derives its strength from the wash of the fertile uplands above and beyond it. It is sufficiently moist, is free from stones and gravel, and will give to any crop a rank and luxuriant growth.

"In higher positions than the last is a red, clayey soil, mingled with rocks and gravel of the same hue, which derive their color from the oxyde of iron with which they abound. The soil is of a poor quality, but may be much improved by manuring.

"The last variety we shall notice is a strong, rich soil, found in connexion with the higher and more rocky uplands. It produces a rank, luxuriant growth of forest trees and plants, but will not produce well during the dry months of the year. Lands of this kind, however, are extremely favorable to the cultivation of coffee and other valuable plants and vegetables.

"The climate of Liberia, though warm and moist, is, as to temperature, exceedingly uniform. Its extreme limits are 72 and 86 degrees of Fahrenheit; the thermometer, in the rainy season, standing during the day at about 77, and in the dry season at about 82 degrees. The heat by day seldom varies from that by night more than three or four degrees. Thus are both animal and vegetable life free from those checks and those sudden revulsions, which result from great and sudden changes of temperature.

"The seasons are divided into the wet and dry. The wet commences about the middle of May and continues to the end of June. July and August are dry, pleasant months, favorable for clearing the fields of weeds, and putting such crops in the ground as were neglected before the spring rains. The second, or long rainy season commences about the first of September, and continues until near the middle of November. January, February and March are the driest months in the year, and March and April the hottest.

"The rainy seasons commence and end with frequent thunder showers, and short and sudden tempests of wind from the land, which continue three or four weeks. During the wet season the rain falls in torrents, for a few hours early in the morning, and again in the evening, while the rest of the day the sky is commonly clear. In cultivating new lands, the trees and brush are usually cut down in December and January; in February and March they are burned, and the lands cleared; in April and May they are fenced and planted; in July and August the crops are dressed and weeded, and cotton, coffee, and other trees transplanted.

"Owing to the copious rains, rice may be cultivated on any of the uplands of Liberia, and, unlike our Southern States, the marshes are but little used for this purpose. The upland crops are commonly sown in May; those of the lowland during the rains of Autumn. The best lowland soils produce from forty to fifty bushels to the acre; the upland rarely more than thirty. Two bushels of seed are required for an acre, and being covered with a hoe or harrow, it requires a careful weeding five or six weeks after planting, and sometimes another before it puts forth ears. The upland crop is

gathered in September, and the lowland in March or April; the natives prefer the summer crop, but do not plant the same ground two years in succession. In order to do this successfully, the land must be thoroughly ploughed, which the natives have not the means of doing. There are three kinds of rice raised on the Western coast of Africa: the red African rice, the round-grained, and the large, white, Carolina rice, all of which produce well, but the last is considered the best, especially for exportation.

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“The Rev. Mr. Wilson, a missionary from the United States, stationed at Cape Palmas, though a native of the Southern States, and familiar with the extensive rice plantations to be met with there, yet, in speaking of an excursion which he made to the Cavally river, a few miles from where he resides, says, “that on both sides of the river were large fields of rice, some of which were unsurpassed, or rather unequalled, by any that I ever saw before.”

“Indian corn is commonly planted in May, and ripens early in September, though good crops are often obtained by planting in July, and harvesting in November or December. In central Africa, two crops of corn a year from the same ground, are common, and several kinds are cultivated, of which that called Egyptian corn is considered the best. It is there extensively used by the natives, not only for food, but also for making strong beer and other drinks.

“Cassada is a most valuable article of culture, and its produce is greater than that of any other known vegetable. It grows to the height of several feet, and may be propagated from the seed, the root, or the stem. It may be planted any month in the year, dry, sandy soils being the best for it, and a succession of crops may follow each other on the same ground. Portions of the stem are commonly buried at a distance of three feet from each other, in trenches three or four inches deep, and four feet apart. As it grows, a thick hedge is formed, and, being hoed once in two months, it begins to be fit for use in six months, when it has reached half its growth, and will last from fifteen to eighteen months. Domestic animals may be fattened on the roots, and they are also easily converted into Tapioca, which is valuable, both as an article of commerce and for food.

“Yams have a large root, resembling the sweet potatoe in form, though their taste is more like that of the common potatoe. They grow spontaneously on some parts of the coast, but are much improved by culture. Portions of the root are planted in rows about a foot and a half apart, and poles are placed for the vines to run on. They need hoeing three times, and two crops may be raised in a year from the same ground. Those which I ate were rather tough and tasteless, and bore much the same relation to an excellent sweet or common potatoe, as codfish or shark meat does to a well dressed pike or trout.

“Sweet potatoes will grow every season of the year, and on almost every variety of soil. They may be reared from the seeds, roots, or vines. Though most easily and speedily produced from the vines, yet they are apt to degenerate where this course is pursued. I saw the colonists engaged in digging a very large kind, called the yam potatoe, which yielded most plentifully. The fact, that so nutritious a vegetable may, with proper care, be had fresh from the ground every day in the year, speaks well for the means of support which Liberia affords. They were brought to us by the colonists in canoes, some of them coming twenty miles from the coast, and in such abundance were they offered us, that, though we supplied our crew of near five hundred men with them, yet many more were brought us than we could furnish a market for.

“Pumpkins, as also most garden vegetables to be met with in the United States, do well in Liberia, while many of them, which, with us, are killed by the frosts of winter,

there continue to flourish from year to year. I saw beans, for example, which, by such a continuous growth, instead of mere slender vines, had become strong and firm bushes.

"Of the plants and fruits peculiar to warm climates, to be met with in Liberia, we may notice the plantain, banana, orange, lime, papaw, guava, pine-apple, cotton, sugar-cane, coffee, arrow-root, aloes, indigo and ginger. Oranges, when ripe, are very large and almost entirely green, owing, perhaps, to the richness of the soil, and to the want of the rays of the sun, during the rainy season. Like plantains and bananas, they may be propagated by slips, as currants are with us, and like them, too, will produce fruit every month in the year. Pine-apples, of a fine quality, I saw growing wild in abundance; and they may be easily propagated by planting the bud on the head of the ripe fruit, the suckers at the base of it, or the young shoots which spring from the roots.

"Cotton is raised and manufactured into cloth by the natives of almost every portion of Central and Western Africa. The African cotton tree, of which several kinds grow wild, is different in some respects, from any of the varieties of the cotton plant to be met with in the United States. The cotton is, however, of a good quality, and much the same modes of culture and of preparing it for use, may be adopted as with us. It will grow well on light, upland soils, and comes to maturity early in the dry season. It is raised from the seed in nurseries, until about three feet high, when it is transplanted, and placed in rows about six feet from each other. The ground should be well hoed, and the trees pruned, and they will continue to bear for a great number of years.

"The sugar-cane flourishes well on the rich lowland soils, and the crop may be several times renewed by cultivating the suckers which spring up from the old stocks, after the field has been cleared. It is said, that half an acre of cane will furnish an ample supply of sugar and vinegar for a family of seven persons. A missionary, now resident in Liberia, but who, from his youth, has been familiar with the culture of the sugar-cane in the West Indies, says, that the manufacture of sugar can be conducted far more profitably in Liberia than in the West Indies, owing to the great strength and productiveness of the soil.

"Coffee has for ages grown wild in the woods of Western Africa; and large branches laden with the berries, were often brought on board our ship by the colonists. Both the tree and the berry are said to attain a size unknown elsewhere. It will grow on almost any soil, the dry upland producing the small grained fine flavored kernel, but the rich lowlands yield the greatest crop. The trees are transplanted during the rainy season, when about two feet high, and placed several feet apart. They are carefully pruned, and the ground is kept free from weeds. They will begin to bear in three years, and the trees should be renewed once in ten years. This may be done by one of the shoots from the old stock or root. The crop is sure, and a single tree often produces four pounds in a season, which is double the amount obtained in the West Indies. When we were at Monrovia, a single colonist there had a plantation of 20,000 trees.

"Indigo grows spontaneously in Western Africa, and is kept down with difficulty. It is commonly sown, however, one peck of seed being a large allowance for an acre; and it yields the greatest profit of any crop requiring the same labor. It is cut six or eight times during the season, at intervals of six or seven weeks.

"Ginger grows spontaneously, but is commonly planted in hills, and hoed like potatoes. Where the soil is good, it will yield sixty for one.

"Camwood, which is valuable as a dye-stuff, is an important article of commerce at Liberia, large quantities of it being brought there for sale by the native tribes in the

interior. Mr. Ashmun, the former able and efficient governor of Liberia, also states, that one-third of the forest trees in the vicinity of the colonies are camwood. Its fragrant blossoms when they put forth, are said to impart a most delightful aroma to the atmosphere, though when I saw it, there was nothing but its deep rich foliage to commend it to the eye.

"Mr. Ashmun, in a paper addressed to the colonists in 1825, speaks thus of the region about Monrovia. 'The upland of the Cape is not the best. The Creator has formed it for a town, and not for plantations. But the flat lands around you, and particularly your farms, have as good a soil as can be met with in any country. They will produce two crops of corn, sweet potatoes, and several other vegetables in a year. They will yield a larger crop than the best soils in America; and they will produce a number of valuable articles, for which, in the United States, millions of money are every year paid away to foreigners. One acre of rich land well tilled, will produce you \$300 worth of indigo. Half an acre may be made to grow half a ton of arrow root. Four acres laid out in coffee plants, will, after the third year, produce you a clear income of \$200 or \$300. Half an acre of cotton trees, will clothe your whole family; and except a little hoeing, your wife and children can perform the whole labor of cropping and manufacturing it. One acre of canes will make you independent of all the world for the sugar you use in your family. One acre set with fruit trees and well attended, will furnish you the year round with more plantains, bananas, oranges, limes, guavas, papaws, and pine-apples, than you will ever gather. Nine months in the year, you may grow fresh vegetables every month, and some of you, who have lowland plantations, may do so throughout the year. Soon all the vessels visiting the coast, will touch here for refreshments. You never will want a ready market for your fruits and vegetables. Your other crops being articles of export, will always command the cash, or something better. With these resources, (and nothing but industry and perseverance are necessary to realize them,) you cannot fail to have the means of living as comfortably, independently, and happily, as any people on earth. If you forfeit such prospects through indolence or folly, thank yourselves for it. No one else, I promise you, will console with you.'

"In confirmation of these remarks of Mr. Ashmun, as to the productiveness of Liberia, it may be well here to add the statement of Dr. Hall, the recent governor of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas, who says, that he has found, in repeated instances, that individuals, with only two acres of ground under cultivation, had raised twice as much vegetable food as was needed for the support of a family of seven or eight persons. And here, it should be remembered, that in Africa, owing to the nature of the climate, and the rich variety of tropical fruits, vegetable food furnishes a much larger proportion of the sustenance of the people, than in colder and less genial climes.

"To the means of sustaining life already noticed, we may add the small, fat native cattle, swine, sheep, goats, and the various kinds of domestic fowls, all of which have long been raised by the natives, and furnished to ships which visited the coast. There are also fine large oysters, and the sea and rivers furnish a variety of excellent fish."

"As the forest trees of Central and Western Africa form an important item, as well of the natural history as of the productive resources of those regions, it may not be amiss briefly to describe some of them here. Of valuable timber for building ships and houses there is an abundant supply, and of a very large size. Of these, we may notice an evergreen oak, five or six feet in diameter, which grows from sixty to one hundred feet or more, before it puts forth a single limb; a species of teak, similar to that in Brazil, being very solid and durable, and losing much less of its weight and bulk in seasoning than oak does; a species of poplar, of a reddish color, used for the inside

work of houses; and a brimstone wood, resembling mahogany, but of a lighter color. Cocoa-nut trees I saw growing only in gardens, where they flourish well. The gubberah, an immense tree found in the interior, resembles the fig, but is without its fruit. The trunk often measures from thirty to forty feet in circumference, and the branches sometimes cover more than half an acre. The kuka is a large and majestic tree; the trunk which sometimes measures twenty-five feet in circumference, is porous and spongy; the leaves small, like those of the young ash; the flowers large, like the white garden lily; the fruit, which hangs by a long stalk, is brown, and larger than a cocoa-nut, with a hard shell, full of powdery matter of an agreeable taste, and which, when mingled with water, makes a pleasant drink. The leaves are dried, and when boiled with gravies and meat form a kind of clammy jelly. They are also used as food for horses and camels. The goorjee tree resembles a stunted oak, has a dark red flower like the tulip, which is used by the natives in giving a red tinge to the mouth and teeth, as also in seasoning their food.

"Mr. Wilson, missionary at Cape Palmas, in one of his excursions inland, met with a tree which, on measuring he found to be between fifty and sixty feet in circumference, and of a corresponding height. The bamboo, a species of palm, has no trunk of any length, but sends forth a large number of reeds or stems, from fifty to one hundred feet in length, which gradually taper to the end, inclining towards the ground with a peculiarly graceful curve. It bears a nut or burr similar to that of white pine, which contains oil of a good quality, resembling palm oil. The baobab is an immense tree, and, like the banyan of India, drops its branches to the ground, which take root and spring up, thus extending itself over a wide space of ground.

"On the tables of the colonists we often met with a very pleasant kind of sweet-meat or preserves, prepared from a species of red cherry, which grows wild abundantly in the woods. There are two kinds of mangrove trees, the upland or rock mangrove, and the lowland, which grows in marshes along the banks of the rivers. This latter species interested me much from the fact, that it shoots down long, straight, slender stems from its branches into the earth or water below, and these send up new trunks and trees, until the whole forest, thus interwoven and matted together, forms a fit retreat for crocodiles and other water reptiles. I have often seen these stems growing down from a height of forty feet or more from the water, of a uniform size, without leaves, and scarce an inch in diameter. They hang from the branches like so many ropes; and often, when half way down, or more, a stem will divide into four or five smaller ones, and these growing down side by side, each one becomes a separate tree. The roots of the parent tree, at the same time, as they grow, elevate its trunk into the air until it seems mounted on stilts, and being thus bound fast to the ground, both from above and below, it rests in its place as securely as a man with his neck and his feet in the stocks.

"To this list of forest trees others might be added, which I never saw or heard of except in Africa, and with regard to which I know of nothing peculiar, unless it be that, like every other product of vegetable life there, they grow to an immense size. We hasten, therefore, to the palm tree, of which there are several kinds. One of these is the palmetto, which is very much like the cocoa-nut and the cabbage tree of the southern United States. But the more useful are those from which the palm oil and wine are produced, of which there are three varieties. Palm trees send up their smooth round trunks to the height of from twenty or thirty to eighty and one hundred feet, their long feathery branches shooting forth with a graceful curve from the highest point, and thus, as they here and there tower above the other trees of the forest, they give a peculiarly wild and oriental cast of beauty to the richly verdant landscape.

“Palm wine is drank extensively by the natives of Central and Western Africa, and has about the strength of common cider. The juice is obtained from the tree either by making a hole in the trunk, and inserting a portion of the leaf as a spout to conduct it off, much in the same way as the sap of the sugar-maple is collected in New England; or, in other cases, the tree is cut down, the branches and leaves are removed, a trench is made in the upper surface as deep as the heart of the tree, and a slight fire being made upon this every morning, it will furnish from a quart to two gallons of sap daily for several successive weeks. Two or three gallons a day are obtained by the other process, the juice running mostly by night. It soon changes to the color of milk and water, and is a very sweet, pleasant drink; but within twenty-four hours it ferments so as to make palm wine, containing eight or ten per cent. of alcohol. If kept some time longer, and exposed to the air, it becomes sharp vinegar.

“This wine is commonly kept in earthen pots or jars, manufactured by the natives, their tops being covered with plaited leaves, to prevent the fermentation from going too far. When used by the natives, the master of the feast places the cup from which all are to drink between his feet, when a plate, containing a mixture of red pepper and salt, is passed around, of which each one puts a little on his tongue. The pot is then opened and the cup filled, when the woman from whose house the wine was brought takes the first draught, and the master of the feast the next, to relieve the minds of the company from all fear of poison; and for the same purpose the master of the feast is required to drink the dregs.

“Palm oil is obtained from the nuts that grow on the palm tree, by boiling, and then bruising them in a mortar, and pouring them into a vessel of cold water. The pulp is then agitated and squeezed by the hand until the oil is pressed out, when it is skimmed off and put in jars. In this crude state it is used by the natives and colonists, its color being a deep yellow approaching to red. When clarified, it is colorless as lard, and then, as used with food, is thought by many to be equal to the best olive oil. When slightly purified, it is said to be superior to whale oil for burning in lamps.

“Palm oil is an important article of commerce, and the demand for it is constantly increasing, since it is the basis of most of the refined and cosmetic soaps which are used so extensively both in Europe and America. Cape Palmas alone could furnish 150 puncheons of this oil annually, when we were there, and twenty-five cents a gallon were paid for it. From the river Bonny, some distance below Cape Palmas, fifteen or twenty ships, of five or six hundred tons each, are annually loaded with palm oil; and thus are eight or ten thousand tons of it shipped each year to Liverpool, Bristol, and other English ports, from this single river alone. The cost there is not more than eight or ten dollars a cask, though in England it is worth ten times as much. The health is much exposed in this trade, as the seamen have to go up the rivers some distance; and such is the difficulty of obtaining crews, that they are commonly brought on board intoxicated, and hence know nothing of their destination until they are fairly at sea. This way of obtaining hands, however, is by no means confined to a single branch of trade, but is often resorted to in seaport towns. The male and female land-sharks, who live by plundering poor Jack, will get him drunk and sell him to the highest bidder as soon as his pockets are empty; nor is it strange, that so long as by his drunkenness he makes a beast of himself, there should be found those who will treat him like a brute.

“The shea, or butter tree, resembles the American oak in appearance, but is not larger than a common apple tree, and rarely measures more than two or three feet in circumference. I know not that it is found on the coast, but in the interior great numbers are met with. Like the tamarind, the nutta, and other valuable trees, it is there

left standing when the forests are cleared ; and, like the palm tree on the coast, it furnishes a valuable substitute for butter, and a useful oil for lamps. The fruit, which is enclosed in a thin green rind, is shaped like a peach, but more pointed. The outer pulp is eaten, and the kernel or stone within is boiled, bruised, poured into water, and the butter skimmed off, the same as in the case of palm oil. Park says of it, that it will keep the whole year without salt, and is whiter, firmer, and of a richer flavor than the richest butter from the milk of cows. To the east of the Niger it is used in a less pure state, not for food, but only for lamps.

"The fruit of the nutta, or doura tree, which is also found in the interior, is roasted like coffee, then bruised and allowed to ferment in water, after which it is washed and pounded to powder, which is made into cakes like chocolate, and forms an excellent sauce for food.

"The natives used to bring palm-nuts to us on board ship. The kernel is enclosed in a pleasant, oily pulp, of nearly the size and form of the common olive. It may be well here to notice the fact, that the timber of the houses in Liberia is not liable, as in many other parts of Africa, to be destroyed by ants."

(To be continued.)

EMIGRANTS BY THE MARIPOSA.—The Editor of the Boston Recorder, alluding to the good character of the company that embarked in the Mariposa remarks :

"If what is here said as to the character of these men is true, it proves several things : 1. It proves the fallacy of the oft-repeated assertion that the African race cannot be elevated in this country : 2. It exhibits the odious character of the system which will enslave men who 'are not exceeded in natural capacity, in force of religious character, or in moral courage, by any of the fathers of New England ;' and which compels a 'minister of the gospel,' to pay seven thousand dollars for his wife and children ! The account does not state how much he first paid for himself."

The account proves we think also—1st. That these emigrants are well qualified to succeed in their great enterprise, and to be useful in Africa. 2d. That as a large proportion were liberated that they might settle in Liberia, there are persons in the South, concerned for the best interests of the colored race. 3d. That these people, who under very great disadvantages have done so well, may be expected to do still better for themselves and their children, in a country where they will realize entire freedom. 4th. If they do this, we may expect thousands of their brethren, both free and in servitude, finally to follow them, to their own lasting benefit, and the good of their race.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The following extract from the note book of an English officer employed against the slave-trade, gives a vivid description of the horrors of the traffic. The scene is laid at the taking of a Portuguese slaver. We copy it from the Sailor's Magazine.—*Boston Recorder*.

"Nine bodies have been thrown overboard to-day.

"Just peep down into the men's slave-room; how close and poisonous the atmosphere! only three feet from the plank to the deck above; they must all squat down in one position; move they cannot. Immense leaguers for holding water are stowed away underneath; some little fellows manage to crawl between the planks—they find the bunghole of the casks. Necessity is, indeed, the mother of invention; they tear off a portion of the rag that is tied round their waist, and is their only covering, fasten it to a ropeyarn, and lower it into the cask: lo! they draw it up, suck out all the moisture, and so again until their insatiate thirst is somewhat abated. Some never come up again, perhaps cannot, and so die beneath the planks, and are not discovered until the confined air below becomes rank poison, and then a search is made, and a putrid body found and cast overboard.

"A short time before we captured her, they were all battened down in a gale of wind. Yes, they covered over the hatchways to prevent the seas that fell *in board* from filling the vessel. What screams of agony, what yells must have been uttered, when they were suffocating! The weather moderated, the hatches were opened, and *forty* corpses were passed up and committed to the deep.

"How the poor creatures dread another voyage! How they cling to the sides of the vessel, as if to save themselves from a certain death! They recollect all they previously suffered! the suffocation! the raging thirst! the burning heat of their bodies! comrade after comrade dying beside them! But their fears are vain; happily for them they are no longer in the hands of the Philistines. 180 are now put into a space where 500 were crammed on leaving the coast of Africa.

"At length they anchor in the river Berbice: they are landed, and are located near a plantation. They immediately demolish an acre of sugar-canes.

"The men and women are now divided and made to form a line opposite each other; the men are told to select a wife from the opposite party, when, if the lady be nothing loth, they are married by a magistrate, and henceforth are husband and wife. Some are not contented with *one*, but want two wives, and appear much-disappointed when refused, especially if the females are more numerous. One fellow, a cook by profession, quite an *artiste* in his way, picked out *three*, and sadly wanted to keep them all; finding it impossible, he took two children, thus becoming a family man at once.

"In a short time they begin to work at the different plantations, and gain a livelihood, labor here finding a ready market; they are perfectly at liberty to change masters when they please; they are under the protection of a magistrate, responsible only to the government; and they enjoy as much liberty in every respect as those of our own race. They become Christians, attend church, and, in the fulness of time, they depart this world, not as worshippers of stones and serpents, but with a hope of everlasting happiness. And thus ends the liberated African's 'strange eventful history.'"

THE NEGRO'S OFFERING.—"You will perceive a considerable increase in the income of the station at Berbice during the past year. That increase has been chiefly owing to a great effort which the people are now making towards a new chapel. In many instances I was obliged to restrain their liberality. One incident occurred which

I shall never forget. In calling over the names, to ascertain how much they could give, I happened to call the name of "Fitzgerald Matthew." "I am here, sir," he instantly replied; and at the same time I saw him hobbling with his wooden leg out of the crowd, to come up to the table-pew, where I was standing. I wondered what he meant, for the others answered to their names without moving from their places. I was, however, forcibly struck with his apparent earnestness. On coming up, he put his hand into one pocket and took out a handful of silver wrapped in paper, and said with a lovely kind of abruptness, "That's for *me*, massa." "Oh," I said, "keep your money at present, I don't want it *now*; I only wanted to know how much you could afford to give; I will come for the money another time." "Ah, massa," he replied, "God's work must be done, and I may be dead;" and with that he plunged his hand into another pocket and took out another handful of silver, and said, "That's for my *wife*, massa." Then he put his hand into a third pocket, and took out a somewhat smaller parcel, and said, "That's for my *child*, massa;" at the same time giving me a slip of paper, which somebody had written for him, to say how much the whole was. It was altogether near £3—[\$15]—a large sum for a poor field negro with a wooden leg! But his expression was to me worth more than all the money in the world. I have heard eloquent preachers in England, and have felt, and felt deeply, under their ministrations, but never have I been so impressed with anything they have said, as with the simple expression of this poor negro. Let me never forget it; let it be engraven on my heart; let it be my motto in all that I take in hand for the cause of Christ—"God's work must be done, and I may be dead." Were I to tell you, dear brethren, of all the excellent speeches that I heard, and of all the interesting scenes that I witnessed, in introducing this chapel business, I should soon fill a volume. Suffice it to say, that at the beginning of last month the machinery was fairly set in motion, with a distinct understanding that it was to continue so until its object be accomplished. So far it goes on well, and brings at the rate of £150 sterling per month, independent of pew-rents and other collections. Hundreds of our people are cheerfully giving the wages of one day in the week to God, and I have no doubt as to their perseverance."—*Rev. E. Davies, Dec. 31, 1840.*

CAFFRELAND CONVERTS—MISSIONARY MEETING.—On the first Sabbath of June, I had the very great happiness of baptizing fifteen adult Caffres and six children. We had a special service for the interesting occasion of so many Caffres being received at once. The assembly was unusually large. I publicly questioned the candidates on all the fundamental and practical doctrines of the gospel. The answers were most satisfactory. The impression was deep and solemn in no ordinary degree. We felt as though the Lord were indeed with us. The attention of the most careless was completely secured. Hearts the most hardened and full of enmity to the cause of Christ, and which perhaps never before experienced one solemn impression, appeared for a little to bow before the majesty of the truth as it is in Jesus. I cannot but believe that the impression of that day will remain on many a heart. O may the dew of the eternal Spirit descend on the precious seed of the kingdom then sown in much weakness, but under a deep conviction that the Lord would cause it to grow. Macomo was much affected. I asked him what his heart said when he saw so many of his people casting in their lot with the people of God. He said, "his heart condemned him—it was his guilty forgetfulness that prevented him standing among them."

We have just had our Missionary meeting; and all present seemed to feel it to be a refreshing and encouraging season. We had upwards of three hundred children present. Between thirty and forty of them were Hottentot children: all the rest Caffres. Mrs. C. gave each of them a piece of bread, and a little of what the Dutch very significantly call *tea-water*. The young gentry appeared to approve of this plan very much, and the schools have been well attended since. We have collected during the past, and at our meeting, £21. This is a far greater sum than any one could have expected. Considering our circumstances, it is quite an extraordinary effort; and I am now fully satisfied that this effort has done a great deal of good to the minds of the people. They get by it new objects of thought and conversation, and profitable desires spring up in their hearts, and it expands and elevates their minds, as well as benefits their hearts, to feel that they are acting in unison with the whole family of God throughout the earth.

One of the Caffres, whom I have just baptized, made a very beautiful and appropriate speech; amongst other things, he said, "Our teacher tells us, and it is true, the service of the mouth is nothing; we must lift up our hearts to God; we must give

our hearts to him. Heaven is a place where we do not go with our feet (meaning, we cannot now go there and be with God in our bodies,) we go with our souls, and are in heaven with our hearts. Now, we lay down our money here; the money is like a thing that has power, by which God works to send his word to all nations. Now, with our money, we must lay down our hearts; we must stoop—be humble before God. The word of God has power; it does great things. There are Englishmen; there are Hottentots; here am I, a Caffre, and we are all one, and seek one thing, by the word of God.”

A Hottentot, one of my elders, uttered one beautiful and important idea; he said, “when children work for their parents, they do not lose by it. They work for themselves at the same time. They get a share of it. It is the same with us. If we try to send the gospel to all men, we work for a good Father; he does not, he will never let us work for nothing.” Let all members of all churches feel these truths and act upon them, and we shall not require any more extraordinary efforts to make up deficiencies in the funds.—*Rev. H. Calderwood, July, 1841.*

AFRICA—REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—In Africa a discovery has been made, not far from Boussissi, of an ancient bridge, spanning by a single arch the stream of the Oned Herbiba, which has given rise to many speculations. It is in perfect preservation; and a comparison of the cement used in its construction with that found in the ruins of Hippona, is said to suggest an antiquity of not less than thirteen or fourteen centuries.

FROM RECENT NUMBERS OF THE LIBERIA HERALD.

JANUARY, 1842.

A VISIT FROM THE FRENCH SQUADRON.—We lately had a visit of two French men-of-war. The object in visiting the coast, is to suppress the slave trade. A collateral duty is to define accurately the various headlands and capes as far as Gabon, preparatory to a general survey of the whole coast. We learned with much pleasure from one of the commanders, that the French Government had commenced in good earnest the work of emancipation, in their West India possessions. To prepare the slaves for the boon of full and equal liberty, efficient schools are established, and the condition of the slaves otherwise ameliorated, so as gradually but speedily as the nature of the case will admit, to prepare them for the privileges of freedom. When will the United States commence this preparatory work?

THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is rumored that French trading vessel is somewhere in the vicinity of New Cess, avowing a determination to land a cargo at that place, for the purchase of slaves. We think however, it will be a hazardous experiment. John Bull has laid his hands on New Cess, and will hardly allow the traffic to be speedily opened there. We really hope he will not. If the trade should again revive there, we shall be thrown back upon our former meagre supply of oil.

AFRICAN CONGRESS.—There has recently been a large congress of Chiefs in the Dey country. The object avowed is the opening of the path to the interior. If so, the Colonial authorities might materially advance our interests, and secure a favorable influence by having a deputation in the convention.

MISSIONARY MOVEMENTS.—Rev. Mr. Canfield is at Settra Kroo erecting his future residence. Rev. Mr. Minor has nearly completed his house at Taboo, where he expects shortly to remove, and Mr. James and family occupy the station of the late Rev. Dr. Wilson at Fishtown.

MENDI COUNTRY.—The precise situation of the Mendi country is at last definitively settled. It is *believed* to be sixty miles in the interior from Grand Cape Mount and Gallenas, and believed further to be comprehended between certain degrees of Latitude and a certain degree of Longitude.

The fact is the Mendi and Cossoo country is the same, but differently called by different tribes. And it is known to all who know any thing of the windward coast, and the Cossoo country lies exactly in the rear from Sierra Leone and forms the frontier of the Timanee territory. The most direct route for these people is from Sierra Leone.

BAPTIST MISSION.—The Baptist Mission at Edina has received a supply of clothing, school books &c. for the use of the scholars. We should be pleased to notice more of such thank-offerings of generous individuals.

CAPTURE OF A SPANISH SCHOONER BY THE ENGLISH.—H. B. M. Ship Madagascar, Captain J. Foote, the commanding officer on this station, fell in with and captured a Spanish schooner off the Shebar, a few days ago. This vessel had just been engaged with the boats of the Bonetta. The Bonetta had two men killed, and one severely wounded. The Bonetta has gone to Sierra Leone, to give such testimony as will bring the fellow in the unenviable position of a *Hostis generis humani*.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER.—Some idea may be formed of the extent to which our colony, has attracted the attention of the World, when it is known that the Madagascar sent her boats into the St. John's River, in quest of slavers! He probably mistook the houses on the beach for Barracoons!

FEBRUARY 24, 1842.

THE KONDAHs.—We are really at a loss, as to the whereabouts of the Kondahs. It is now some months since they have deigned to show us either their faces or their kindahs. In fact, we can tell nothing about them. The titular chief, to whose hands they committed a nominal and unsteady rule, after the death of the renowned Boson, proved at once his incapacity to govern their restless and turbulent spirits, and each one appeared to be wandering in his own way, doing just what seemed good in his sight. There was however, some little show of government kept up for some months, but at length, the whole fabric seems to have tumbled into ruins.

From the time of the sad event at Heddington, where the marauders received so shameful, but merited a drubbing, their visits became less frequent to the Colony, and the number at each succeeding visit manifestly lessened. They appeared shy and timid, as if conscious of having committed an unprovoked injury, and apprehensive of further punishment. They now appear to have forsaken us entirely. The question is, where have they gone?

Wherever they be, they are, if practicable, prosecuting their old and cherished avocation—plundering for the purpose of trade. They are shrewd calculators—they have long learned that it is more profitable to steal an article, and sell it at a high price, than it is to purchase it in the first place, and afterwards sell it for a fair consideration.

Beyond Boporah to the North and East, there lays an inviting field for their adventure, promising in case of success a glorious harvest. Boson, it is said, had himself cast a longing look towards this quarter, and more than once assayed to enter. He however invariably met a repulse, never having been able to penetrate but a short distance beyond his own territory. These tribes are said to be rich in cattle, horses, gold, ivory, and such fruits vegetables and grain as are found in these regions. The country is open, well watered and adapted to pasturage. One fact connected with it—namely, its being open, affording them sites for towns in large plains—may be in part the cause of Boson's defeats. The secret of the success of Kondah warfare lies in the skill and adroitness in surprising and ambuscade. They never think of a manly and open encounter. There is also but little doubt that these tribes are more numerous and warlike, and better prepared for either offensive or defensive operations, than those nearer the seaboard. Possessing horses, they may have a numerous and efficient cavalry, than which, we can conceive of nothing calculated to strike greater terror into a Kondah army; one tenth of which is armed with muskets, and nine tenths merely with thongs to secure the booty.

It was from these tribes that the Kondahs obtained all the cattle, gold, and ivory which they got by fair trade. There is no doubt the colonial trade with these people would by this time have become extensive and profitable, were it not for the selfish policy pursued by the intervening tribes. It has been their aim to keep them as ignorant of the coast as possible, so as to keep the trade in their own hands by acting as a kind of commercial channel between us. From reports which have reached us respecting the resources of this country—and from the fact that we have occasionally found among them a falatah, whom we knew in Sierra Leone, and who are known to be, as a body, the itinerant merchants of this part of the coast, we infer that the tribes in the region referred to, carry on an extensive commerce both to the North and South, and probably with tribes still farther in the interior. There is no doubt their gold and cattle reach Sierra Leone on the North, and probably as far as Bambarra and Dahomy on the South. Their ivory and cloths have usually found an outlet at Galinas, Cape Mount and this place.

It is among these people that the vagrant Kondahs are most probably absorbed. Un-

able longer to pursue successfully their predatory course, they have dispersed themselves among these more numerous and powerful tribes, and taken to a more nomadic kind of life. If so, they may yet become the means of opening a more direct and extensive communication between this rich country and the colony.

It is very certain that the communication between the coast and the interior is closed at the present time. We have made very careful inquiries and have learned satisfactorily that at no point on this part of the coast, is ivory in any large quantities to be obtained. A large quantity of ivory has been exported from the colony within the space of a few months, but it has been obtained from other points along the coast, and from hunters almost immediately on the seaboard.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—The uncertainty of life was most alarmingly inculcated upon the inhabitants of Millsburgh, on Sabbath last, the 13th inst. A woman who had been engaged in preparing dinner for the family, had just finished, and was placing a dish on the table, when suddenly coughing she ruptured a blood vessel, and died before the neighbors, alarmed by the shrieks of the inmates, could reach the house.

DIED.—On the 15th inst., in this place, Mr. James R. Oliver, Jr. In his death we have an affecting illustration of the uncertainty of life—a fact too often unheeded. His illness was short and severe. Only a week before his death, he appeared to enjoy uncommonly good health—so much so, as to attract the attention of those around him. He is now in his grave, from which he seems to iterate to the young and thoughtless, the solemn admonition of the Savior; Watch, for ye know not the day nor the hour wherein the Son of man cometh.

IMPROVIDENCE—EXTRAVAGANCE.—The ideas of the bulk of men on the above subjects, are as various as they are inadequate. Each one defines improvidence and extravagance by the degree to which he indulges in the articles, in which they are manifested. We have heard of men worth thousands, who, when ordered by a physician to take a few pennys worth of medicine to save their lives, declare they could not be guilty of such extravagance. But such instances are rare. Men (and especially we Liberians,) are more inclined to a criminal improvidence and extravagance, than to a sordid parsimony. We can fix our eye upon no one in the colony guilty of the sin of penuriousness. We appear to shun it as deadly poison—the bane not only of respectability but of happiness. Although we might easily enumerate somewhat above a half dozen courses of our improvidence, yet we shall content ourselves at present with mentioning only one. This is the article of—

DRESS. Here we sin most egregiously. Too often the ardour of our people in pursuit of factitious ornaments for their persons, has led them into the most serious difficulties. Each one is anxious if not to outdress, at least to equal his neighbour, in the superiority of the cut and fabric of his covering. Each lady is anxious that her gown should have more colors than her neighbor's. Mrs. A. has a new gown, therefore Mrs. B. must have one, to show that she too can afford it. Mrs. C. has the latest fashion, therefore Mrs. D. who, although she has just completed a new one, with huge sleeves and reefer skirts, must have one also because that Proteus, fashion, has decreed an alteration in the make.

In following these senseless fashions, few stop to reflect whether they are consistent in so doing, whether they can really afford it. Too frequently the vilest and most dishonest means are resorted to, to indulge this vain desire for show and splendor in a dress, and not unfrequently some henpecked husbands have been forced to expend the last farthing for a party colored garment, which was as much suited to their condition as a mitre to that of a clown. It were well indeed if this was the worst of the case. Perhaps the dress was purchased when there was not a meal of provisions in the house, or the poor simpleton driven by one whom he should control, to contract for a superfluity, a debt which at the time his judgment told him he would not be able to liquidate.

There are three things we should commend to the attention of the devotees of fashion. The first is—that an inordinate passion for this kind of display, is an unequivocal indication of a little mind. Great minds despise it. The second is—consistency. To see a lady in a silk gown issue from a thatched hut on Sunday, and scrambling for a bunch of cassada on Monday, is horrible incongruity. The third is—honesty. The man who will in either his own, or the case of others, for whom he has to provide, indulge in needless superfluity of dress, while there are just debts against him, he is unable to pay, is but a small remove in the scale of morals from him, who would rifle another's pocket. The passion for dress is gaining ground in our colony, and it will assuredly bring a host of evils in its train. In the eager race, Christians are in danger of forgetting their obligations to their churches, and parents theirs to provide for their children;

and those unable by honest means to flutter in the gaudy throngs of fashion, will not stick at any thing to enable them to do so.

MILLSBURG.—This settlement is progressing. We paid it a visit a few days ago, and were pleased to note the evident favorable improvement in the manner and means of living. Allowing for the extra effort which had been most probably made to meet the occasion (it being quarterly meeting) there was certainly greater profusion of the necessities and comforts of life, than we ever witnessed before on a similar occasion. The people are better contented and more elated with hopes of the future, than in any past time. As far as their means will allow, they have gone into the sugar business and from the success of their inexperienced efforts the past year, they seem confident of hereafter doing the thing handsomely. Rev. Mr. Wilson at the manual labor farm of the M. E. Mission at White Plains will make 4000 pounds, and Mr. Willis has made 1000 pounds. All this has been done with an inefficient temporary affair of a mill which they borrowed from Mr. Moore. Other persons have made enough for their own use during the coming year, and they have all reserved enough cane for the next planting. The sugar is of good quality, well granulated and heavy body. This much will be saved to the colony.

A CARAVAN.—A caravan of Kondahs and Mandingoes has lately paid us a visit. It brought a fair quantity of wood, ivory and cloths. The Kondahs, especially, complain loudly of the impediment, thrown in the way of the slave trade at Cape Mount and Gallinas. They say a kofle of some 20 or 30 slaves sent from Boporah has been waiting at Cape Mount more than a month, but has been unable to find a market. They assign that as the reason why they have come in with wood and ivory to *look a little tobacco for smoke, and powder for kill meat.*

MARCH 17th.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.—On Monday, the 28th, ultimo, His Excellency, Gov. J. J. Roberts, arrived in the colonial schooner *Regulus*, from his tour of inspection of the leeward settlements. His departure from the *Regulus* was announced by a salute from the vessel, and at 9 o'clock the succeeding morning, he was congratulated on his appointment by a salute of 21 guns from Central Fort.

DINNER TO GOVERNOR ROBERTS.—When the Commission reached this place, His Excellency was at the leeward. As soon as the news of its arrival transpired, proposals were made by some of his political and private friends to invite him to a dinner on his return. Preparations were accordingly made. A subscription was opened and tickets issued at four dollars each. Each subscriber was allowed to take two ladies to a party to be given on the evening of the day of the dinner. On Friday, the fourth instant, the gentlemen sat down to a substantial and elegant dinner. The table was laid in the government garden, under a canopy formed for the occasion. In vain did Sol assay to dart his askant rays beneath the cool retreat. The managers all provident of comfort, had provided against every annoyance. For a defence against the burning phase of the sun, a screen composed of American and Colonial flags was suspended carelessly from the canopy, which while it effectually protected from heat, waved gracefully to the passing breeze and formed a tasteful drapery to the whole.

Here, protected alike from gazing eyes and longing throats, with ample room, the gentlemen appeared to rise to the very acme of enjoyment in the "feast of reason and flow of soul."

Colonel John N. Lewis presided, supported by Major Yates on his right. There were some toasts drank, one of which is so good, we will venture to record it. It was by Mr. Ciplee.

Pointing to the American and Colonial flags at his back, he said: "The stars and the cross. The stars announced the birth of Christ, and the cross the redemption of mankind." It will be recollected that the Liberian flag bears the cross. The gentlemen arose at 6 o'clock P. M. and at 7 reassembled with the ladies at government house. The party was large but highly agreeable. The inspiration of the presence of ladies, kept, as usual, the ball of innocent mirth and gayety constantly moving, and it was eleven o'clock before the party commenced to retire.

AFRICAN COFFEE.—It is stated, we believe, by our friend Doctor Johnson of Bassa

Cove, in a letter to Honorable S. Wilkeson, that the average production of the African tree is five pounds. This may be the average production of one species of the African tree. There is another and the best kind, which yields triple quantity. Our friend Mars has a tree standing near his house, from which he gathered in one season, two and a half bushels in the husk, which weighed, when cleansed and dried, seventeen pounds and two ounces. Can any one inform us what is the average produce of a tree in the West Indies?

NOT QUITE.—In an American paper of late date, we find “Mr. Teage died at Sierra Leone, on the 13th of August last.” We admit that we are sometimes fond of notoriety; but we are not dead yet, although much exhausted from *depletion*. It rests with our subscribers to revive us by timely application of their *arrears*.

From the Friend of Africa.

PARTIAL RENEWAL OF THE NIGER EXPEDITION.—By letters from Ascension, dated February 7th, we learn the *Albert* had rejoined her consort, the *Wilberforce*, at that island, on the 28th of January. Although several of her officers and crew were suffering from the effects of African fever, no further cases of mortality had occurred on board, and we may venture to hope, that the pure breezes of the Atlantic have long since restored the invalids to their wonted health.

In consequence of reports which had reached Ascension, relative to the model-farm, (but which are too vague and uncertain for us to notice at present,) Captain William Allen, at the head of the expedition in the absence of Captain Trotter, had determined to take the *Wilberforce* to Fernando Po, with a view to prepare either her or the *Soudan*, or, if deemed expedient, both vessels to re-ascend the Niger. It was Captain Allen's intention to sail from Ascension on the 1st of March, in order to be ready for the river about the beginning of April.

Thus, whilst we in England have been debating the question of the propriety or impropriety of renewing the expedition, the brave men who are most nearly concerned in its solution have settled it already in the affirmative. Whatever be the final results of their perseverance, we imagine there can be but one opinion about the spirit which actuates them.

The following letter from Mr. Muller, the chaplain, to a friend in England, has already appeared in the *Record* newspaper. It is in every respect worthy of a Christian minister. May God protect the writer and his noble-minded companions :

“ASCENSION, FEBRUARY 7, 1842.

“I sit down to write a few lines to you, before we leave this place for the coast of Africa, in order to have an interest in your prayers; not that I wish to pray by proxy, but because we are taught in the Bible to pray for each other. Please to tell my friends at Islington, that they do the same, for I can assure you, if I had not the confidence that our God and Saviour hears and answers prayers, and that He who has delivered me from sickness and death on our first attempt to go up the Niger, will and can deliver us the second time also; if I had not this confidence, I would withdraw from the expedition and go home. ‘But for all this, I will be inquired of,’ saith the Lord. Therefore, let all who call upon our Lord Jesus Christ, and who love Him, and the coming of His kingdom, let them all remember us in their prayers, that the Lord may deal bountifully with His servants, and deliver us out of all trouble.—In hurry,

“Yours very truly,

“T. MULLER”

EMIGRATION FROM SIERRA LEONE TO BADAGRY.—In the *Friend of Africa*, (No. 12) some notice was taken of a negro named James Fergusson, who, with a number of his countrymen, had returned to their native place, Badagry, and had induced the heathen governor to join him in a request for a missionary. This was early in 1841. Since that time these extraordinary men have continued to emigrate, and in a letter from the Rev. Thomas Dove, dated November 24th, 1841, we find the following account of this interesting movement:

“The liberated Africans have no desire to leave their native soil. Hundreds have already left our colony for Badagry, (once a noted place for the slave trade,) and hundreds more are on the tip-toe. *They are begging us to send a missionary with them to Badagry.* The Akus have purchased two prize vessels, (captured slavers,) and they are

just about to purchase a third. They have taken down elementary school books, slates, bibles, and testaments, for the purpose of making a beginning in that heathen land. The liberated Africans have commenced a subscription among themselves, to enable the Committee (of the Wesleyan Missionary Society,) to send missionaries to their own, their native land. One has given seven guineas, another five, some two, and others one. I find they have raised already nearly the sum of seventy-five pounds; but this is only the beginning. Our income from this source will, I hope, this year exceed one hundred pounds. Thank the Lord, Sierra Leone has not yet proved to be a failure!"

On this statement a comment is needless.—*Friend of Africa.*

ANNIVERSARY HYMN.

For the Anniversary of the New York Colonization Society.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

They who would found a realm
On Afric's torrid plain,
Should nerve their spirits for the weight
Of toil, and care, and pain.

Sustain each adverse shock,
With strength that ne'er can fail,
And like the sires of Plymouth Rock,
Look heavenward, and prevail.

They, who the cross would rear,
Where Niger's waters flow,
And see it chase the torturing tear,
Of ignorance and woe;

And mark its radiance light
Sahara's darkest sky,
And heal that burning serpent's bite
By which the heathen die;

Must make the Saviour's prayer,
Their talisman of fame,
His armour on their spirits wear,
And conquer in His name.

METHODIST MISSION IN LIBERIA.

It has been for some time our purpose, to present a brief view of the history and present condition of the several Christian missions in Liberia. Thus far we have been unable to obtain the necessary materials. We are indebted, however, to a distinguished member of the Methodist church, for the following brief sketch of its missionary operations in the Colony, and will merely add by way of introduction, that the lamented Rev. George Cookman, some years before the first movement of the General Conference on the subject of African missions, addressed a letter to the editor of this work, avowing his wish to engage personally in the missionary enterprise in Africa, and making sundry inquiries as to the means by which he might accomplish his object. The letter was remarkably interesting and eloquent, and when published attracted much attention. There is reason to believe, that it awakened the Methodist church to a sense of the importance of missions in Africa, and that although its

excellent author (for reasons sufficient) never executed his purpose, the sentiment and motives which animated him, passed from his own to many other hearts. We learn that a concise view of African missions (including those of Liberia) has recently appeared in the London Missionary Register, which we hope at an early day, to transfer to our columns.

Contributions towards the history of the Liberia Mission on the Western coast of Africa, under the care of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

As early as the year 1828, the general conference of the M. E. church recommended the establishment of a mission at Liberia, regarding the Colony as opening a door for the evangelization of Africa, and they formally requested the bishops to take action in the premises. By the episcopal letter addressed to the conference of 1832, it appears that circumstances beyond their control had delayed the commencement of the work, but a renewed recommendation of the object being unanimously made by that body, measures were taken for an immediate appointment of a missionary. This step was urged upon the immediate attention of the bishops at the general conference of 1832, by a committee of the Young Men's Missionary Society of New York, Dr. Reese, President of the society, and Benjamin F. Howe, one of the managers, having been delegated by the society to be the bearers of a memorial to that body, praying for the appointment of a missionary to Africa, and pledging their exertions and funds exclusively for its support.

This Young Men's Missionary Society had been re-organized in the year 1830, with the express view to bring about a mission to Liberia in accordance with the expressed wishes of the general conference of 1828. And having brought the subject prominently before the whole church, they were successful in awakening a general interest in its behalf. In these efforts the society were greatly aided by the Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D. D., President of the Wesleyan University, who, after eloquently urging the claims of Africa on the church, laid himself upon the altar, and offered to be the pioneer in the work by becoming himself the missionary, if the authorities of the church would appoint him. His appointment would have been urged upon the bishops to whom the memorial of the society was presented, had not the committee found on their arrival, that a protest had preceded them from the officers and friends of the University, expressing strong disapproval of the removal of Dr. Fisk from his post of usefulness, and urging the selection of some other missionary for Africa. Accordingly, the bishops after mature deliberation appointed the Rev. Melville B. Cox, missionary to Liberia on the 15th of May, 1832, this gentleman having solicited the appointment, and being deemed every way qualified for the office.

It was not until the 6th of October following that Mr. Cox was enabled to embark for the Colony, and the voyage being unusually protracted, he did not arrive at Monrovia until the 8th of March 1833, when he immediately entered upon his work. The day after his arrival, he attended the first camp meeting ever held on the continent of Africa, which had been appointed at Caldwell. He projected a number of mission stations in the different settlements adjacent to the Colony, and on the 6th of April,

opened a Sabbath School with seventy children at Monrovia. On the following Wednesday, April 9th, he fully organized the M. E. church, by the formal adoption of the articles of religion, discipline, &c. on the part of the preachers and brethren among the colonists who were attached to the denomination before their emigration from America. He purchased the missionary premises which had been erected by the Swiss missionaries who had preceded him, but which had been vacated by their death.

As early as the 12th of April, Mr. Cox suffered an attack of the African fever, which after partial convalescence and relapses, terminated his valuable life on the 21st of July, 1833, so that he fell a martyr to his work after little more than three months' service in the mission. In anticipation of this event on the eve of his departure from America, he desired that it might be written on his tomb stone as an epitaph, "Let thousands fall before Africa be given up." A monument has been erected to his memory at Monrovia, by the friends of the mission in Boston, which his successor caused to be transported and placed over his grave.

At the urgent call of the Rev. Mr. Cox for more laborers, which he reiterated in all his letters, the Rev. Rufus Spaulding and Samuel O. Wright with their wives, and Miss Sophronia Farrington, a female teacher, sailed from Norfolk on the 6th of November, 1833, and arrived at Monrovia on the 1st of January, 1834. In a very few weeks, however, all of them were prostrated by the African fever, and Mrs. Wright fell its victim on the 4th of February, and her husband soon after, both of them being buried side by side with the sainted Cox. Mr. Spaulding and his wife having suffered so severely from the disease as to disable them from further usefulness, were obliged to return to the United States, leaving Miss Farrington, the female teacher, as the only survivor in the mission. The labors of all these servants of the church for the advancement of the cause in Africa, were highly appreciated by the colonists, notwithstanding the short time they were privileged to work.

Early in 1835, the Rev. John Seys was appointed to the charge of the Liberia mission, and in 1836, Rev. J. B. Barton was sent out to his help. Mr. Seys, his wife, and Mr. Barton were all attacked with the fever of the climate, and suffered much from frequent relapses. They nevertheless labored zealously and successfully, enlisting in their service the colored preachers among the colonists who were qualified for the work, and with this aid they were enabled to open a mission among the natives in the vicinity of the Colony, erect one or more churches, and establish a manual labor school at Millsburg.

In the fall of 1836, Mr. Seys returned to the United States for the benefit of his health, and with the view to obtain more help in the mission, and after a short season returned to Africa, taking with him the Rev. Squire Chase, and Rev. George S. Brown, the latter a colored local preacher, as auxiliaries in the mission. In the following June, 1837, two female teachers were sent out, Mrs. Wilkins and Miss Beers, who were accompanied by Dr. S. M. E. Goheen in the capacity of missionary physician, the health of the missionaries demanding this appointment as a duty which could no longer be dispensed with. Mr. Chase was obliged to return in a few months by the utter failure of his health. The rest of the missionaries, however, escaped the acclimating fever, and diligently

entered upon their work. In the year 1838, Mr. Seys had in this field, fifteen missionaries white and colored, besides seven school teachers. And in the fall of that year at his urgent request, Mr. J. S. Burton was sent out to take charge of a classical school at Monrovia, as also Mr. W. J. Payne as printer to the mission. In March, 1839, the first No. of a mission newspaper entitled, *Africa's Luminary* was issued at Monrovia, edited by Rev. Mr. Seys, and printed in a neat and creditable manner, by means of a press and types which the Missionary Board had sent out for the purpose. The Rev. W. Stocker, an additional missionary was also sent out with the last mentioned expedition, but he soon after fell a victim to the climate, as did also the Rev. Mr. Barton, who left a youthful wife and infant child, who have since returned to the United States.

During this year, 1838, Mr. Seys opened a mission at Heddington, a native town, which he placed under the charge of Rev. G. S. Brown, whose labors among the natives have been signally useful, and since that time another native mission has been established in a town called Robertsville not far distant from Heddington. This latter place was lately the scene of a warlike onset by a number of native chiefs in the vicinity with some four hundred cannibals, who were only repulsed by the utmost bravery and military skill on the part of Mr. Brown, the missionary and a few who were with him at the time of this desperate assault, and who with him fought for their lives. The timely interposition of Gov. Buchanan and the military of the Colony under his command, who hastened to the protection of the settlement, has secured the peace of that portion of the country; which was more readily effected, by reason of the terror infused into the natives by the death of their blood-thirsty chief, who fell in the slaughter, which accompanied their defeat, by the arms of Brown and his companions.

During the years 1840, and 1841, misunderstandings between the Rev. Mr. Seys and the Governor of the Colony, have been made the subject of negotiation between the American Colonization Society and the Missionary Board of the M. E. church, pending which Mr. Seys has returned to the United States, having been obliged to bring his wife hither, by reason of her declining health. Meanwhile Gov. Buchanan has been called away by death, and Rev. J. B. Burton, principal of the classical school of the mission, has also fallen at his post. During Mr. Seys's continuance in the United States which is still protracted, the temporary superintendence of the mission has been committed to Rev. Squire Chase, who has gone the second time to this field accompanied by Rev. Mr. Pingree as his assistant, and also by the Rev. George S. Brown of Heddington, who has been on a visit to the United States, and Mrs. Wilkins, who also returns to her work as teacher of a female school among the natives.

At the last advices from the Colony, Gov. Roberts, the successor of Gov. Buchanan, was conducting the civil government very satisfactorily; there was a better state of feeling among the colonists in relation to the recent topics of controversy, and the mission of the M. E. church was still flourishing both in the colonial settlements and among the natives. May we not hope that the recent expedition under the charge of Rev. S. Chase may strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the friends of education and religion in the Colony, and that the work so happily begun

may go on and prosper. The Colonization and missionary work are of kindred character, each is a Christian enterprise, impelled by love to God and man, nor can we doubt, that henceforth both will harmoniously co-operate in blessing in Africa with the return of her long lost children, and the introduction of the civil and religious privileges to which the millions of that continent have been so long strangers.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of this Society, May 26 and 27, the following officers were elected for the year ensuing: viz.

Hon. WILLIAM B. BANNISTER, *President*.

Hon. S. Greenleaf, Rev. L. Woods, D. D., Rev. E. S. Gannett, R. A. Chapman, Esq. *Vice Presidents*.

Rev. Joseph Tracy, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Dea. E. Kimball, *Treasurer*.

John H. Pray, Esq. *Auditor*.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Henry Edwards, Esq., Rev. G. W. Blagden, Rev. William Hague, Albert Fearing, Esq., Rev. Parsons Cook, Rev. B. B. Edwards, Rev. Lyman Coleman, Rev. William M. Rogers, *Managers*.

The meeting was attended by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and by Mr. Zion Harris, who has been a citizen of Liberia for about thirteen years. Two adjourned meetings were held, to hear statements from them concerning the state and prospects of the Society and its colonies. Mr. Harris accompanied the Rev. Mr. Erskine, his father-in-law, to the Colony in 1829. Mr. Erskine died within a year or two of his arrival in the Colony. On his death bed, he solemnly charged his son-in-law, if he should ever be able, to re-visit the United States, and conduct his remaining children and relatives to the land of their ancestors. Some months since, Mr. Harris, for the first time, found it practicable to perform this interesting duty. When here, he had visited Tennessee, collected his relatives and others desirous of emigrating, to the number of eighty-three, and conducted them to Norfolk, Va., where they were awaiting the time of their embarkation. Some of his relatives, and many of the other emigrants, were in slavery at the time of his arrival. One brother-in-law he was obliged to purchase. The others were emancipated freely. The party was to sail in the *Mariposa*, which sailed from New Orleans for Norfolk on the 9th with about one hundred emigrants on board. Of those who sail from New Orleans, eighty were emancipated for that purpose by Mr. McDonogh, and are expected to be an uncommonly valuable acquisition to the Colony. Many of the friends of the late venerable Dr. Blackburn will recollect his interesting account of his visit, several years since, to Mr. McDonogh's plantation, where these persons were even then in the process of education for usefulness in Liberia.

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE COLONY.

Mr. Harris estimates the number of Colonists at Liberia at about five thousand. Dr. Hall, a very cautious man, by no means prone to exaggeration, estimates them at four thousand. It is not certain whether either or both of these estimates include the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas,

the population of which, by the last report, was 550. In the Liberia colonies are 25 churches, to each of which a school is attached. Children of the colonists, of a suitable age, are generally at school. A very large proportion of the adults are communicants in the several churches.

Within the limits of the Colony, are about ten thousand native Africans. Many of them resided there when the colony was founded, and have voluntarily placed themselves and their territory under its jurisdiction, for the sake of the advantages of a regular government. Others have come in from the surrounding country, some of them from a great distance, because they have heard that there is no slavery there. Before the Colony was founded, Cape Messurado, its principal port, was a notorious slave mart; and some of the chiefs in the interior, back of the Colony, are even now among the most ferocious and persevering kidnappers in Africa. To avoid being seized and sold, many of their people have fled to the Colony, and obtained permission to settle there. They are subject to its laws, and when sufficiently educated, entitled to all the political privileges of citizens.

Among these native Africans, several Christian missions are in successful operation. A considerable number of them have become communicants in the mission churches. Many of their children are in the mission schools. Others of their children are placed in the families of the colonists for education, and attend the common schools of the Colony. The arts, comforts and habits of civilized life are making steady progress among them, and some of them already have good houses and promising farms.

Beyond the limits of the Colony, missions could not safely be attempted. Small tribes might be found, who would be glad of missions and schools; but the slave-trading chiefs in the vicinity would soon massacre the missionaries, and seize and sell their pupils. Boys and girls of suitable age for a mission school, are always regarded by a slave hunter as his best game; and nothing could accomodate those wretches better, than gathering such children into companies of 50 or 100, away from the protection of their parents, and without a military force to defend them.

Such was the cause of the attack on Heddington, one of the missionary stations within the jurisdiction of the Colony. Of this battle, Mr. Harris gave a very particular account, which was heard with deep interest. As this affair has been most grossly misrepresented, it may be well to give a brief history of it.

The station called Heddington appears to have been located at some distance from the colonial settlements, and near the borders of some of the slave-trading tribes. A mission house and house of worship had been built, a promising school had been gathered, some of the youth in which came from beyond the jurisdiction of the colony, and a church of native converts had been gathered. Mr. Harris, who is a carpenter, had been employed to build the house of worship; and being in want of timber, had obtained permission to cut down trees, if he dared, in the neighboring "devil bush," or consecrated grove where the devil was supposed to dwell. Knowing that the devil who sometimes issued from that grove, was only a mock one, made by a few who were in the secret to frighten women and children into obedience, he used his privilege fearlessly; and this result was, that in that neighborhood the superstition of the devil

bush lost its power. Mr. Harris remained there for some time, as an assistant to the mission, and his wife, who is a well educated woman, as a teacher. While he was there, the head man of the village was informed by a friend at some distance inland, that Goterah had determined to come at the next "death," of the moon, destroy the village, kill and eat the "god-men," seize the scholars as slaves, and carry off the mission property as plunder. This Goterah was a mercenary warrior and slave-catcher, born several hundred miles from the coast; but he had come into that region for the sake of more constant employment; and he practised hiring himself out, with his followers, to go on any expedition of blood and pillage for which any chief might desire his services. He had of late been in the service of Gatumba, the king of the Mendians, who have lately become so well known among us, and one of the "Amistead captives," had belonged to Goterah's band, as has been ascertained since their return to Africa. Mr. Harris knew Goterah's character. He had seen him in the interior; had seen his pot of rice with slices of cooked human flesh on it, for his dinner, and his store of dried human flesh, preserved for future eating. He had also seen the sites of more than thirty towns which he had laid waste. He therefore expected the fulfilment of the threat; and as Mr. Brown, the missionary, who had been but a short time in Africa, thought it an idle tale, and there were other obstacles in the way of a removal from the scene of danger, he procured arms and ammunition from the settlements for his defence. One night between the "death" of the old moon and the appearance of the new, as it drew towards day-break, a horrible war shout announced the arrival of Goterah, with several hundreds of his followers. They brought a kettle with them, in which to boil the missionaries for breakfast. The native allies of the mission fled at the first alarm. Mr. Harris began to follow them; but as he could not leave his wife and pupils to the pleasure of the enemy, he returned to the mission house, which there were now only four or five to defend. The attack commenced. Mr. Brown and another was wounded early in the contest. As there was a good supply of loaded muskets and ball cartridges, a brisk fire was kept up against the enemy till near day-break, when Goterah, perceiving how few its defenders were, called on his men to carry the mission house by storm, and was rushing in the door, sword in hand, when a ball from Mr. Harris' musket brought him to the ground. His followers fell back, and soon after, fearing that a re-inforcement was coming from the Colony, retreated, carrying with them at least twenty-five of their companions who had fallen in battle. The news of Goterah's death was heard with joy throughout the whole region; and men came more than two hundred miles, to see and thank the man who had slain that monster. On learning the particulars and result of the battle, the natives believed that they could see the hand of an overruling providence in it, and avowed their convictions that the "America man's God is God for true." Mr. Harris' manner in giving a minute and graphic account of this contest, was not that of a boastful hero, uttering his own praise, but that of a man who had been mercifully carried through a painful trial, of which he had no desire to see the repetition.

The jurisdiction of the coast, for about 300 miles, belongs to the Colony. Here, the slave trade is strictly prohibited. By the laws of

the Colony, intercourse with slavers, is a crime; and the property of slavers found on shore or within the waters of the colony, is to be confiscated. As this coast was formerly a favorite haunt of slavers, and as its position and the character of some of the inland tribes renders the temptation great, a contraband trade is sometimes attempted in defiance of law; but such attempts seldom escape detection and defeat.

The business of the Colony suffers from want of capital; as nearly all the colonists have been entirely penniless within less than twenty years, and were indebted to charity for the expense of their passage. A great impulse would be given to the prosperity of the colony, if capitalists in America would, by forming partnerships with colonists or otherwise, furnish the means of more enlarged operations, especially in the cultivation of coffee, sugar and cotton. Some of the emigrants, however, carried with them property enough to place them above embarrassment; and others are slowly but steadily acquiring it.

Such is a brief outline of the intelligence received from the colony. Intelligence received from different parts of this State, at the time of the annual meeting and since, indicates an increasing interest in this enterprise. An agent, of high character, is expected soon to visit several parts of this State; giving a preference to those parts where auxiliary societies or other friends may request his aid.

CONTRIBUTIONS to, and receipts by, the American Colonization Society, from the 24th July, to the 24th August 1842.

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Stockbridge</i> , Remitted by the Rev J. Clark, the annual collection in his congregation, - - - - -	13	00	
<i>Wareham</i> , Remitted by P. M. annual collection of the Rev. Mr. Notts' congregation, - - - - -	10	00	23 00

CONNECTICUT.

Collected by J. K. Davis, agent:			
<i>Stonington</i> , Annual collection in the Rev. E. Edwards' congregation, \$56 44, G. Trumbull on account of L. M., \$10, - - - - -	66	44	
<i>Mystic</i> , Annual collection in Rev. S. Ely's church, \$8 44, donations in Mystic, \$14, - - - - -	22	44	
<i>Fairfield</i> , Annual collection of the 1st Congregational Society, - - - - -	13	50	
<i>Hartford</i> , Connecticut Auxiliary Society, per Seth Terry, Treasurer, 18 85 121 23	18	85	121 23

NEW YORK.

Collected by J. K. Davis, agent:			
<i>New Lebanon</i> , Roswell Woodworth, L. M., - - - - -	30	00	
<i>Newburg</i> , Donations, - - - - -	13	00	
<i>Easthampton</i> , Rev. S. Ely, - - - - -	5	00	
<i>Sag Harbor</i> , to constitute W. R. Mulford a L. M., \$30, William R. Sleight, Esq., a L. M., \$30, Samuel Huntington, Esq., L. M., \$30, Lewis Howell, Esq., L. M., \$30, C. T. Dearing, Esq., L. M., \$30, John Shirry, in part, \$10, William Cooper, in part to constitute himself a L. M., \$5, collection in the Rev. M. Capps' congregation to constitute Mrs. Capps a L. M., \$50, - - - - -	215	00	
<i>Albany</i> , Annual collection in Rev. Mr. Wyckoff's church, - - - - -	30	00	293 00

NEW-JERSEY.

<i>Belvidere</i> , Annual subscription of J. M. Sherriden, Esq., per Hon. P. B. Maxwell, - - - - -	10	00	
<i>Newark</i> , New Jersey State Colonization Society, per Matthew W. Day, Treasurer, - - - - -	160	00	170 00

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington</i> , Annual collection of Christ's church, per Rev. Mr. Bean, pastor, \$7, by Silas H. Hill, Esq., \$25,	32 00
Collected by Rev. Samuel Cornelius,	
<i>Alexandria</i> , R. Crupper, 1 barrel of flour \$6, J. D. Kerr, 1 barrel of vinegar \$5, A. McLean, 50 lbs. pepper \$5, E. Wheeler, hardware \$7 50, J. Muir, 1 drawing knife 62½c., R. H. C. and W. Page, 1 barrel of herring \$4, J. Kell and Sons, 2 dozen tin cups \$1, Wm. Bayne, 1 keg Pimento \$2, R. R. Ramsey, 1 barrel of herring \$3 50, James Dempsey, 1 barrel of herring \$3 50, W. N. and H. McVey, 1 keg of cloves \$3, George McClirsh, 1 barrel of herring \$3, James L. Cox, 2 barrels of herring and codfish \$10, R. Jamieson, 2 barrels of bread \$6 50, B. H. Lambert, 1 barrel of white beans \$3, G. C. Harvey, 1 piece cotton \$2.52, W. Gregory, 65 yards calico \$7 40, Stephen Shinn, 107 lbs. bacon \$4 28, W. F. & Son, 500 lbs. of codfish \$15, Powell and Marbury, 1 barrel white beans \$3, Benjamin F. Fendall, 2 lbs. nutmegs \$4 25, James Green, 1 bedstead \$6, Charles Kooness, 1 mattress \$2 50, Mr. Barton 2 dozen teaspoons \$1, Mr. & Mrs. Solomon, bundle of dry goods \$6 20, W. H. Irwin, 1 barrel of vinegar \$5, Henry Cook, medicine \$6 43, A. C. Cazenove & Co., 2 boxes of codfish \$7, John Howard, 100 lbs. of codfish \$3 50, Masters & Cox, 1 lb. of navy bread \$2 50, Samuel Lunt, 1 sack of salt \$2 25, P. H. Hooft, 1 barrel of flour \$6, Robert Violet, 1 barrel of beans \$3, James Douglass, 1 plough \$3, R. H. Miller, china & earthen ware \$25 34, Hugh Smith & Co., china & earthenware \$25 05, L. McKinsie, Samuel Miller, each \$5, William Veich, H. Bradley, R. Bell, Mr. Hoffman, Capt. Curtis, each \$1, Cash from two gentlemen, \$6,	225 84
<i>Georgetown</i> , Samuel McKenney, \$5, Thomas Brown, \$3, E. G. Brown, \$1,	9 00 234 84

VIRGINIA.

<i>Cedarville</i> , Annual collection in Methodist Episcopal church, per Rev. T. K. Callett,	5 00
<i>Cloverdale</i> , Remitted the annual subscription of the Rev. D. M. Wharton,	10 00
<i>Leesburg</i> , Annual collection of the Episcopal church, Rev. M. Adie, pastor, per Rev. Mr. Bean,	8 00
<i>James City County</i> , William M. Jones, \$10,	10 00
<i>Williamsburg</i> , Prof. Saunders, \$10, Prof. Tucker, \$5, Mr. Yerby, \$1, E. Lightfoot, \$3,	19 00
<i>Norfolk</i> , William D. Seal, 1 barrel of white beans \$3 25, J. H. Johnston, 1 barrel of peas \$2 25, Josiah Wills, 1 barrel of roe herrings \$4 75, M. Stephens, 2 barrels of herrings \$5, Wilson & Sons, 200 lbs. of bacon \$12, one barrel of white beans \$3 75, P. J. Schlicker 2 barrels of codfish and one of beef \$17, J. W. Hall, 62½ lbs. of codfish \$1 67, E. P. Goodridge, 1 barrel of P. pork \$7, J. Carnes, 2 barrels of codfish \$6, E. P. Tabbiron, mongary \$5 13, James Smiley, 1 barrel of P. pork \$4 50, J. H. & C. Rowland, 1 barrel of beef, \$5, William Rowland, 100 lbs. of bacon \$6, James T. Allen, 1 month's house rent \$5, Allyn Robertson, 2 kegs of nails \$12, Chas. & George Reid, 1 keg of nails \$5 50, H. B. Reardon, 2½ barrels of flour \$8, Mr. Tunis, 1,000 feet of plank \$15, A friend, 5 barrels of bread \$20, Mr. Riley, 40 lbs. of tobacco \$5 60, C. F. Stone, a lot of tin \$2, Paul & Pegram, dry goods \$35, King & Taswell, medicines \$4 25, Soutter & Bell, 2 large saws \$10, Santo & Toy, medicines \$29 73, Whitehead & Beale, medicine \$5 20, B. Emerson, medicine \$6 50, Francis Emerie, tin cups 60c., Mrs. J. Steed, \$5, Robert S. Bernard, medicine \$15.31, Rev. Mr. Cassels, \$5, Mrs. R. B. Taylor, \$2, Cash \$1, William N. Thompson, \$5, Alfred V. Thompson, \$2,	283 01
<i>Portsmouth</i> , J. S. Culpepper 1 axe \$1 75, S. Cowley, \$1, Mr. Suster, tools \$2 50, J. A. Jenkins, dry goods \$1.91, Russel & Eskridge, dry goods \$4 50, Jas. E. Wilson, dry goods \$3 50, Wood & Co.,	

medicine \$2 25, Henry Buff, medicines \$5, S. & W. Watts, medicine \$5 25, David Griffith, 10 ploughs and castings, \$35, William D. Roberts, tin ware \$18 48,	81 17
<i>Petersburg</i> , Spotswood & Robertson, medicine \$5 25, L. Mabry, 6 axes and 6 hoes \$9, J. Stevenson & Co., dry goods \$5, Rev. Mr. Cobb, Rev. Mr. Gibson, each \$5, Mrs. D. Walker \$2,	31 25
<i>Richmond</i> , John Hitchcock, tools \$13 75, A. McGruder, 1 keg of nails \$5 50, R. C. Wortham, 1 keg of nails \$5 50, J. R. Triplett & Son, 1 keg of nails \$5 50, Fry & Co., 1 keg of nails \$5 50, J. H. Eustace & Son, medicine \$2 50, A. Duval & Co., medicine \$3 50, O. A. Silcker, medicine \$3 50, T. C. Rice, 2 dozen tin cups \$1 50, T. A. Rust, tools \$16, Tyler & Taylor, 1 barrel of pork and one of herring \$13 50, Y. S. Rust, bacon \$5 15, Jacob Barnes, 6 axes \$9, S. L. Barnes, tools \$11, R. Parrish, 1 keg of butter \$6 75, F. Griffin, 1 barrel of pork \$8, J. M. & W. Willis, $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel of herring \$2 50, J. Winston, $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel of fish \$3 50, C. Crew, 1 box of soap \$4 14, Cash, \$5, James C. Crane, shoe knives &c., \$7 87, A Friend, 2 bibles \$1, T. Williams 1 barrel of flour \$5, J. S. Ligon, mustard \$2 25, Kent, Kendall & Atwater, dry goods \$33 09, Lathrop & Van Demson, dry goods \$7 42, A. Warwick, 1 barrel of meal \$3, R. B. Haxall & Co., 4 barrels of meal \$11 40, Nicholas Mills, groceries \$20, T. & S. Hardgrove, tobacco \$15, T. Anderson & Co., tobacco \$15, Lewis Webb, Davenport & Allen, John Womble, James Caskie, each \$5, John Caskie, \$10, Mr. Martin, T. Vadin, Mr. Gilmer, F. Hopson, Samuel Ford, Miss Burwell, each \$1, Mrs. Osborn, D. Stewart, J. W. Dibblell, N. S. Harris, C. Genet, Mariah Roper, William Williams, each \$2, Mr. Breant, A. W. Nolthing, S. S. Myers & Co., Joseph Adkins, Mrs. Bransford, James Donlop, each \$5, Frederick Bransford, \$10, Cash from several, \$18 50,	359 82
<i>Richmond</i> , Female Colonization Society, per Mrs. Mary Blackford, \$87 75, Female Colonization Society, per Rev. Saml. Cornelius, \$49,	136 75
<i>Upperville</i> , P. Slaughter, E. Hall, L. P. Bayne, D. S. Kerfoot, R. W. Latham, C. Carr, each \$5, E. Edmonds, H. F. Miller, H. F. Henry, J. G. Lester, James Hunter, W. L. Carter, J. S. Carter, W. Baker, E. H. Henry, J. Gibson, each \$1, G. Spaulding, W. Fleming, F. Linkins, A. Pierce, each 50c., Three little girls, 8c.,	42 08 638 32
O H I O.	
<i>Green County</i> , Remitted by James Gowdy, Treasurer of Green county Colonization Society,	47 00
<i>Xenia</i> , Female Colonization Society of Xenia and vicinity, \$22 60, annual collection of Rev. Hugh McMillan's congregation, \$11, Rev. James B. Bonners, \$3 90,	36 90
<i>Amherst</i> , Remitted by E. Ridington, \$5, Rev. Andrew Herron, \$3 50, Saml. Storrer, per Rev. H. C. Sheldon, 50c., by Rev. W. Wallace, agent: Miss A. Caldwell, James Polk, R. Spencer, M. McDonald, Thomas Meane, Rev. E. Morse, J. J. Scott, Mr. Kilgore, Mr. Davidson, ea. \$1, John Boyer, Dr. Simpler, J. McMichar, each 50c.,	19 50
<i>Newark</i> , Annual collection in first Presbyterian church, per Rev. W. W. Willie,	10 00
<i>Warren</i> , Mrs. Nancy Perkins, per Hon. J. R. Geddings,	10 00
Collections by Rev. Samuel Olmstead, Agent :	
<i>Clifton, Green county</i> , John Anderson,	3 00
<i>Springfield</i> , Mrs. A. A. Warder, \$3, Rev. W. Presbury, Wolcott Spence, C. Anthony, John Murdock, William A. Rogers, J. S. Mun- cy, Wm. Barry, each \$1, Mrs. W. Spence, Mrs. D. Gillet, Mrs. F. Clark, each 50c., Cash, 60c., Miss S. Anthony, Miss Frances An- thony, Charles Murdock, Dunlap & Smith, B. Halsey, Mrs. A. M. Crane, Mr. Coles, J. S. Halsey, J. Ward, J. Ludlow, each 50c., P. Spining, \$1 25,	18 35
<i>Urbana</i> , J. C. Pearson, John Reynolds, each \$1,	2 00
<i>New Carlisle</i> , Mrs. R. C. Pork,	80
<i>Dayton</i> , T. Blain, \$2 75, Cash, 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., J. W. Dickson, 1\$, Robert Means, \$3, E. Fowler, B. F. Ells, W. L. Helfenstein, each \$1, Saml. Rodebaugh, \$2,	12 62 $\frac{1}{2}$

<i>Oxford</i> , Rev. G. Junkin, Rev. J. McArthur, each \$2, Rev. J. W. Scott, Mrs. J. C. Steel, each \$1, David Patterson, 20c., G. G. White, E. Bond, S. A. Keneday, each 50c., William Cathcart, 25c., Joel Fithian, \$1, - - - - -	8 95
<i>Hamilton</i> , Cash, \$1, Rev. David McDill, 50c., - - - - -	1 50
<i>Montgomery</i> , D. McWhiney, Saml. Clendineu, each 50c., - - - - -	1 00
<i>Lebanon</i> , James M. Franklin, - - - - -	50
<i>Franklin</i> , S. Thayer, 12c., O. Evans, \$1, J. F. Thirkield, Richard Coles, each 50c., Cash, 10c., James McEwen, J. W. Caldwell, G. L. Denie, each 25c., - - - - -	2 97
<i>Pleasant Ridge, Hamilton County</i> , Rev. S. G. Miller, pastor, - - - - -	2 81
<i>Cincinnati</i> , Miss M. Overacre, \$20, Miss Margaret Overacre, \$15, Rev. S. R. Wilson, \$2, James Johnson, \$1, Augustus Moore, \$5, D. S. Burnett, \$1, E. P. Langdon, \$1, Cash in different places \$4, James Foster \$2, N. Wright \$5, Mr. McPherson, 50c., Saml. B. Findley, Mrs. Margaret Lyle, James McIntyre, C. Fletcher, each \$1, E. Dudley, \$2, Dr. P. P. Harrison, R. W. Lee, each \$5, James Southgate, \$1, M. N. McLean, \$2, J. Strader, \$5, S. K. Caran, \$3, Hon. D. K. Este, \$5, W. Richards, \$2, J. Wade \$1, Thomas Newell, \$5, George Graham, \$2, Wm. Rankin, E. S. Williams, H. L. Reeder, C. Smith, G. P. Torrence, each \$1, Contributions in Rev. Mr. Herris' church, \$5, E. L. Padget, 75c., James Reynold, Morris Brooks, each \$2, J. Seymour, Wm. Burke, Henry Rochy, each \$1, Mr. Plumber, \$3 75, James Clark, G. H. Calvert, D. K. Cady, each \$1, - - - - -	142 40
<i>Athens</i> , John Brown, \$1, A. B. Walker, \$1 50, - - - - -	2 50
<i>Urbana</i> , Ladies Colonization Society - - - - -	19 00
<i>Hamilton county</i> Auxiliary Society, per Rev. Saml. G. Olmstead, - - - - -	2 40 184 03

INDIANA.

<i>Princeton</i> , per Rev. D. McMasters, the annual collection of the Reformed Presbyterian Church \$17, Princeton Colonization Society, per Robert Millborn, Treasurer \$10, - - - - -	27 00
<i>Richmond</i> , Elijah Coffin, \$3, A. C. Blanchard, \$1, - - - - -	4 00 31 00

KENTUCKY.

<i>Covington</i> , J. M. Preston, \$13, W. Ernst, G. Arnold, each \$2, P. S. Bush, Robert Wallace, J. Phelps, M. McMurtry, E. Robins, J. S. Perry, each \$1, A. L. Greer, \$1 50, J. L. Newby, \$5, - - - - -	29 50 29 50
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FOR REPOSITORY.

VIRGINIA. — <i>Richmond</i> , Per Mr. Joseph Gill, Agent:	
M. Archer, December, '42, \$4, J. H. Gardner, to '42, \$4, Hancock Lee, for '42, \$4, H. W. Moncure, to '42, \$4, Samuel Reeve, to '42, \$4, Thomas Sampson, to '42, \$4, Dr. James Jones, to '42, \$4, George Hutchinson, to '42, \$4, George Hutchinson, July, '42, \$4, John Nelson to '43, \$5, W. F. Taylor, to '43, \$2, D. M. Branch, December, '42 \$4 50, - - - - -	47 50
INDIANA. — <i>Princeton</i> , Titus Jessup for '42, \$1 50, Robt. Milburn for '41 \$1 50. <i>Cedarville</i> , Francis King, Sept. 1, '43, \$1 50, - - - - -	4 50
KENTUCKY. —Col. James Fee, July '43, \$2, - - - - -	2 00
TENNESSEE. — <i>Maysville</i> , Dr. Anderson, '42, \$1 50, - - - - -	1 50
Collected for the African Repository by S. G. Olmstead, agent:	
OHIO. — <i>Dayton</i> , Rev. James Barnes, Sept. '42, \$5, R. C. Schenck, \$10, Thomas Parrott, Dec. '44, \$5, Samuel B. Brown, Sept. '43, \$1 50, R. Steel, \$10, J. McDaniel, Dec. '43, \$2, E. Edwinstein, Dec. '43, \$2, Rev. J. W. Hall, Dec. '43, \$2. <i>Cincinnati</i> , Rev. J. S. Wilson, Dec. '43, \$6 50, C. G. Shane, Dec. '43, \$6, J. Pullam, Sept. '43, \$1 50, Joseph Guest, Sept. '43, \$1 50, G. H. Hill, Sept. '43, \$1 50, <i>Springfield</i> , Mrs. Jas. Boyle, Sept. '43, \$1 50, Mrs A. A. Warder, Sept. '43, \$1 50. <i>Clifton</i> , N. Plowman, Sept. '43, \$1 50, Rev. Mr. Russell, Sept. '43, \$1 50. <i>Franklin</i> , Ciras Johnson, Sept. '43, \$1 50, J. N. C. Schenck, Sept. '43, \$1 50. <i>Oxford</i> , Romeo Lewis, Sept. '43, \$1 50. <i>Montgomery</i> , Aaron Burdsall, Sept. 1, '43, \$1 50. <i>Lebanon</i> , Dr. C. B. Clements, Sept. 1, '43, 1 50, - - - - -	69 00

For Repository, - 124 50
Contributions, - 2,265 45

Total, - - - \$2,389 95

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.] WASHINGTON, OCTOBER, 1842. [NO. 12.

SKETCHES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL AND LIFE AT SEA.

BY REV. CHARLES ROCKWELL, LATE OF THE U. S. NAVY.

BOSTON : 1842.

(Concluded from page 286.)

OUR object has been to invite special attention to this work, comprizing as it does a great amount of valuable information, and in the part more particularly below reviewed, exhibiting the deep concern of the author, to do justice to Liberia and to those who have contributed to found it, as well as to bring distinctly before the minds of our countrymen the appalling miseries of Africa, and the powerful motives which should stimulate them to exertions for her relief. It will be found impossible for candid Christian men, who peruse this work, to oppose the Colonization enterprise. A great change, favorable to the scheme, is taking place in New England and throughout the Union, and could the truth be presented in a clear light before the minds of all, those possessing the least sympathy for humanity, or even one dormant feeling of patriotism would give it their earnest support. But we add to the extracts from this valuable work, in our last number, the following statements, commending the two handsome volumes of Mr. Rockwell to the patronage of all our readers.

“ A brief notice of some of the numerous tribes of animals with which Africa abounds, may aid us in better understanding the resources for the support of human life, which are to be met with there, and at the same time enable us to account for some striking peculiarities in the habits and modes of life of the inhabitants, arising from their exposure to danger or annoyance from the hostile attacks of various kinds of animals. And here, beginning with reptiles and insects, as the lower orders of

animated existence, we find that extensively, in Western Africa, the floors of the sleeping huts of the natives are elevated by means of stakes some two or three feet from the ground, as a protection from snakes, lizards, ants, and other uncomfortable companions. As a defence against the bite of insects, you may often see naked bodies of the natives thickly besmeared with clay or other adhesive substance. The entrances to their huts, too, are commonly mere holes, into which they creep, that thus flies and other insects may, as far as possible, be excluded; and for the same reason they have no windows, or other openings for the admission of light. It may be for a similar cause, that in Bornou, where the exposure from this cause is peculiarly great, the inhabitants, like the birds, close the day with the sun, and few indulge in the luxury of a lamp. Denham informs us, that when traveling in this same region, he and his companions made fires to the windward, to drive off the insects with the smoke, and that their singing was like the humming of birds. The necks and legs of their horses were covered with blood, and they could scarcely stand from the state of irritation in which they had been kept for so many hours. Chickens were there often killed by flies and insects soon after they were hatched, and two children of one of the chiefs had been literally stung to death. Liberia, however, is mostly exempt from such annoyances, and, during the days and nights which I spent on shore there, I was much less disturbed than at Athens, where the vexatious little gnats, from which it is almost impossible to defend one's self, were constantly buzzing around and biting me during the night.

"The Landers, in their travels, speak of having met with millions of butterflies, of the most brilliant colors, so thick as to darken the air; frogs in untold numbers, more hoarse and loud than were ever heard in Christendom, and glow-worms so luminous that one could almost see to read by their golden splendor. Bees abound in the forests of Southern and Western Africa, depositing their honey, as with us, in the cavities of decayed trees, from whence it is taken by the natives for food, while the wax has long been carried in large quantities to Catholic countries, to supply the numerous candles which are there burnt in the churches, and in funerals and other public processions. There is a species of cuckoo called the honey-guide, which is said by its notes to attract the attention of man, and then, fluttering on before, leads him to the hive of the wild bee, in hopes of partaking of the honey.

"The various species of ants occupy an important place among the insect tribes of Africa. Of these, the termites *bellicosus*, or large white ant, is noted for the high conical nests of mud and clay, which it rears upon the surface of the earth. These we met with everywhere in Western Africa, and sometimes climbed up their sides to test the strength and solidity of their structure. They are commonly ten or twelve feet high, terminating in a point, with a base eight or ten feet in diameter and in the interior divided by thin partitions into numerous cells and arched galleries. These galleries winding around from the base to the summit, are said to be of immense length, and the ants, in order to protect themselves when they go abroad, construct covered passages in those directions where food or pleasure calls them. They are divided into sovereigns, soldiers and laborers. Guards are stationed at important posts, which, when any violence is done to their castle, instantly report the fact at head quarters, whereupon the soldiers rush out in great wrath, and scour the surrounding region in search of the enemy. Having done their duty, they retire to their barracks to repose upon their laurels, when the laborers come forth and speedily repair the breach.

"There is a species of black ants, which the colonists call drivers, from the fact, that when they turn out *en masse*, they drive every thing before them. I was told,

that when one of the churches in Monrovia was new, and the floor was loosely laid, the congregation were suddenly startled one Sabbath by a company of rats, lizards, and other such like vagabonds, who took refuge among them. 'As poor as a church mouse,' is a proverb, and, as these wretches could not have dreamed of finding food in such a place, a query arose as to what could so suddenly have given them such church-going propensities. The mystery was soon solved, however, by the appearance of an army of drivers, and the congregation were glad to retreat, resigning the church to the carnival orgies of these warlike intruders. If a rat comes within their reach they despatch him forthwith, and, dividing him *à la mode*, they either consume him upon the spot, or, carrying him off, reserve him for a future feast, or put him down for a winter's stock. Unless these long-whiskered gentry sleep with one eye open, they must often find themselves in much the same predicament as the giant of old, when his loving wife, having shorn him of his locks, exclaimed, 'the Philistines be upon thee, Sampson;' for these ravenous legions often make their noiseless forays under the cover of night. They move in a direct line, in wide-spread columns, and turn aside for nothing which comes in their way. The colonists like an occasional visit from them, inasmuch as their houses are thus entirely freed from every particle of decaying animal matter, as also from rats and other vermin.

"When at Millsburg, about twenty from the coast, I was awakened in the middle of the night by the alarm, that the drivers were in the house, while the scratching and hasty scampering of the rats along the ceiling around and above us, showed but too plainly that there was trouble in the camp. Our host, however, was a little too wise for them; for telling us to lie still, he ran to the fire, and having removed our bed from the wall, he quickly placed a cordon of hot ashes around the foot of each bedpost, and thus we remained secure in the midst of surrounding havoc. In less than an hour they had swept every part of the house, and were pushing on to other conquests. The Kroomen who rowed our canoes, and who slept in the chamber over us, were unconscious in the morning that we had met with such a visitation, though, at the time of it, I heard them rolling and kicking much like a horse in fly-time. Probably the ants had neither time nor teeth to waste on the hard, sun and weather tanned hides of our naked fellow travelers.

"The ants in Africa do not seem to have become converts to the principles either of peace or of non-resistance; for those of different species often engage in deadly wars, leaving thousands slain upon the field of battle. There is one kind of these animals, of a small size, which I saw busily engaged, the laborers marching rapidly backwards and forwards in a long straight line, while, on each side of their pathway, a dense line of soldiers was standing to protect their more active brethren. I was told, that when the sun is hot, these opposite rows of soldiers often rise up, and joining their fore-legs form a covered way, under which the laborers pass. 'Go to the ant, thou sluggard,' said the wise man, 'consider her ways, and be wise;' and when reflecting on the fact, that a large and light-colored species of ants enslaves a smaller and darker kind, compelling them to furnish them food, and even to carry them about, while they themselves repose in luxurious indolence, or only go forth in warlike parties, to obtain a new supply of slaves,—when thus reflecting, I have sometimes wondered whether they are ever troubled with abolition riots, or have seriously discussed the question, Whether slavery, in all possible circumstances, is sinful.

"The Boa Constrictor is found in Western Africa, and at Cape Palmas, I was told, that one had been discovered snugly ensconced under a bed, in the house of one of the colonists. At the same place, I saw a dog, which had been caught in the folds of one

of these gigantic serpents, but had saved his life by making a tremendous outcry, which brought the neighbors to his relief.

"Crocodiles and alligators are met with extensively in Africa,—the former being spoken of by recent naturalists are a comparatively harmless animal, and capable of being domesticated, while the alligator is a real landshark, seizing and devouring the natives, wherever they come within his reach. The young ones may often be seen sunning themselves on the banks of the river, but a full grown one I no where met with.

"Of the larger species of birds, the ostrich ranks first as to size, speed, and strength, and is to be met with in open sandy plains, from the northern to the southern extremity of Africa. They can carry two men on their backs, and are fleetier than the swiftest race horse. Their skins are articles of trade in Central Africa, and at Bornou are worth three dollars each.

"There is a gigantic species of stork, which, in the region of the Senegal, is called marabou. It is sometimes more than six feet high, and is protected by the natives on account of its services as a scavenger. Smeatham has given an account of one of these birds, which had been tamed, and used to stand behind its master's chair at table. On one occasion it swallowed a boiled fowl, and on another a cat, without even the ceremony of carving.

"Of eagles there are several species in Africa, and of hawks and vultures vast multitudes. The latter are so rapacious, that they pounce fearlessly into the midst of the natives when at their meals, and even pluck the meat from their fingers, thus reminding one, by the liberties which they take, of Virgil's fable of the Harpies. There is in Southern Africa a bird of the hawk or vulture kind, called the snake-eater, in the craw of one of which, Vaillant found twenty-one young tortoises and eleven lizards, and, besides these, there was in the stomach a large ball, formed entirely of the scales of tortoises, the backbones of snakes and lizards, and the shells of winged bugs.

"If we turn to quadrupeds, we meet in Africa with many varieties, and immense numbers of the monkey tribe. The large, black orang-outang, or, as it was formerly called, 'The Wild Man of the Woods,' is a native of no other country than Africa, though somewhat resembling the red orang-outang of Asia. It is found all along the western coast of Africa, where forests abound, and I was told at Millsburg, that its cries were frequently heard in the morning in the woods in the immediate vicinity of the town. One of the colonists informed me, that he had met one of these animals in the woods, a short time before, and such was its size and appearance, that he was glad to retreat without seeking an intimate acquaintance. Of the habits of this animal, but little is known, as only a few of the young have been caught. They are said to avoid flesh, and to eat only the fruit and nuts which they find in the woods.

"Of monkeys, as a class, I have nothing good to say. Sailors often make great pets of them for the sake of the fun and frolic which are caused by their mischievous pranks, and the slight relief which they thus gain from the tedious monotony of life at sea. We had with us, in the Mediterranean, a large grey Egyptian monkey, who, having made himself particularly obnoxious to the ladies of the Commodore's family, was, for this, and other misdemeanors, banished to our ship. He played his tricks in every direction, and if any one disturbed or insulted him, he would instantly attack him. His teeth had been filed off, so that he could not bite, but still he was no contemptible enemy. He would enter the state-rooms of the officers, through the air ports, carrying off oranges, or any thing else that was eatable; and on one occasion, finding an officer lying in his berth at a late hour in the morning, he seized his lamp, and turning it over, sprinkled the oil on every part of the coverlid. He was at length sentenced to be confined in chains, in the brig or ship's prison, where he pined away until he

died, and was thrown overboard for shark's meat,—a fate which he richly deserved.

“The common red deer is found in Africa, but not in large numbers. Of antelopes, however, there are about fifty species, most of which are peculiar to Africa. There is one kind of these animals on the plains of Southern and Central Africa, which migrate, at given periods, in vast numbers, and, like locusts, destroy every green thing in their way. Those in front are fat, while those in the rear are extremely lean, until the monsoon changes, when, turning back in the direction from whence they came, those before in the rear become the leaders, leaving the others to become poor, and to fall victims to lions and numerous other beasts of prey which follow in their train. It is said, that the lion has been seen to migrate with them, walking in the midst of the compressed phalanx, with only as much space between him and his victims, as the fears of those immediately around could procure by pressing outwards.

“The giraffe, or cameleopard, was for several ages unknown in Europe, though Cæsar, the Dictator, had exhibited this animal at the Circæan games, and the Emperor Gordian had, afterwards, ten of them at a single show. As early as the sixteenth century, however, presents were made of them to the monarchs of Europe, by Asiatic and African princes. In their wild state they are peculiar to the plains of Southern and Central Africa, where they are met with in considerable numbers. They are a timid, harmless animal, and though such is their height that they will clear from twelve to sixteen feet at a single step, yet, so much shorter are their hind legs than those before, that in moving rapidly, they can only go upon an awkward gallop, and hence may be easily overtaken by a fleet horse. As the result of great enterprise and much expense, a few of these animals have been recently taken in the wilds of Africa, and brought to the United States, being the first ever exhibited there.

“There are three kinds of zebra peculiar to Africa, all distinguished by their beautiful stripes, their spirit and activity, and their obstinate and wayward capriciousness of disposition. They have rarely been tamed, so as to submit to labor, and though, by the length of their ears, and other marks, they show but too plainly their relation to the jackass tribe, still, they are entirely destitute of those meek and quiet virtues by which poor Jack is so eminently distinguished.

“It is said, that neither the ass nor the common horse are aboriginal inhabitants of Africa, though both of them are now numerous there. The ass is much used by the natives of Western Africa, at some distance from the coast, though not often met with east of the Niger. Its flesh is sometimes eaten by them as a medicine, being considered a valuable remedy, especially for coughs and colds. Horses of various kinds are very numerous in Central Africa, and some of the native kings can bring into the field several thousand mounted warriors. The Shouaas, a tribe of Arab descent, to the south of the desert of Sahara, furnish three thousand horses annually, from their herds, for use in Soudan, and a good horse will sell for from \$100 to \$120. Horses have sometimes been brought from the interior to Liberia, but have been but little used there. They were probably introduced into Africa, at first by the Arabs, from the North and East, but are now found wild in some parts in the interior, and are hunted by the natives for the sake of their flesh. They are of various sizes, from that of the Shetland pony upwards, and the horse-races in the region of the Niger are often conducted with much spirit and splendor. The ass may have been introduced into Africa at first by the French, Spanish, and Portuguese, from their settlements on the Western coast. The colonists of Liberia have suffered from the want of beasts of draught and burden, to aid them in removing timber for building, as also in ploughing their fields, and other necessary labor; and when we were at Monrovia, arrangements had just been made for obtaining twenty or thirty mules from the Cape de Verde islands.

"The Ethiopian hog is met with not only in the country from which it derives its name, but also roams wild throughout Central and Western Africa. They are fierce and savage, resembling the wild boar in their habits, but having a large pair of lobes, or wattles, under the eyes. The tusks of the upper jaw bend upwards towards the forehead, and when attacked, they often make a furious and fatal onset upon their opponents. They are large, and have heads larger, in proportion to their bodies, than common swine. They have no hair except on the tip of tail, and an upright mane, which is always of a snuff-brown color. Owing to Mahometan prejudices against these animals, their flesh is rarely used for food by the natives. Common swine are also abundant in Western Africa.

"Cattle on the coast are small and quite fat, but in the interior are as large as with us, and have humps on their shoulders, as in Abyssinia and the East Indies. In some parts of Africa they are wild in considerable numbers. These humps weigh twelve or fifteen pounds each, and are said to be by far the best of the animal. In some places in the interior, the native kings exact them of the butchers as their portion of every animal killed. Bullocks are often used by the natives, as beasts of burden, a small saddle of plaited rushes being placed upon them, on which are laid sacks of goatskin filled with grain, or other articles. The owner mounts on these, guiding the animal by a leather thong, which passes through the nose. In 1827, Mr. Ashmun, then Governor of Liberia, wrote as follows: 'This year we have cows from the interior, which were before prohibited. They are now fourteen in number, and milk is considerably plenty. We have also a butchery establishment, and from two to four or more bullocks are slaughtered weekly. There is an open path, 120 miles to the northeast of Monrovia, by which we can have as many bullocks as we choose to order. We have one team of small but good oxen in use, and several others breaking in.' The statements here made refer to the town of Monrovia alone, but when we were in Africa, the colonists at the more recent settlements had both cows and working oxen, which were in fine condition, and some of them of a good size.

"A distinguished naturalist remarks, that the tiger is unknown to Africa, though I have often heard them spoken of as existing in the vicinity of the colonies, and was told, that the natives had repeatedly brought in young ones, which they sold or presented to different individuals. These may, however, have been confounded either with leopards or panthers, both of which abound there. The colonists have sometimes shot these animals from the doors of their houses; and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Cape Palmas, says, that a leopard carried off a full-grown sheep from thence, leaping with it two fences not less than eight feet high. The colonists at Millsburg told me, that these animals frequently came prowling around their houses at night, and that hence they found it necessary to confine their pigs, sheep, goats, and fowls in close pens. One man said, that he had a dog which, being unwilling to be confined in the house, he permitted to lie out of doors. One night he heard the low, angry growl of a leopard beside the house, then a long leap upon the doorstep, followed by a dismal yell of the dog, as his savage foe fixed his fangs upon him, and then a hasty retreat, and all was silent. The skin of a lion or leopard is often the favored seat of a native king. To kill a leopard, it is said, is esteemed by them an Herculean feat; their teeth are regarded as almost a fortune; they wear them around their neck and legs, and no pearl would be more highly prized.

"The lions of different regions of Africa, vary somewhat as to their appearance, owing, perhaps, to the varieties of climate to be met with there. In the southern parts, they have manes nearly black, while those of Barbary are brown, the neck and

shoulders of the male being covered with a very thick mane. Those of Western Africa, are more of a yellow hue, with thinner manes. Among the ancient Romans, Sylla bought together 100 male lions, which were sent to Rome by Bocchus, king of Mauritania, in Northern Africa, and Pompey exhibited 315. How and where they were able to obtain so many of these furious animals, it is difficult for us to imagine.

"The Hippopotamus, or river horse, is peculiar to Africa, and is found extensively in the rivers and lakes of that continent. Bruce speaks of them as more than twenty feet in length, but is doubtful whether they are often met with so large as this. Their thick, tough hides are formed into bucklers by many of the native tribes, but are chiefly valuable for the ivory of their tusks, which, being harder than those of elephants, and not so apt to turn yellow, are much used by dentists.

"Elephants are not found near the coast, on account of the width of the streams and the softness of the soil, but in the interior, are met with in great numbers. The hunters, five or six in a party, fire together at a single animal; which is thus rendered weak by the loss of blood, and the second volley commonly kills him. The teeth are knocked out, part of the flesh is selected for eating, the skin is stretched on the ground with wooden pegs, and when dry, used for sandals. Parties thus hunt for months together, living on elephant's meat and wild honey. They sell their ivory to traveling merchants. Elephants are also killed by watching at night in trees over the paths where they go, and throwing down poisoned harpoons upon them, attached to a heavy billet of wood to give them greater force. The African Elephant has a rounder head, a more convex forehead, and much larger ears, and longer tusks than those of Asia. The tusks of the female are also as large as those of the male, while the Asiatic female has very small tusks. The Carthaginians made great use of elephants in their wars; but in modern times, owing to the use of firearms, they would be of little avail. Owing to the different condition and wants of the African tribes, from the nations of Asia, they do not subdue the elephant and employ him as in Asia, as a beast of burden, or for hunting. Ivory forms an important article of trade in Liberia, being brought by the natives from the interior in considerable quantities. Much of it is what is called broken ivory, the elephants often breaking out their tusks in vain attempts to tear up trees which are firmly imbedded in the ground when in quest of roots for food.

"In closing this sketch of a few of the numerous species of African animals, it may not be amiss briefly to allude to the camel, which, from the heavy burdens it bears, in its long and devious wanderings over that vast ocean of moving sand, the Sahara Bela-ma, or sea without water, has not unaptly been styled, 'The Ship of the Desert.' I have already spoken of these animals as existing in considerable numbers, on the farm of the grand Duke of Tuscany, near the city of Pisa, and met with them also in the vicinity of Athens, in Greece. In these places, owing to the abundance of herbage, and the lightness of their labors, they are much more sleek and comely than in Africa. Still, it is only as I have seen them in Barbary, lean and wayworn, moving along through the narrow streets of a Moorish city, attended by their wild Arab drivers, or reposing without the walls after their long and weary wanderings over the desert; it is thus only, that the camel appeared to me invested with all that peculiar interest, with which it has so often been presented to my mind, in those day-dreams of excited fancy, which the poetic description of scenes of Oriental wildness, magnificence, and beauty, have never failed to awaken within me.

"There are two species of camel. Of these, the Bactrian or Asiatic species, has two humps, one on the rump and another above the shoulders, and is said still to roam

wild in the desert of Shamo, on the frontier of China. This is the kind that is met with in Tuscany; and also in Tartary, and Southern Russia, where it is harnessed to wheel-carriages, and even to the plough. The dromedary, or Arabian camel, has but a single hump, and has spread from Arabia, as well over Syria and Peisia, as throughout the whole of Northern Africa, where it is an indispensable aid to the commerce which is carried on over those dry and desert regions. Camels are spoken of in the Bible as among the presents given by Pharaoh to Abraham, and hence they must have existed in Egypt, from remote antiquity.

"The camel seems to have been made solely for the sandy deserts of the East, for his large, soft feet, which so well fit him for traveling over the yielding sand, are cut to pieces by the stones of high and rocky regions, while mud and melting snows, soften his feet and render him unfit for use. It has well been said that, 'To the wild Arab of the desert, the camel is all that his necessities require. He feeds on the flesh, drinks the milk, makes clothes and tents of the hair; belts, sandals, saddles, and buckets of the hide: he conveys himself and family on his back, makes his pillow of his side, and his shelter of him against the whirlwind of sand. Couched in a circle around him, his camels form a fence, and in battle, an intrenchment, behind which his family and property are obstinately and often successfully defended.'"

"The heirie erragnol, or desert camel, resembles the common kind, but it is more elegantly formed and incomparably fleet. Of this species, there are three varieties; the first being called *tasayee*, or the heirie of nine days, because it can perform nine days' journey in one; the second *sabayee*, going, in one day, the usual distance of seven; the third, *talatayee*, traveling three days' journey in one. They are guided by a leather thong, attached to a ring, which passes through the upper lip; and the wild Arab, with his loins, ears, and breast bound round to prevent injury from the violent percussion of the air caused by the rapid motion of the animal, mounted on a Moorish saddle, with only a few dates, some ground barley, and a skin of water, flies with the speed of the wind over the desert, his camel being able for seven days together, to abstain from drinking, while he himself, can travel for three days without tasting food, or taking at most, only a handful of dates. The common load of a camel, is 400 or 500 pounds, and they often lie down and sleep with this burden upon them."

From the London Missionary of January, 1842.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Baptist.—Edina, at the southern extremity of Liberia, 1839, J. Clarke. Lewis K. Crocker, (or Kong Koba,) native assistant. Madebli, twenty miles from Edina, W. G. Crocker. Bexley, six miles above Edina, John Day. Mrs. Crocker died August 29, 1840: Messrs. Fielding and Constantine, with their wives, arrived at Edina on the 3d of December; where they were to remain for a time, and afterwards proceed into the interior, by way of Fernando Po and the Niger. Mr. and Mrs. Fielding, however, died in the January following. Mr. W. G. Crocker is, on account of impaired health, on a visit to America. Communicants, forty-four, scholars, seventy-eight.

Mr. Crocker gave his principal attention to translations; Mr. Clarke to the Bassa language and preaching at Edina.

The Missionaries have given the following sketch of the Bassa tribe in among whom they labor.

"Their manners are simple, and their wants few. They depend upon the cultivation of the soil, and raise barely sufficient to supply their necessities from year to year. Each person selects some spot, which, by not having been cultivated for several years, is covered by trees and bushes. These trees and bushes, he, with the aid of his wife or wives, cuts down in the dry season; and after burning them, just as the rainy weather sets in, puts his rice and cassada into the ground. As soon as the firm is burned, almost all the rest of the work devolves on the women. The time occupied by the men in farming is not far from three months in the year; the remainder is spent chiefly in idleness. Some, however, are more industrious, and make canoes, paddles and rice mortars. Some are employed by the colonists to bring wood, or to work on their farms. Though they are generally averse to labor, and always call their farming season a time of trouble, yet, for the sake of reward, they can be induced to work for a short season with some degree of diligence. They are eager to acquire money, but have very little disposition to hoard.

"The people live in small villages, containing from 20 to 200 houses. Each man, with the exception of the headman, builds his own house. These houses are from six or eight feet square, to twenty feet long and a dozen wide. The sides consist of poles thrust into the ground perpendicularly, and plastered with a kind of clay, or covered with a mat. The roof is covered with thatch, projecting two or more feet beyond the sides of the house, and generally comes down to within about four or five feet of the ground. By this, the sides of the house are thoroughly secured from the rain. The interior is principally occupied by a bed, formed of a mat resting on a kind of frame work, raised from the ground about eighteen inches, or made of earth, elevated above the rest of the floor about six inches and covered with a mat. The natives always have a fire at night. They have no chimney, but the smoke finds its way out at openings left for this purpose under the eaves.

"A pot or two for cooking, a wooden bowl or a wash basin, and sometimes a wooden spoon, comprise all that many a native family owns of such articles. Their wardrobe consist of a few yards of different kinds of cloth cut up into pieces of one or two yards in length. One of these pieces forms the robe of their most respectable females. The cloth is, by females of the Bassa tribe, wrapped round the body, so as to lap in front; the width of the cloth, which is usually from three quarters to a yard, forming the length of the garment. The men use generally about a yard of cloth. Some of the tribes on the coast differ from these in their mode of wearing cloths. The Grebo men, at Cape Palmas, dress like Bassa women, and their women like the Bassa men.

"The food of the natives is, usually, rice, cassada, palm oil, bananas, plantains, green corn roasted, and such animal food as they can obtain. They eat cats, dogs, monkeys, snakes, frogs, and almost every kind of fish that can be procured.

"Their principal amusement is dancing to the sound of a drum accompanying their instrumental with vocal music. The children are taught to dance as soon as they can walk. Such is their attachment to this amusement, that they frequently keep it up most of the night, for many nights in succession. Both sexes, and almost all ages, participate in this sport. At the burial of a headman, great preparations are made. Natives flock in from all around, and several days and nights are spent in dancing. This ends with a feast.

"The Bassas seem to have no system of religion. They are, however, much under the power of superstition. Their belief in witchcraft is amazing. They live in much dread of being poisoned; and they wear on their bodies something furnished by their gregree-men, to guard them against that and other evils. They profess to believe that their gregrees will protect them from bullets, but they rarely put themselves in a situation to test their virtue.

"In regard to futurity they manifest astonishing blindness and ignorance. Indeed such is their fear of death, that they will rarely suffer themselves to think long enough upon it to form any idea of what lies beyond. They have some vague notion of existence beyond the grave; and frequently carry food, and throw it upon the grave of a deceased relative, years after his death. I have seen Santa Will talking, professedly, to his son's body, years after it was put into the grave. Some believe that the person who dies comes back an infant. It is the province of the gregree-men to say who it is that has thus come back: the child is then called by the name of this person."

Mr Clark writes:

"Our prospects here were never more encouraging than at the present. The natives manifest an increasing interest in the education of their children. We have forty children connected with the school at Edina, twenty-eight boys, and twelve girls.

They are making good progress in their studies. About half of them can read tolerably well, and have advanced considerably in writing: seven of them are attending to Arithmetic, five to English Grammar, seven to Geography, four to Natural Philosophy, and two to the rudiments of Latin; one of these two is Kong Koba, and the other Lewis, the son of Santa Will, the Headman of the town, Madebli, in which brother Crocker resides."

A Bassa spelling book and a hymn book have been printed at Cape Palmas: the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John are revised for the press.

A printing press, and other apparatus, have been supplied to the Mission.

Board of Missions.—Cape Palmas, Fair Hope, John Leighton Wilson, B. V. R. James, Printer, a man of color, and three native assistants. Fishtown, 1840, Alexander E. Wilson, M. D., and one native assistant. Native communicants, twelve; children in the seminary, thirty-five males and fifteen females. Total number of scholars, 125. Pages twenty-two, twenty-three. Dr. Wilson, writing from a new station, at Fishtown, says:

"At length we are settled at this place, and have commenced our operations. We have a school of twenty-two children; of whom fifteen are day scholars. The remainder came with us from Fair Hope, and board with us. Mrs. Wilson takes the principal management of the school, and is assisted by Mr. Banks, who for several years has been in the employment of the Mission.

"Every Sabbath since our removal, we have held divine service for the people. The attendance has been tolerably good; perhaps the average number about 100. Our plan has been, to teach the history of the creation, and man's apostacy, as we have it recorded in Genesis, using the catechetical plan of instruction.

"We find the people a good deal different from the warlike Zoolahs. Perhaps no heathen people is less blood-thirsty than the Grebo. They are palaverous and noisy enough, but they shrink from the shedding of blood. They have wars; but sometime they continue from five to ten years, and there will not be twenty lives lost. They use guns, but never in fair, close battle. How different from the brave Zoolah, who, as sagay in hand, rushes down on his adversary, and fights hand to hand, until the death of one party puts an end to the combat! and instead of a Moselekatsi or Dingaan we have a most complete specimen of democracy. The Ashantee, as also other kingdoms, are dreadful in war, as the lamentable destruction of Sir George M'Carthy and the whole of his army evinces; and generally in those parts of West Africa where the slave trade is carried on, wars are conducted with more enterprise and destruction of human life.

"We are situated within seventy or eighty yards of the sea. The scenery immediately around Fishtown is quite oriental. Looking West and South, we have a beautiful expanse of ocean; and turning to the South-east and East, we have a plain, with here and there a tall palm tree, rising to the height of fifty or sixty feet without a limb.

"The settlement is made up of four compact villages, the most distant of which are not more than a quarter of mile apart. The number of houses in all is between 500 and 600; and the number of inhabitants probably between 2000 and 3000. The place has a beautiful bay and excellent landing.

"The Missionaries give the following view of the Mission at the close of 1840:

"*Congregation.*—During the year, preaching has been continued at Fair Hope every Sabbath; one sermon in English, one in Grebo, and a lecture in the evening in one of the native towns, also in Grebo. Besides this, two weekly evening prayer meetings have been held in the native towns. The service in English is for the benefit of the members of the Mission and the more advanced pupils of the seminary. The attendance upon Grebo preaching, for the most part of the year, has been composed almost entirely of the pupils of the seminary. There has been a gradual improvement, however, in this respect during the last four months. The night meetings have been attended with better success, and they are, we trust, silently exerting a good and salutary influence. At three out stations, namely, Rocktown, intermediate between Cape Palmas and Fishtown, Middletown, half way between Rocktown and Fishtown, and Sarekeh, twelve miles in the interior, occasional preaching has been maintained.

"*Communicants.*—The number of communicants belonging to the Mission church is twenty-three; of whom twelve are natives, and all, in some way or other, connected with the mission. One of the pupils of the seminary, we hope, experienced a change of heart a short time since; but we have thought it prudent to defer for a while his admission to the sacrament.

"Influence on the natives.—We have the satisfaction to know that many of them have a considerable amount of religious knowledge, and that the subject of religion has become a theme of frequent discussion. Many have discarded altogether their greegrees. Perhaps one third of the influential men of the country have no greegrees now. Many of them would be ashamed to acknowledge their belief in the power of greegrees.

"The power of the doctors (fetishinen,) over the minds of the people is obviously becoming less. It is universally believed among them, that if a doctor falls, or is thrown into salt water, his devil will forsake him; and, as a class, they are always careful to keep themselves at a due distance from the surf. They, however, excited, on one occasion, the displeasure of the people and eight of them, at the same time, were conducted to the surf, and, in the midst of the tremendous shouts and exultations, were plunged into the salt water. The thing was hailed with general exultation throughout the country, and every doctor who misdeems himself is threatened with similar treatment.

"Education.—The operations of the seminary have continued during the year without any interruption. The number of pupils in steady attendance, exclusive of four or five children belonging to the colony, is about fifty: the number of males thirty-five, and females fifteen. The progress of the pupils has been as good as could reasonably be expected. The first class are about to enter upon the studies of the last year; and will be qualified, if their lives are spared, in the course of it, to become efficient teachers. Six of our native pupils are now in active employment; and their efforts and success have been such as to inspire us with high hopes of those who are in a course of preparatory study.

"The day school at Rocktown has been continued without any material interruption. It is a larger community of natives than that either at Cape Palmas or Fishtown. Probably the amount of inhabitants does not fall short of 4000; so that the influence of one school and one teacher over such a community cannot be very considerable.

"The school at Sarekeh is taught by one of our native pupils. The number of pupils, male and female, is fifteen, all of whom are provided with food by their parents. The influence of this teacher, though he is young and inexperienced, is very considerable. His house is thrown open at morning and evening prayers; and not unfrequently it is filled with people, the most of whom are attracted to the place by their love of singing. On the Sabbath he conducts a Sabbath school and a religious meeting. They are always much entertained in hearing stories from the bible. The story of Joseph is familiar to almost every individual in the community; and the rehearsal of it, and of stories of kindred nature, has become a pastime among them. The cause of education is decidedly popular at that place; so much so, that we find it far easier to procure female pupils at that place than at any place on the sea coast. This we ascribe to the influence of the teacher's wife. In addition to the day school already mentioned, we may add, that we have a night school at Cape Palmas, embracing fifteen or twenty children, all of whom are taught by one of the pupils of the seminary."

The printing executed at the Mission press embraces sixteen separate publications; among which are, a dictionary, the ten commandments, bible history, two volumes, life of Christ, reading and spelling books for the schools, and hymn books. These publications contain 556 pages, the number of volumes 25,000, and the entire number of pages is 1,028,800; of which there are in the Grebo language, 470 pages of different matter, 20,000 volumes, and the whole number of pages 942,000. The remainder is in English and the Bassa languages.

"Call for a hundred Missionaries.—The Missionaries, in their annual report, say, that part of the coast commonly denominated the Ivory Coast, commencing within twenty miles of Cape Palmas, and extending to the distance of 400 miles, embraces an immense population; and, inclusive of such as would be rendered accessible to the Missionary by means of the rivers, would probably exceed one million. This part of the coast is healthful, and has never, except to a very limited degree, been disturbed by the slave trade; and in consequence, the people are, comparatively, harmless and inoffensive in their intercourse with white men; and are enterprising and industrious, compared with other parts of Africa.

"We know of no feature in the age in which we live, more cheering to the hearts of the people of God, and likely to be productive of more good to the inhabitants of Africa, than the fact, that one of the greatest Christian nations should be engaged in laying open the heart of Africa, and inviting the heralds of the cross to co-operate

with her in disseminating education, civilization, and religion among her benighted inhabitants. If the event is not hailed with the most enthusiastic gratitude by the Christian church, then we have altogether overrated her spirit and enterprise. If we have not misunderstood the nature of the enterprise proposed by the philanthropists of Great Britain, the design is not only to render the country accessible to the Missionary, but, at the same time, to extend to him all the facilities and protection which will be needed for the prosecution of his undertaking. The field will afford ample scope for the uninterrupted and most extended efforts of every Missionary Association.

"Can there not be found men whose hearts pant to enter upon this field of labor? It seems to us highly desirable that at least seven or eight Missionaries should be sent out to Africa with as little delay as possible; one or two to strengthen this Mission, three to found a new station on the Ivory Coast, and at least three for the country bordering on the Niger. We could, upon our own knowledge of the country, scanty as it is, designate locations of a most interesting character, for at least one hundred Missionaries, almost the whole of which must, we fear, for many a long day, remain a scene of desolation and moral ruin."

Episcopal.—Cape Palmas, Mount Vaughan, 1836. Thomas S. Savage, M. D., L. B. Minor, Joshua Smith: G. A. Perkins, assistant, four male and one female native assistant. Out stations: at Graway, eight miles, Mr. Appleby; and at Cavally, thirteen miles, three native assistants. Mr. and Mrs. Payne sailed from Cape Palmas on the thirteenth of April, and reached New York, July first, Mrs. Payne's health requiring a temporary change of climate. Communicants at Mount Vaughan, twenty-six, scholars, 117. Cost of the Mission for the last year 1,990 pounds, fourteen shillings, and four pence. Pages twenty-three, twenty-five.

The committee have furnished the following review of the Mission:

"More than 100 pupils, taken principally from the children of the native chiefs and Headmen, have been received into the Mission stations; and thus, separated from heathen parents, are preparing to become teachers of their countrymen. Several of the older pupils have been baptised into the Christian faith, and a part of these are now employed as teachers. The gospel is preached at three stations, to several hundred of the natives, each Sunday. So far as the overcoming of prejudice is concerned, and the exciting of a desire for instruction, the result is evident."

The report states:

"Eight persons were baptized on the previous Easter day, having given evidence of faith in Christ. At the school, there were thirty male and twenty female pupils. Four of the more advanced had been sent to the out stations as interpreters and assistants. The progress of a native town under Christian influence, to which allusion was made in the last report, has been very gradual. Six houses, however, had been built, and in part occupied, adding much to the cultivated appearance of the Mission grounds."

Of Mount Vaughan it is said:

"The congregation at the Mission chapel, in the morning, averages seventy-five; and in the evening, more of the colonists attended, sometimes filling the house. Four services are held, during the week, at the native towns in the immediate neighborhood, besides occasional services elsewhere. During the last six months of the year, three were added to the communicants.

Of the out stations, the Committee report:

"At Graway, the school has been continued: the number of pupils is fifteen, all of whom are taught to read. Religious instruction is also given by Mr. Appleby, with encouraging prospects.

"The schools at Cavally, under the care of Rev. Mr. Payne and his wife, contain thirty-seven adults and children, twenty-two of whom reside at the mission. Services at this station have been continued with increasing interest, the congregation amounting to about 200, and continuing through the busiest season of the year. The natives at large have manifested a disposition to suspend their accustomed labor on the Sabbath. The principal interpreter of this station, a young man of hopeful promise, has visited Dehneh, in the interior, and found an earnest desire for teachers. Mr. Payne had commenced religious instruction at the town of King Baphro, at the mouth of the Cavally river, four miles beyond his station, and eighteen miles from Cape Palmas.

"Mr. Payne brings pleasing intelligence from the mission; and a visit of eight days at Sierra Leone afforded an opportunity of personal acquaintance with the impor-

tant operations of the Church Missionary Society in that quarter. We subjoin a few extracts from Mr. Payne's Journal:—Yesterday, Gnebur returned from a visit to an interior tribe, called Wehbo, distant from this place about fifty miles. He, and two young men who accompanied him, took their books with them, and made good use of them. Among others, he took a Grebo hymn book, several of which he learned to read and sing with great facility. These he used in evening worship, in connection with prayer in his own tongue. Whenever he gave notice that there would be religious services at the house in which he was staying it was crowded to overflowing. On these occasions, in addition to singing and praying, he was in the habit of telling the people of the things of God. The conversations afford apt illustrations of the state of mind which the Missionary here has to encounter.

“‘But, Gnebur,’ says an old man, ‘if true, why should we attend to the things of God? What can we gain by it? We are too far from the coast to be visited by white men, and therefore cannot become rich? Why then tell us to mind the things of God?’ ‘I do not tell you,’ says Gnebur, ‘that by keeping God’s laws you will become rich in this world, but that you will be happy with God when you die. But God is able to make those who love him rich, even in this world, if he chooses.’ Such remarks show that Gnebur’s trip caused the people of Wehbo to think about the claims of the gospel; and thus a beginning of preaching the gospel to this interior tribe has been made.

“Our Quarterly Examination took place yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Wilson of Cape Palmas and his wife, the Rev. Mr. Smith, and several teachers of our mission, attended. The progress of all was encouraging; that of many of the young men, much so. The interest of the occasion was not a little enhanced by the presence of the King, headmen, and the parents of most of the children; all of whom appeared highly gratified with the exercises.

“When the examination closed, Mr. Wilson arose, and, after expressing his gratification, remarked, that it was not quite seven years since he first visited the towns of the Grebo country: then there was not one school, nor one child under religious instruction; now, there were seven schools in operation, giving instruction to upwards of 200 children; and the people of the towns where those schools were located were hearing the glad tidings of the gospel.”

The Rev. Dr. Savage was induced, for the restoration of health and for gaining further information, to visit the leeward coast. His absence was prolonged for several months, no opportunity occurring for his return. His attention, however, has been given to missionary duties; and to inquiries at various points on the coast as far as Accra, including a range of sea coast not less than 550 miles. He mentions the following places as eligible for Missionary stations:

“*Cape Lahou.*—Little or no difficulty need be apprehended in establishing a mission at Cape Lahou. The population, I am inclined to think, is more dense than in any other part of the Gold Coast. A large river, having a common origin with two others, empties its waters into the ocean just east of the town, by which a free intercourse is had with the interior.

“*Dix Cove.*—I found at Dix Cove a very gratifying feeling in favor of Missions and general improvement. Every facility was proffered, by both the Commandant of the Fort and the natives. There are a number who have put on, to a considerable degree, civilization, and desire the immediate location of a missionary. There are about twenty who can read well in the Bible, and understand enough of English to receive instruction without the aid of an interpreter. The greater part of this number have attended the Fort school at Cape Coast, and derived their knowledge of the language principally through that channel. They are so urgent in their call for a missionary, that they offer to assist largely in the erection of a Mission House and Chapel. This point may be considered the most promising, in respect to immediate results, between Cape Palmas and Cape Coast, and ought to be at once occupied.

“A school has been in operation for about a year, established by the Governor of Cape Coast, and taught by a native of that place. If the circumstances of our mission would permit, I should deem it my duty to recommend its occupancy without delay. At Boutry, four miles, and Seconde, twenty miles from Dix Cove, are native settlements with forts occupied by the Dutch. But long as this part of the Gold Coast has been in the hands of the Europeans, no change has been affected in their religion. The Fetish, with all its concomitants, seems to have as strong a hold upon this people as any other. The Governor, however, freely gives his consent to missionary effort any where within the Dutch Territory, and has personally expressed his wishes for our success.

"Cape St. Appolonia and Westward.—The Gold Coast may be considered as occupied from Cape St. Appolonia to Accra inclusive, a distance of 180 miles. But from the latter point eastward, almost indefinitely called the slave coast, the sound of the gospel is not heard. Westward from Cape St. Appolonia, as far as the Grebo Territory, in our immediate vicinity, is a field extending more than 300 miles along the coast, wholly unoccupied, and open to the labors of American missionaries. The most important points within this range are, Talva, Cape St. Andrews, Cape Lahou, and probably Assinee. All of these, without doubt, are immediately accessible to the missionary, especially the first three; and ought to be occupied as soon as the right men can be found. Being but forty to 100 and 170 miles from Cape Palmas, they are within canoe distance; and may be adopted, in case of additional laborers, without fear of endangering the unity of our present mission."

Methodist.—Liberia, 1832, John Seys; S. M. E. Goheen, M. D., J. Burton, Assts.; W. J. Payne, Printer; Ann Wilkins, Lydia Ann Beers, Assts. At thirteen stations, principally in the towns of Liberia, there are also thirteen Missionaries, and six Assts., mostly colored people, Rev. J. B. Barton has departed to his rest. Communicants, colored people, 728. The Report states:

"The Mission is still under the superintendence of the Rev. John Seys, who in labors and sufferings has been abundant during the last year. Notwithstanding repeated afflictive bereavements, and the severe trials to which he has been subjected by an unhappy misunderstanding with the Governor of the Colony within which the mission is located, he has persevered in his missionary work with unabated zeal and success.

"The high school at Monrovia is in a state of increasing prosperity, under the charge of brother Burton, assisted by white and colored teachers. It contains 140 scholars. The manual labor school at White Plains is becoming an object of great interest; and brother Seys has removed from Monrovia to White Plains, chiefly with the view of being near this thriving institution. Here various agricultural and mechanical employments are provided for the natives, who exclusively are the pupils in this school.

"In addition to the churches, Sabbath schools, and day schools in the Colony, including that of the re-captured Africans, all of which are in an encouraging state, the attempts to establish mission stations in the native towns in the interior have met with unexampled success. At Heddington there is a flourishing school of native boys; and 100 natives have been converted, and united in church fellowship. Many of the neighboring tribes are sending their headmen to examine the wonderful things at Heddington. One of the native chiefs, King Bango, after having given good evidence of piety, has lately died in great peace.

"Another station is in a native town, called Robertsville; here also are a school, Sabbath school, and church; which has greatly prospered, and promises to rival Heddington in extent and usefulness. A native chief, named Zooda, has engaged in missionary excursions through the neighboring tribes and has met with extraordinary success in bringing in scores of inquisitive heathen to hear this 'God-palaver' as it is called by the natives, as well as in recruiting boys for the school. The children of the Kings of most of the adjacent tribes are included among the pupils, in all the schools.

"The success and usefulness of the efforts made by our society, in behalf of Africa, encouraged the Board to persevere in the support and enlargement of this mission, with renewed courage and confidence; believing that a great and effectual door is now opened into the heart of that dark continent.

Presbyterian.—Liberia: among the Kroo people—Oren K. Canfield; Abraham Miller, native assistant, and Cecilia Van Tine, colored assistant. The Rev. O. K. Canfield embarked on third of February in company with Mrs. Canfield. Rev. Jonathan P. Alward and Mrs. Alward, and the assistants, A. Miller and C. Van Tine. Mrs. Alward died on the twenty-first of April. On the sixth of November, the Rev. Robert W. Sawyer and Mrs. Sawyer embarked for this mission.

"The field of labor to which they were appointed is that part of the coast inhabited by the Kroos, a large tribe, stated to be probably 30,000 or 40,000 in number, dwelling at an equal distance from Monrovia and Cape Palmas. The station at Green, or Boblee, has been, for a time, relinquished.

"Abraham Miller is a native prince, formerly a scholar at the station of Green, and hopefully pious. After spending nearly a year in America, at school, he has gone back

to his people, with apparently strong and sincere desires to be useful. He will continue his studies under the care of the missionaries.

The Report adds :

"The Grand Cesters tribe, immediately below the Kroos has many claims on the attention of the church for immediate missionary labor; and two missionaries, one a minister of the gospel and the other a physician, might have been obtained for them, if the Committee could have engaged to send them out in July last. The want of adequate funds was the poor, but sufficient reason, for not undertaking their support."

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

In our last survey, we gave in detail, the statistics and prospects of the Colony of Liberia, which is the scene of the operations of these societies: the particulars may be seen at pages twenty-fifth and sixth of our last volume.

Proposals for establishing an Episcopal Theological Seminary, and an appeal on this subject by the bishop of Kentucky, appeared in the same volume, at page 463 and 464, and, at page 448—491 an account was given of the prosperous state and good prospects of the Colony.

The controversy referred to, page twenty-fifth of our last volume, is still maintained.

Statistics and Prospects of Liberia.—From the last report of the societies, we select the following particulars :

"*Health of the Colony.*—The Governor says that there is less sickness in the Colony than at any period for the last eighteen months. Even the white mission families have enjoyed good health during the past year.

"*Road into the Interior.*—The Committee have for some time been anxious to open a road from the coast to the mountain country; with a view of making a settlement; believing it will prove much more healthy than those on the sea-board, and thus render the acclimating fever harmless. We have received assurances that this road, which had been commenced prior to the rainy season, will be prosecuted with vigor as soon as the weather will permit.

"*Agriculture.*—The Colony has continued gradually to improve. The amount of labor applied to the cultivation of the soil was greater the last than it had been in any two preceding years. A surplus of provisions, for the first time, raised in the Colony.

"*Summary.*—In five settlements there are 7,205 coffee trees, ninety-five acres in rice; 182 in cassada; 160 in potatoes; five acres in corn; eight acres in pea-nuts; eight acres in peas; ten acres in sugar cane; twenty-seven acres in arrow root; fifteen in vegetables: total under cultivation, including the public farm 513 acres; 57 cattle, 246 hogs, 114 sheep, 101 goats, two turkeys, 174 ducks, 2,102 fowls. In the public farm, there are twenty-five acres in sugar cane; fifteen acres in potatoes; ten acres in cassada; two yoke of oxen.

"There are about 200 acres of land in cultivation at Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley, but considerably more is cleared. By a report made sometime since, there were actually growing about 23,000 coffee trees in the three settlements of Bassa Cove, Edina, and Bexley.

"*Retail Trade.*—The Committee, previous to sending out the last expedition, directed the Governor to discontinue the retail of goods and provisions, and to sell only by wholesale; believing that justice to the colonists entitled them to the retail business of the colony.

"*Schools.*—The Governor has encouraged the colonists to establish primary schools in the several districts and settlements in the Colony, by paying a portion of the salaries of the teachers. The sum appropriated to each school is about one hundred dollars. He is directing suitable buildings on Factory Island, in the St. Johns river for a high school. The funds are furnished by 'the Ladies' African School Society of Philadelphia.' These buildings are to be of brick, sufficiently extensive to accommodate a large boarding school.

"*Extension of Territory.*—The Committee have urged the Governor, by purchase to extend the jurisdiction of the Colony to Cape Mount.

"There are strong inducements for us to extend our territory. The slave trade can never be effectually broken up within the Colony, while the natives own intermediate portions, which they permit slavers to occupy; nor can a communication by land be

safely kept up between our settlements. An additional reason is, that the British Government, and the agricultural and commercial companies preparing to act in Africa under its protection, are treating with the native kings for territory on the coast. Should they make settlements in Liberia, it would embarrass, if not defeat, the experiment now making there, of a United Representative Government. Our purchases made from the natives do not require their removal. Their political relations only are changed: they are required to submit to the laws of the Colony; to give up their barbarous customs of trial by sasswood, etc., and to abandon the slave trade; while their title is secured to their homes and their lands.

"*Sinou*.—This settlement, planted by the Mississippi State Colonization Society, has received no new emigrants since the death of Governor Finley, who was murdered by the natives, when absent from the Colony. In losing the Governor, the colonists seem to have lost, in some degree, their energy. They are now, however, gradually improving, under the supervision of Governor Buchanan, who has been appointed agent by the Mississippi Society. The Mississippi and Louisiana Societies being now politically united with the American Colonization Society, we hope, with their cordial co-operation and assistance, to be able to strengthen the settlement of Sinou.

"*Cape Palmas*.—The operations of this Colony continue to be conducted with energy and success. The colonists, under the supervision of Governor Russwurm, a colored man, are improving in their moral and physical condition.

"*Bexley*.—Governor Buchanan visited Bexley, and was highly gratified at the progress of things among the new emigrants. All are living in comfortable log houses, with lots around each, covered with a luxuriant growth of cassada, potatoes, corn, beans, plantains, etc. The streets, too, are all planted. Some of the men were hard at work, cutting and burning the trees and bushes off their farms.

"The population of Liberia, including Cape Palmas, is 5,000. There are, in the Colony, missionaries and teachers connected with the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians; and in the aggregate, number 1380 communicants.

"Governor Buchanan has lately acquired for the American Colonization Society the different tracts on the coast, known as Grand Boutaw, Little Boutaw, and Blue Barre, a distance on the sea of fifty miles, and extending indefinitely inland.

"*African Civilization Society*.—The Society has been principally occupied, during the year, circulating information relative to slavery and the slave trade, by means of associations, and the publication of the '*Friend of Africa*,' pages twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh."

NIGER EXPEDITION.—Many deaths have occurred from fevers on board the steamers engaged in this expedition. The disease appears to have been contracted while passing through the low country near the coast, and developed itself as they ascended the river further into the higher portions of the country. The London Patriot says that of the entire number of whites employed in the expedition, one-eighth died before the 10th of October, of the men one-sixth, and of the officers one-seventeenth. The scientific men had suffered very lightly, and Rev. Messrs. Muller and Schon, not at all. The editor adds:

"This loss is certainly much less than that of former expeditions. Park's whole retinue was annihilated. Capt. Tuckey, in 1816, died with nearly one-half of his officers and crew, and all the scientific men, with a single exception. Capt. Owen lost nearly two-thirds; and Laird, by the time he had arrived at the Confluence, had buried half his white crew, and more than half his officers. This latter gentleman, in a letter to the Spectator, (December 18,) gives it as his decided opinion, that the fever was less malignant in this case than in his own; and that they have 'passed through their greatest danger with much less loss than any reasonable man anticipated;' and that those who have escaped are not likely to be attacked again, unless by returning to the swamps. This opinion, given with a frankness which does him honor, combined with the confirmation which they give of the healthiness of the country above the Delta, goes far to remove the natural fears for their future safety. The expedition, far from being given up, is going steadily on. Treaties have been concluded with Obi of Eboe, and Attah of Egarrah, for the entire abolition of the slave trade and of human sacrifices. Of the conduct and deportment of both these princes, the commissioners speak very highly. A tract of ground, sixteen miles in length and six in width, dry and elevated, and including a mountain of 1,200 feet in height, has been purchased, and the model farm put in active operation. The country is represented as fully open for missionary or other enterprise, and the natives perfectly peaceable and friendly."—*Day Spring*.

MISSIONARY LABORS AND SCENES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA:

BY REV. ROBERT MOFFAT.

THIS is a work recently published in London, and of which probably there is but one copy in the United States, which was sent to the writer under peculiar circumstances immediately after its publication. It is an octavo, in one volume, 620 pages. It bears throughout the impress of the ability and Christian zeal of this eminent missionary. Truly, we may say of his missionary life, *inter varios casus, et tot discrimina rerum*. No ten missionaries have ever lived who could more truly say even of conflicts and difficulties, *quorum pars fui*. The work, however, is not a mere narrative of the writer's perils in the wilderness, hunger and thirst, cold and destitution; it calmly sketches the physical scenes of Africa with admirable exactness and with uncommon propriety and force of style. The writer of this notice has seen no work of the same compass in which the manners and characteristics of the inhabitants of Africa are more graphically described. Its natural history is also presented with an abundance of detail which derives new attraction from the dangers of the author amid the ferocious wild beasts of that continent, so unique in the forms of animal life. For we may confidently affirm the well-known fact, which in this work receives new illustration, that no other continent affords such multiform animal organization as Africa. In addition to the greater frequency there of the fierce animals common to it and to Asia, it has some peculiar to itself.

As already remarked, the physical character of Africa is also developed in this work with uncommon precision, truth and vivacity, while we find his descriptions of aridity and unproductiveness, correspond to those hitherto given by travelers, we further learn that Africa is by no means the sterile continent, that many have carelessly supposed. Park and other explorers had long since apprised us that much of the interior and portions of the coast are abundantly—and to no small extent—exuberantly fertile. With their representations, the truly vigorous and authentic sketches of the author fully concur. Much of them is derived from personal observation, while a part of them was communicated by A. Smith, a scientific traveler, who liberally imparted of his information to Mr. Moffat. We might expect, indeed, *a priori*, from the wisdom of the Creator—who formed the earth to be inhabited—that he had invested with a general fertility, a continent, the third in size of the four quarters of the globe. The physical character of many African productions differs widely, it is true, from that of our own continent, particularly the northern part. But this, so far from inducing us to feel indifference in relation to them, constitutes a pressing invitation to the most intense curiosity and interest with respect to them, and our material interests and occupations, are thereby the more nearly and deeply affected. Contrast and difference of production are the basis of mutual profitable exchangeability. Variety of this nature thus sharpens inquiry, and furnishes new enjoyment and benefit to the physical man. Thus the way is effectually paved for advantageous commercial intercourse. A further cause of it, and a means of its indefinite augmentation, exists in our manufacturing advancement, more and more, (as it will,) fitting us to furnish a people but little skilled in this branch of national industry and progress, but abounding in highly valuable products of agriculture and the chase.

Yet there exists a drawback, on our anticipations here, which points our exertions in a new direction, even from considerations of mere physical good.

Sage reflection, drawing its certain conclusions from the history that teaches by example, assures us that Africa can never, in her present state, barbarous in most parts, half civilized in other parts, become so usefully tributary to commerce as she should be and may be, until her moral condition is essentially improved. This is the great *desideratum* in her present position. The intercourse of white men with her heretofore, so far as it has operated *directly* on her own moral condition, has been one greatly to deteriorate instead of bettering it. Their cupidity has stimulated the ferocious and horrible wars of her tribes upon each other, and their science has only served to give a transient superiority to a few tribes in their sanguinary conflicts. The slave trade has been nourished by the white man's avarice, and an increase of inexpressible horrors has arisen from his ministrations to the fierce desires and passions of Africa's own children.

But happily for humanity and for liberty, that day is rapidly passing away; the last sands in that hour-glass of blood and desolation are watched by the Christian and philanthropist with keen sensibility. In that new and glorious treaty which has been recently ratified by three-fourths of our Senate—which reflects immortal honor on its authors and zealous defenders, and which has received a fresh ratification from the acclamation of a free people—a new measure is adopted for the extirpation of this hydra. The two greatest Protestant Christian nations of the globe, have solemnly combined their exertions without a sacrifice of any national right by either party, to terminate this demoniac traffic. It is a new epocha in the history of Africa, it is a new era in the annals of the world. The united efforts of these two nations, drawing into their vortex, as they will, the virtuous moral power of half the world, will, we have no reason to doubt, effectually suppress this cruel commerce, and while the great end is gained of destroying this opprobrium of the human race, incidental advantages to legitimate traffic will inevitably ensue. New marts for its extension will be opened, or old ones improved; and hand in hand religion, the arts and sciences of civilized life, and all the various improvements of a Christian people, will take deep root and evolve enduring blessing on that long benighted continent. Acting thus extensively as benefactors of the human race, they will at the same time adopt the dictates of a policy the most efficiently promotive of their own true interests.

That the highest, the true civilization of Africa is feasible, this work incontestibly proves. That Christianity alone can produce such civilization, is equally clear. To hew marble, to paint canvass, to erect monuments of architecture, to make some progress in intellectual attainments, in mathematical and historical researches, do not constitute the character of civilization in its most comprehensive and best sense. Such civilization includes the moral affections, inspires the Christian charities of social life, breathes adoration of God, and peace and good will to man. These are its indispensable characteristics, and to these the Gospel is essential. Wherever its benign principles have deep root, wherever they maintain a uniform ascendancy, there men reap the great harvest of a true civilization in its

maturity and fulness. The author of this work exhibits, in its effects on Africans, some of the most pleasing fruits of the moral power of the Gospel, with a plenitude of evidence. Yet what is there in them that is essentially new? They are but conformable to its results in other parts of the world where it has been planted, and where its holy and sublime doctrines and precepts have been experimentally tested. What it did for the almost naked Briton, in his uncivilized barbarity, it has already in numerous consoling and encouraging instances done for the sons and daughters of Africa. And it will yet do more, certainly, and at no distant day. Its precious faith has lost none of its glorious potency. It can and will perform again such mighty works as those for which the Apostle celebrates its agency so beautifully in the 11th of Hebrews. The signs of the times are auspicious to the hope and expectation that its great acts of beneficence and redemption are soon to be repeated and renewed on a more extended scale than the ancient Roman world witnessed in the primitive ages of the Church.

The late treaty may rationally be regarded, without enthusiasm, without giving ourselves up to reveries of imagination, without such dreams as throng the crowded halls of the castle of indolence, as the precursor of a long-enduring peace, probably while the world shall endure, between Great Britain and the United States. If so—although for a time yet we may not look for the full advent of the period when men shall universally beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks—yet would it be a bright harbinger of that illustrious day, “foretold by prophets and by poets sung.” There is no good reason why the peace which has now been honorably and advantageously preserved in the midst of formidable obstacles to its consummation, should not be maintained,

‘Till wrapt in fire the realms of ether glow,
And heaven’s last thunder shakes the world below.’

A like discreet and rational conduct in both nations hereafter, will effectually accomplish the same felicitous result.

W. A.

We now proceed to introduce various quotations, which may serve to illustrate the character of the work. The remarks we have already embodied will receive new elucidation from these extracts.

CHAPTER I.—General view of the state of Africa—Attempts to explore—Supposed origin of the Hottentots—How population extended.—P. 1—6.

“The continent of Africa, though probably the most ancient field of geographical enterprise, still is, and there is reason to believe, that it will long continue to be, the least explored portion of our earth. Though once the nursery of science and literature, the emporium of commerce, and the seat of an empire which contended with Rome for the sovereignty of the world, the cradle of the ancient Church, and the asylum of the infant Savior, yet Africa still presents a comparative blank on the map, as well as in the history of the world. Though according to Herodotus, it was circumnavigated by the Phœnicians, and its coast was the first object of maritime discovery after the compass had inspired seamen with confidence to leave shores and landmarks, and stand forth on the boundless deep, yet to this day its interior regions continue a mystery to the white

man, a land of darkness and of terror to the most fearless and enterprising traveler. Although in no country has there been such a sacrifice of men to the enterprise of discovery—of men the most intelligent and undaunted, of men impelled not by gross cupidity, but by refined philanthropy; yet notwithstanding such suffering and waste of human life, we are only acquainted with the fringes of that immense continent, and a few lineaments at no great distance from its shores.

“Africa had once her churches, her colleges, her repositories of science and learning, her Cyprians and bishops of Apostolic renown, and her noble army of martyrs; but now the funeral pall hangs over her widespread domains, while her millions, exposed to ten-fold horrors, descend like a vast funeral mass to the regions of woe. Christendom has been enriched by her gold, her drugs, her ivory, and bodies and souls of men; and what has been her recompense? A few crucifixes, planted around her shores, guarded by the military post and the roar of cannon. Had it not been for British power and British sympathy under the favor of heaven, Africa, to this day, with scarcely one exception, might have had the tri-colored flag waving on her bosom, bearing the ensigns of the mystery of Babylon, the crescent of the false prophet, and the emblems of pagan darkness, from the shores of the Mediterranean to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

“The countries extending throughout by far the greater portion of the vast surface just mentioned, are, as regards soil and capabilities, among the finest in the world; but the population of the whole, with the exception of Egypt in ancient times, and the population of the shores of the Mediterranean when under the Carthaginian, the Roman, and the brighter days of Arab sway, have been, through every age, and are still, sunk into the lowest depths of ignorance, superstition, disorganization and debasement; the glimmer of civilization, which for a time appeared in Nubia and Abyssinia, compared with the whole, scarcely forming an exception.”*

“Before entering into a detail of missionary operations, it may be proper to glance briefly at the position, extent and character of some of the fields which have been occupied.

“The bold and mountainous promontory of the Cape, was first discovered by Bartholomew Diaz, the Portuguese navigator, and was taken possession of by the Dutch, in 1652. At that period the whole of what is now designated the Colony, was inhabited by Hottentots proper, whose history and origin, from their physical appearance, language and customs, continue involved in profound mystery. They resemble none of the Kafir, Bechuana and Damara nations, which bound the different tribes of that remarkable people, extending from Angra and Pequena bay on the west, to the great Fish river on the east. The whole race are distinct from all others with which we are acquainted. Taking the Hottentots, Corannas, Namaquas and Bushmen as a whole, they are not swarthy or black, but rather of a sallow color, and in some cases so light, that a tinge of red in the cheek is perceptible, especially among the Bushmen. They are generally smaller in stature than their neighbors of the interior; their visage and form very distinct, and in general the top of the head

* McQueen's geographical survey of Africa.

broad and flat; their faces tapering to the chin, with high cheek bones, flat noses and large lips. Since the writer has had opportunities of seeing men, women and children from China, he feels strongly inclined to think, with Barrow, that they approach nearest in the color and in the construction of their features, to that people than to any other nation. Since his arrival in England this supposition has been strengthened by seeing two blind Chinese children, whom, had he not been previously informed, he would have taken for Hottentots; and if they had had their eyesight, the resemblance would have been much more striking. It is well known that the Hottentots inhabit the southern point of Africa, and spread northward, while the Bushmen, the most northerly, exist among the inhabited regions, where they continue perfectly distinct, and, which is very remarkable, do not become darker in their complexion, as is the case with all the other tribes that inhabit, or have inhabited, the torrid zone. If they had been gypsies from Egypt, as some have thought, it is another singular circumstance, that they should not, during the successive ages which they must have required slowly to advance through nearly 5,000 miles of territory, have adopted one word of the language of the myriads with whom they come in contact, or one of their customs of any description, not even that of sowing seed in the earth. It may not be considered chimerical to suppose that when the sons of Ham entered Africa, by Egypt, and the Arabians, by the Red Sea, that the Hottentot progenitors took the lead, and gradually advanced in proportion as they were urged forward by an increasing population in their rear, until they reached the ends of the earth. It may also be easily conceived of by those acquainted with the emigration of tribes, that during their progress to the south, parties remained behind, in the more sequestered and isolated spots, where they had located while the nation moved onward, and research may yet prove, that, that remarkable people originally came from Egypt. At all events, it is evident that they have arisen from a race distinct from that of their neighbors, and extended inland, inhabiting the most fertile spots, till their course was arrested on the east by the bold and warlike Kafirs, and on the north by the Bechuana and Damara. It is probable that they stretched out into Great Namaqualand, along the western division of the colony, till prevented by a desert country, beyond which lay the Damaras, and then again they proceeded from Little Namaqualand, eastward, along the cooling banks of the Garich or Orange river, richly fringed with overhanging willows, towering acacias, and kharree trees and shrubs, umbrageous at all seasons of the year. Thus by the localities of the country they became separated into three great divisions, Hottentots, Corannas, lesser and greater Namaquas. From time immemorial these have been the boundaries of their habitations, while the desert wastes and barren mountain ravines, which intervened, became the refuge and domain of the Bushmen, who are emphatically the children of the desert.

“All these possess nearly the same physical character, the same manners and customs. I have had in my presence genuine Hottentots, Corannas, and Namaquas, who had met from their respective and distant tribes, for the first time, and they conversed with scarcely any difficulty. All use the same weapons, the quiver, bow, and poisoned arrow, of which the tribes beyond are ignorant, except such as border on them, like the Bat-

lapis, who say they adopted that new mode of warfare in order to compete with them and the Bushmen, from both of whom they obtained these weapons, which they have not yet learned to manufacture."

The following description of a portion of Southern Africa is in the usual perspicuous and vigorous style of the writer, and indicates great diversity of climate within a region of moderate extent.

Pages 15, 16, 17.—"Between 23° and 19°, lies what Mr. Campbell calls the Southern Zahara, which, from what I have seen on the east, south, and western boundaries of it, is a fearful expanse of sand, though undulating, and in many places covered with acacias and other trees of gigantic size. The eastern parts are inhabited by the Balala of the Bechuana; the Southern, near the Orange river by Bushmen, and the western, by Namaqua Bushmen, but none of these are able to keep cattle. They subsist on game, watermelons and roots.

"The country from the limits of the desert to the west coast is called Great Namaqualand, containing a thin population of the Hottentot race. To the north of the Namaquas, lie the Damara tribes, of whom comparatively little is known, except that from their physical appearance and black color, they approximate to the negroes and natives of Congo on the west coast. These tribes inhabit a country extending from the tropic of Capricorn to the Cape of Good Hope, and from the Atlantic to the shore of the Indian Ocean. The climate varies from that in which thunder storms and tornadoes shake the mountains, and the scorching rays of an almost vertical sun produce the mirage, to that which is salubrious and mild within the boundaries of the Colony along Kafirland to the fruitful and well-watered plains of the Zoolu country in the vicinity of Port Natal, while the more mountainous and elevated regions are visited by keen frosts and heavy falls of snow. The colony extends from west to east about 600 miles, its average breadth being about 200, containing a variety of climate, the healthiest perhaps to be found in any part of the world. Between the coast and the west chain of mountains beyond which lie the Karroo, the country is well watered, fertile and temperate. The other portions of the colony with few exceptions and without a change in the seasons, appear to be doomed to perpetual sterility and drought. The Karroo country, which is the back ground of the colony, is, as Lichtenstein correctly describes it, a parched and arid plain, stretching out to such an extent that the vast hills by which it is terminated, or rather which divides it from other plains, are lost in the distance. The beds of numberless little rivers (in which water is rarely to be found,) cross like veins in a thousand directions this enormous space. The course of them might in some places be clearly distinguished by the dark green of the mimosas spreading along their banks. Excepting there, as far as the eye can reach, no tree or shrub is visible. No where appear any signs of life, or a point on which the eye can dwell with pleasure. The compass of human sight is too small to take in the circumference of the whole—the soul must rest on the horrors of the wide-spread desert."

Pages 19—22.—After mentioning the missions of the L. M. Society to the Pacific islands, the author observes :

"The attention of the Society was next directed to the vast and important field of Southern Africa, then wholly unoccupied, except by the

United Brethren of Germany. The small Moravian church of Hernhut sent forth her missionaries more than a century ago, first to the negroes of the West, and then to the fur-clad inhabitants of Greenland.

'Fired with a zeal peculiar, they defy
The rage and rigor of a polar sky,
And plant successfully sweet Sharon's rose,
On icy plains and in eternal snows.'

(To be continued in our next.)

CASES OF SLAVERS.—The following intelligence has been received from St. Helena, up to the 6th of February, on which date the *Acorn*, 16, Commander J. Adams, was lying there. She had captured a Portuguese schooner, (the *Dos Amigos*,) with 150 slaves on board, and a Portuguese brigantine, (the *Minerva*,) with 505 slaves, both of which had been condemned at St. Helena. The *Fantome*, 16, Commander Butterfield, had been spoken with on the 20th of January. All well on board. She had captured a Portuguese brigantine slaver which the crew had abandoned in the chase. The *Waterwitch*, 10, Lieutenant Commander Matson, was at Cabinda at the same date. All well. She had captured a Spanish ship fitted out for the slave trade, but not with any slaves on board. An English merchant brig had been burnt in the river Gaboon in December. The *Brisk*, Lieutenant Commander Sprigg, left St. Helena for the coast on the 20th January. The *Acorn* sailed from St. Helena for the Cape of Good Hope on the 7th of February.—*Day Spring*.

FROM LIBERIA.

THE arrival of the brig Hope, of New York, from Monrovia, has put us in possession of accounts from the Colony, to the 20th of June. The despatches from Governor ROBERTS, and letters from private citizens, furnish ample and interesting details of the state of affairs in the Colony, and of occurrences on the coast, and in the various settlements thereon, which will be laid before our readers in our next number. The present number being ready for press when these despatches came to hand, we are unable to insert any thing further than the general statement, that affairs in the Colony were prosperous, and every thing tranquil. Governor ROBERTS had effected a purchase of rich territory from one of the kings of the coast, embracing a tract of about 25 miles in length, by several miles back. Our letters confirm the account of the capture of the American schooner *Mary Carver* of Boston, by the natives of Beraby, and the murder of the entire crew. This shocking occurrence shows in a strong light the necessity of some protection for American commerce on the coast of Africa, increasing as that commerce is, in extent and value every day; and such protection we are happy to perceive by the stipulations of the late treaty with England, will be probably afforded by our government.

PRESENT STATE OF ABOLITIONISM.

THE following statements are extracted from the principal editorial article in the *Liberator* of August 12, and are evidently from the pen of Mr. Garrison. They may be considered, therefore, as a part of the leader's estimate of the condition of the forces which he once commanded:

"The time was, when Arthur Tappan stood deservedly conspicuous before the nation as an abolitionist, and when he was intensely hated by a pro-slavery church and priesthood; but where is he now? In what part of the battle field is he to be found? Once a year, he makes his appear-

ance as chairman of that shadow of a shadow, the American and Foreign A. S. Society, and straightway disappears, until another anniversary comes round. Instead of being regarded by 'the pro-slavery party,' or by any party, as 'abolition personified,' he is neither known nor thought of in the present conflict. He is no longer an object of terror or curiosity to the South, and exerts no influence at the North. I do not say this in a reproachful spirit—for my obligations to him are truly onerous; but every body knows that it is a true statement." * * *

"Let us trace this affair a little further. Let us see what has become of those who once stood so prominently before the American people, as abolitionists of the most flaming character, and who separated from the old organization, in order to show their superior zeal in the cause of emancipation, by advocating it as 'men of one idea.'

"1. Where is James G. Birney? In Western retircacy, waiting to be elected President of the United States, that he may have an opportunity to do something for the abolition of slavery!

"2. Where is Henry B. Stanton? Studying law, (which crushes humanity, and is hostile to the gospel of Christ,) and indulging the hope of one day or other, by the aid of the 'Liberty party,' occupying a seat in Congress, in which body he means to do something signal as an abolitionist.

"3. Where are Theodore D. Weld and his wife, and Sarah M. Grimke? All 'in the quiet,' and far removed from all strife! True, they never openly endorsed the new organization movement, but practically have been in its favor, and have always been claimed on that side. 'Silence gives consent.' Once, the land was shaken by their free spirits, but now they are neither seen nor felt.

"4. Where is Amos A. Phelps? In Christian fellowship and loving companionship with Hubbard Winslow and the other deadly foes of God and man, who, in Boston, claim to be the priesthood of the Lord, but are evidently of the devil. He is a petty priest, of a petty parish, located in East Boston. What a fall!

"5. Where is Elizur Wright, Jr., once a flame of fire, whose light was distinctly visible across the Atlantic? Absorbed in selling some French fables which he has translated into English! '*Et tu, Brute!*'

"6. Where is John G. Whittier? At home, we believe, but incapable of doing any thing important for the cause—except to write political, electioneering addresses for the 'Liberty party!' New organization has affected his spirit to a withering extent, and politics will complete his ruin, if he 'tarry in all the plain.'

"7. Where is Daniel Wise? For a long time out of the anti-slavery field, and now editor of the 'Lady's Pearl.' We are not sure that he now claims to be an abolitionist, even in form.

"8. Where is Orange Scott, who once shook the Methodist hierarchy to its foundation with his anti-slavery thunder? Morally defunct. He cannot roar even 'as gently as a sucking-dove.' He fought like a madman against non-resistance, and has miserably perished, so far as the cause of reform is concerned.

"9. Where is La Roy Sunderland? Engrossed in matters appertaining to animal magnetism.

"10. Where is Hiram Cummings? I really do not know.

" 11. Where is Alanson St. Clair? Tugging for a subsistence at the dry test of 'evangelical' abolitionism.

" 12. Where is David Root? Without root—withered—perished by the wayside. No longer visible as an abolitionist.

" 13. Where is George Storrs? At Albany, at the head of a new sect to put down sectarianism. I see and hear nothing of him as an abolitionist.

" 14. Where is Charles W. Denison? He was recently installed over a pro-slavery church at Newton.

" 15. Where is Nathaniel Colver? Enacting the part of a Baptist priest in Boston, and now and then exhibiting a spasmodic feeling on the side of bleeding humanity.

" 16. Where is Wm. Goodell? Still deeply interested in the anti-slavery enterprise, I admit, but no longer connected with it as formerly. He is hopelessly endeavoring to find neutral ground between old and new organization on which to stand, but in the meantime seems to find it by far the most congenial to his feelings and affinities to act with the latter. He is measurably shorn of his anti-slavery strength and influence.

" Behold the catalogue! It might be extended, but let this suffice. All these individuals were consecrated to the work of abolishing slavery, (before the division took place in our ranks,) and publicly connected with the great movement; now, every one of them stands in a detached and anomalous position, and nearly all of them have ceased to be of any service to our cause!"

Such is Mr. Garrison's account of seventeen of his most influential supporters. He could not name ten others, who, in the days of his greatest success, were equally efficient in his service. He says, the catalogue "might be extended." This, every attentive observer of these things knows to be true; but should he extend it, the additional names must still be taken from among those who were once his most important auxiliaries. It is certain, too, that other men, capable of exerting the same amount of influence, have not come forward to take their places. "Where there is no wood, the fire goeth out, and where there is no tale-bearer, the strife ceaseth;" and where agitators become few and feeble, agitation subsides.

Of the "new organization," which the deserters from his ranks have formed, Mr. Garrison says:—

"It has a name to live, and is dead. At neither of its anniversaries has any account been rendered of its receipts and expenditures; for the very good reason, I presume, that nothing worth mentioning has been contributed to its treasury. Indeed, so utterly deficient in zeal and efficiency has it been, that it has not been able to send forth a single lecturer into the field, or to continue its official organ, the Reporter, a *monthly* periodical!"

He maintains, however, that his own society is growing stronger; meaning, stronger than it was immediately after the division of the party, and before there had been time to reorganize the fragments of his forces that remained. That many new converts to his doctrines have been made since the schism, even he will not pretend.

From the Southern Churchman.

AFRICAN MISSION.

CAPE PALMAS.—The following letter from the Rev. Mr. Payne, addressed to the editor of the *Southern Churchman*, will furnish our readers with the most recent intelligence from our mission at Cape Palmas. With the exception of the death by the acclimating fever of one of the female teachers who accompanied Mr. Payne on his return to Africa, Miss Coggeshall, of Bristol, R. I., the information is of an agreeable and cheering character:

Cavalla, May 23d, 1842.

Rev. and Dear Sir:—Once more safely located at my station, I embrace the earliest opportunity to comply with your request, to communicate some information in regard to our mission.

Of our safe arrival at Cape Palmas on "Good Friday," you have, ere this, been advised. We found all the members of the mission well, and providentially assembled at Mount Vaughan from the out-stations. The two young ladies who accompanied us, were greatly delighted, as well as surprised, at the flattering prospect of usefulness spread out before them. Like all new comers, they were impatient to pass through the acclimating fever, that they might enter at once upon their labors. At length the fever came, but alas! in one case, not to terminate but in death! Miss M. D. Coggeshall, of Bristol, R. I., a devoted Christian woman, after an illness of twelve days, closed her short missionary course, and was taken from the Church militant to the Church triumphant! And now shall we ask to what purpose this waste? Or will Christians at home say that this is but another proof that this is no place for females? Let such hear the language of our departed sister. When convinced that her end was approaching, she said to a friend, "when you write to America," say that "I have never regretted, for one moment, coming to Africa." "I am astonished that Christians do not realize more the preciousness of souls, and labor for their salvation with corresponding zeal." *We feel keenly this loss! but we know the Lord loves his own cause and his own children*, and will cause "all things to work together for good," to it and them however afflictive and mysterious. Certainly, such things should not discourage. We all "must through much tribulation, enter the kingdom of heaven." And if "*Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God*," the greater the sacrifice of life, in hastening this result, the more imperative the call upon the Church to prayer, and zeal, and personal consecration, to the work of the Lord. Who will take Miss Coggeshall's place: or rather where there is so much to be done—where there is need of so many laborers, will not numbers seek the destitute field from which one, of even the few laborers already in it, has been taken away?

Miss Chapin, the other young lady who came out with us, is still somewhat indisposed, though we trust will soon be restored to health. The other members of the mission enjoy pretty good *African health*. I now proceed to give you some statements in regard to the condition of our mission. It now embraces five distinct stations, namely, Mount Vaughan, Grahway, Cavalla, Robrokah, and Zabour. The three former were in operation when I left for America. The two latter were opened in my absence; and of course little more has been done at them than to *prepare* to labor. Mr. Minor

is at the latter, and Mr. Appleby, a layman, at the former of these places. As you will have accounts from the other stations connected with the mission from time to time, by their superintendents, I shall confine my remarks, in what I shall say, to the one of which I have charge.

The superintendence of this place during my absence devolved on the Rev. Mr. Smith. On my return I found the school nearly the same, as to numbers, as when I left, about 25 boys. The female department of the school was almost broken up, by the death of three of our girls, and the want of a proper female teacher. We are now, however, collecting them slowly, and trust soon to have as many as Mrs. Payne can attend to. The boys have made considerable progress in their studies during our absence. With a few exceptions they read well enough to make the responses in the morning service, which I have now introduced, as a daily exercise. At night I use a part of the "evening service," in the Grebo language. Externally, the school is as flourishing as I could expect. But we need the influences of the Holy Ghost to sanctify the means used for the conversion of the children committed to our care.

A far more interesting department of labor than even the school, however, is, what I consider more peculiarly missionary, namely, *preaching the Gospel*. Besides the regular services of the Sabbath, I have resumed the practice of preaching during the week in each of the four small towns connected with Cavalla. Though the congregations are not large on these occasions, they are sufficiently so to make it infinitely important to preach to them a precious Savior. The conversations which follow the services on these occasions are often very interesting, as indicating the real state of the heathen mind, and the grounds for hoping that even such persons may be converted. "Grebun," said an old man a few evenings since to my interpreter, "we know that Payne speaks the truth; that not greegrees or doctors can secure to us health or life, without the will of God. But we are afraid to throw away our greegrees unless this was *generally* done; for in that case we should be ruined by *witches*." G. replied, "Bah Quoaah, if you do not believe the foreigner, do hear your own countryman. You know that I once kept many greegrees, but when I came to the conclusion that they were vanity, I determined to put them away. My mother begged me not to do it; my uncle was angry, both said I would die. Soon after my mother was taken sick and died, and not long after, my uncle. I have had no sickness since. It is true my child has died, but I believe God has allowed this to try me." I could relate many such incidents but I have not time, as the vessel sails early tomorrow.

I am, Rev. and dear sir, yours truly,

J. PAYNE.

BRIEF NOTICES OF HAYTI—By John Candler, London, 1842.—"The greater part of the land, in some of the extensive plains, is well adapted to the cultivation of sugar; and the exportation of that article was once very large. Previous to the year 1789, according to the table given by Bryan Edwards, in his history of the West Indies, the annual export of sugar from this colony, chiefly to the mother country, was 1,296,360 cwts., or about 65,000 hogsheads of a ton each. This trade has entirely ceased; and on this circumstance is built the hypothesis, maintained in

France, and in all the colonies where slavery still exists, that freedom has ruined the island, and that slavery, and slavery alone, can be relied on to ensure a sufficient supply of sugar for the markets of the old world. By far the larger part of the estates of the old proprietors went out of cultivation for want of hands, on the depopulation that followed the civil wars; but much land is still devoted to the sugar-cane, and yields an abundant supply of syrup, or uncrystalized sugar, and also of a spirit that is distilled from it, called tafia, which is consumed in the island to an astonishing extent. A great part of what once constituted the wealth of slave proprietors go to supply the wants of the descendants of their slaves, who are now free, and possess the soil. It is quite true that these wants of the people pursue a wrong direction—that sugar is better than tafia—that it would be far better to export sugar, and purchase manufactured goods with the produce, than to consume the ardent spirit distilled from it: but this is a matter of taste with the consumers, whose comforts, real or imaginary, are bound up in the present system; and all we can say to them, as we might say to multitudes of the English, Scotch, and Irish, who pursue the same course, is, that in using strong drinks they greatly mistake the meaning of comfort, and retard their own advancement in civil society. The syrup consumed is of excellent quality, as good and useful for all domestic purposes as sugar itself.

“A review of the present exports of Hayti, brings us to a comparison of its foreign commerce with that carried on by other nations: nor shall we discover in it that ruinous deficiency of which the pro-slavery press of Europe and America is so constantly complaining. The annual exports of the republic at the present day exceed in value a million sterling. Its trade with the United States of America was greater a few years since than it is at the present time. In the year 1839, the United States imported from Hayti to the value of 2,347,556 dollars; and exported thence to the value of 1,816,212 dollars, whilst, from *all the British West Indies* in the same period, the imports were only 1,835,227 dollars, the exports 1,522,347 dollars, leaving a balance of imports in favor of Hayti, as compared with that of our colonies, of more than 500,000 dollars! In the same year, Hayti sent more merchandize to the United States than almost any European power, except Great Britain, France and Russia, and nearly as much as the latter. During the year 1840, the imports of foreign goods into the United States amounted to 107,141,519 dollars. The exports to 132,085,946 dollars, or £27,000,000 sterling. The population of the United States is twenty times as large as that of Hayti: its trade is only twenty-seven times as large.

“In the year 1840, *the declared value* of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from this country to Hayti, was £251,979, a larger amount than is sent either to Denmark, to Prussia, or to our own trading port of Malta; and more than half as much as it exported either to Mexico or to the great empire of China! The total value of the *produce and manufactures* of the United Kingdom, exported from this country in 1839, was £50,060,970. The total mean value of produce exported from Hayti, in the years 1838 and 1839, as we have seen in the previous table, was £1,040,799. The population of Hayti may be estimated at 850,000; that of Great Britain and Ireland is twenty-seven millions.

"Thus we see that the exports of the United Kingdom, considered relatively in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, are as one-eighty-five to one; those from the United States of America, as one-sixty-five to one; those from Hayti, as one-twenty-five to one. So that Hayti, poor, and despised as she is, has a commerce, *in native produce*, nearly three-fourths as large, *in proportion to her population*, as our own United Kingdom, which is the great manufacturing mart of the world; and seven-eighths as large as that of the United States, where the staple exports are produced by the labor of three millions of slaves! The only disadvantage to Hayti in this comparison is, that Great Britain has an immense carrying trade; Hayti has none: but how can she be expected to raise a commerce of this kind without capital; and how can capital be created whilst she continues to exclude foreigners from her soil, and whilst her institutions tend rather to depress than to encourage the industry of her people?"

**CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, from
June 24th, to September 14th, 1842, inclusive.**

June 24th, 1842, Received from Rev. N. Gillet from Rehoboth Presbyterian congregation, per G. R. White, Esq., of Pittsburg, \$3,—less discount, 45c.,	2 55
July 9th, Rev. A. Hamilton, being a 4th July collection in his church, Cochranville,	6 00
" 23d, Rev. T. Love, as follows: Red clay Creek congregation \$5 93, Lower Brandywine, \$3 22, Rev. T. Love, donation, 85c.,	10 00
" 29th, 4th July collection in Rev. A. T. P. Brewers church, Shippensburg,	4 00
Aug. 3d, Dr. T. Sweet of Carbondale, donation,	5 00
" 10th, 4th July collection Presbyterian congregation at Cedar Grove, Rev. A. Nevin, pastor, \$10, 4th July collection Presbyterian church, Lewisburg, Rev. P. P. Marr, pastor, \$8 69,	18 69
" 13th, 4th July collection Presbyterian church, Butler, Rev. L. Young,	5 00
" 18th, 4th July collection Presbyterian church, Great Conowagu, Rev. H. Watson, pastor, per W. S. Martien, Esq., \$7 50, 4th July collection, Alexandria Presbyterian church, per George B. Young, Treasurer, \$8,	15 50
" 23d, Newtown, Presbyterian church, Rev. R. D. Morris, pastor, being a 4th July collection,	9 00
" 25th, A number of individuals at Donegal Presbyterian congregation, per Rev. T. M. Boggs,	14 00
" 29th, Received from 6th Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, Rev. J. H. Jones, pastor, a 4th July collection, per L. Clark, \$21 50, Presbyterian church, Germantown, Rev. Dr. Neill, pastor, being a 4th July collection, \$6, Brandywine Manor, Chester county, Pa., \$14, being a 4th July collection in Rev. Mr. Grier's church,	41 50
" 31st, Samuel Davis, Esq., his 4th annual instalment of	100 00
Sept. 1st, Great Island Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Boyd, pastor, a 4th July collection, per Mr. Lalor,	5 16
" 10th, E. W. Howell, his own annual subscription for 1842, of	4 00
" 14th, S. Berwick, Columbia county, being a 4th July collection, per Sherman & Rittenhouse, \$3 25—less discount 50c.,	2 75
Total in Office,	243 15
Collected by the Rev. John B. Pinney, Agent, from June 16th, to August 27th, inclusive.	
Lancaster county, Donegal, Collections in Donegal Presb. church \$13 50.	
Mount Joy, \$18. Columbia, Treasurer Columbia Colonization Society \$2 20. Annual subscription \$7. Donations at Columbia \$11 37½.	
Public collection in Presb. church \$4 25. 4th July collection in 1841 at Presbyterian church \$8 95,	65 22

<i>York county, York, C. A. Morris, S. Small, Mrs. McDonough, each \$5, Mrs. Casset \$6, P. A. Small, J. Emmet, J. Evans, Mrs. S. Small each \$5, G. S. Morris \$3, Rev. John Cares \$2, Mr. Buchanan \$3, Mrs. Spangler, J. Vogle-song, each \$2, J. Baumgardner, C. Hahn each \$1, J. C. Boulham \$2, Mr. Weigle, Mrs. Lint, Esquire Glemess, C. Wirser, Rev. J. Boyer, Mr. Hartman, Rev. Dr. Schmucher, Rev. J. Oswald, Dr. Rours, S. R. McAllister, F. Brahn, Miss Montgomery, Mr. Davidson, P. Robinson, Gen. Spangler, J. Bamitz, A. Hay each \$1, 4th July collection in 1st Presb. church, 1941, \$1 75, John Stahle \$1 12½, Dr. McIlvain \$1, Mrs. Donaldson \$1 25, Rev. J. A. Herring, Mrs. Shoultz, Mrs. Small, Danl. Krobber, A. Tony, each 50c., Cash \$1, Cash 25c., Mr. Hays 25c., Mr. Hildebrand 50c., Mr. Miller 62½c., Mr. Doll 25c. Mr. Meyer 25c., M. Smyser, S. Zeigler, R. W. Long, Mr. Oswald, J. Spangler, Miss Brumwell, each 50c., J. A. Wilson, Cash, each 25c., J. Cootes, Dr. Fisher, Dr. Mayer, Cash, Mr. King, Cash, each 50c.,</i>	91 25 6 50
<i>Cumberland County, Shippensburg, Collection, \$2, subscriptions \$4 50,</i>	
<i>Franklin County, Chambersburg, Per Rev. D. McKinley: Mrs. A. Riddle, G. Chambers, each \$5, collection in Presbyterian church, Rev. D. McKinley, pastor, \$10, Rev. D. McKinley, donation of \$5. Collected by the Rev. John B. Pinney, agent: Mercersburg, A. Ritchey, \$5, Robert Dick, \$3, Mrs. Morris, \$1, Dr. Linn, \$1, J. Carson, \$3, Mr. Grubb, Dr. Little, F. P. Bard, D. T. Dick, Dr. McDowell, each \$1,</i>	43 00
<i>Washington County, Washington, 4th July collection in Presbyterian church, \$23 50, Rev. Mr. Smith, \$2, Alex. Reed, Dr. Ferguson, J. L. Gow, each \$5, J. Schaffer, \$10, Wylie & Clark, Rev. Dr. McConaughy, each \$5, Hon. John Ewing, \$10, J. Grayson, \$5, J. Spriggs, \$10, Dr. Stevens, \$5, Danl. Houston, \$10, A Friend, \$2, Mr. Slag, A Friend, Mr. Houston, Mr. Marshall, Miss Fondeveux, each \$1. <i>East Buffalo</i>, East Buffalo congregation, Rev. Mr. Alrich, a 4th July collection, \$7 65. <i>East Bethlehem</i>, Jesse Kenworthy, Esq., \$50. <i>West Alexander</i>, 4th July collection in Presbyterian church, \$4. <i>Burgettstown</i>, Robert Patterson, Esq., \$10. <i>Cannonsburg</i>, Collection in college chapel, \$8 76½, Dr. J. V. Herriott, \$1, Mrs. Chickering, Mr. Ritchey, each \$1 50, Mrs. Black, \$1, Rev. Mr. Brown, D. D., Rev. Mr. Smith, each \$2, Prof. R. J. McCullough, \$5, Wm. Linsey, Mr. Woolf, each 50c., McCullough & Blake, \$2, Cash, Mr. Harbeson, A Friend, each 25c., Mrs. Baird, \$2 50, Rev. Prof. Ramsey, D. D., \$5, W. H. Dungan, J. Dickson, each \$1. <i>Cross Creek</i>, Cross Creek Colonization Society, per J. H. Dungan, Esq., Treasurer, as follows: N. Patterson, \$10, J. H. Dungan, Esq., \$15, Wm. Vance, \$5, Wm. Cowen, \$2, Rev. J. Stockton, \$2 50, J. Donahue, A. Reed, Jane Armstrong, J. Graham, J. Walker, each \$1, J. N. Walker, \$3,</i>	262 66½
<i>Fayette County, Brownsville, Legacy from the estate of J. Thornton, Esq. (deceased,) \$100, J. Thornton, Esq., his annual subscription, George Hogg, each \$5, Mr. Rogers, \$1, Mrs. Bowman, a Cheasapeake & Ohio Canal note of \$5, worth \$1 25. Mrs. J. Bowman, \$2, 4th July collection in 1841, in Presbyterian church, \$2 86, Mrs. Coulter, 50c., G. W. Cass, Dr. Robinson, each \$3, Mr. Sweitzer, \$4. <i>Uniontown</i>, J. Gibson, Judge Ewing, Isaac Reason, each \$5, J. W. Howell, \$3, Rev. J. Stoneroad, \$2, H. Campbell, Wm. McDonald, A. Patterson, T. H. McCormick, Mrs. J. Campbell, each \$1, Mrs. Veach, Daniel Houston, each 50c., Mrs. Lyon, \$1, E. P. Oliphant, J. Skiles, each 75c., C. Wood, A. Newlin, A. Byers, Mrs. Barclay, A. Crain, J. P. Allen, Mr. Hervis, each 50c., E. Brown-filer, 75c., J. Veach, \$3, T. C. Hamner, 62½c., C. B. Snyder, 25c., Wm. McCleary, 25c. <i>Connellsville</i>, Mr. Johnson, \$5, Dr. L. Lindley, Joseph Johnson, each \$2,</i>	173 48½
<i>Alleghany County, Sewickly, 4th July collection, Sewickly Presbyterian church, per Rev. Mr. Annan, \$4. <i>Lawrenceville</i>, 4th July collection in Lawrenceville Presbyterian church, per Rev. Richard Lea, pastor, \$10 60. <i>Pittsburg</i> Charles Brewer, Esq., 50c., George Reed, \$10, Rev. Dr. Heron, Rev. R. Dunlap, Mrs. Blair, Mr. McKain, each \$5, Judge R. Grier, J. Bissell, each \$10, G. Adams, W. H. Lowrie, \$5, Mr. Hanna, \$10, H. Child, W. Bagley, Mr. Reeding, J. McCully, Hunter & Hanna, each \$5, F. Bailey, Saml. Bailey, each \$10, A. Laughlin, \$5, M. Allen, Nathaniel Holmes, each \$10, J. Marshall, R. W. Poindexter, J. Dalzell, T. M. Howe, Rev. Dr. Paestley, each \$5, Cash, \$1, Dr. Spear, Rev. Prof. Green, P. McCormick, W. McCutcheon, each \$5, Rev. Mr. Avery, \$2,</i>	

J. Shipton, \$3, J. Gemmil, J. H. Davis, each \$1, R. Dalzell, \$2, D. Richey, \$2, Cash, Robert Carothers, each \$3, J. Irvine, J. & J. Parker, each \$2, Cash, Mr. Orr, each \$1, Cash \$5, G. Ogden, J. McCord, Cash, each \$2, Cash, R. H. Davis, each \$1, J. Myers, Mrs. Patterson, Wm. McCuthcheon, Rev. R. Riddle, each \$2, Mr. Reynolds, A. Mason, each \$1, D. C. Stockton, \$5. <i>East Liberty</i> , W. Cox, Cash, each \$1, G. Negley, \$2, Mr. Long, Miss Negley, each \$1, D. Negley, \$2, Mr. Halleman, Rev. Wm. B. McIlvaine, Mr. McClintock, each \$1, R. Bailey, \$2. <i>Steubenville, Ohio</i> , Hans Wilson, Esq., to constitute the Rev. Henry G. Comings a L. M., of the P. C. S., \$30, -	345 60
<i>Beaver County, Beaver</i> , Esquire Allison, Esquire Agnew, Hon. T. Henry, each \$5, J. Allison, Jr., \$1, J. R. Shannon, Esq., \$2, J. Barclay, \$1, -	19 00
	<u>1006 77½</u>

CONTRIBUTIONS to, and receipts by, the American Colonization Society, from the 24th August to the 22d September, 1842.

MAINE.

Collected by George Barker, agent:

<i>Gardner</i> , In part to constitute Rev. W. B. Babcock a L. M., \$5, -	5 00	
<i>Waterford</i> , Balance to constitute the Rev. Lincoln Ripley a L. M., -	20 00	25 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Collected by Rev. Reuben Porter, agent.

<i>Concord</i> , The Ladies' Colonization Society, \$20, J. Stevens, a Friend, T. Walker, each \$1, Alice Walker, 50c., Donations from several, per A. Walker, \$3, -	26 50	26 50
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VERMONT.

Collected by Rev. George Barker, agent:

<i>Shelford</i> , Balance to constitute the Rev. E. G. Babcock a L. M., -	11 00	11 00
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MASSACHUSETTS.

Collected by Rev. J. K. Davis, agent:

<i>Richmond</i> , Donations from several, \$5 25, -	5 25	
<i>Pittsfield</i> , Donations from several, \$11 83, -	11 83	
<i>Sheffield</i> , In part to constitute the Rev. M. Bradford a L. M., \$28 66, -	28 66	
<i>Great Barrington</i> , To constitute the Rev. Elisha Turner a L. M., \$35 75, Donation, \$2, -	37 75	83 49

RHODE ISLAND.

Collected by Rev. J. K. Davis, agent:

<i>Providence</i> , From Rev. D. Wayland, \$10, Dr. J. H. Mason, \$5, Moses B. C. Ives, Esq., \$10, Cash from several, \$10, J. Manton, Esq., \$5, -	40 00	40 00
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CONNECTICUT.

Collected by J. K. Davis, agent:

<i>Salisbury</i> , Donations from several, \$24, -	24 00	
<i>Bridgeport</i> , By the Rev. G. S. Coit's congregation, to constitute the Rev. Thomas Coit, of New Rochelle, a L. M., \$30, -	50 00	54 00

NEW YORK.

Collected by Rev. J. K. Davis, agent:

<i>New Lebanon</i> , In part to constitute the Rev. Silas Churchill a L. M., -	24 00	
<i>Union Village</i> , Donations from several, \$2 51, -	2 51	
<i>Lansburg</i> , From two individuals, in part to constitute the Rev. E. D. Maltbee a L. M., \$8, -	8 00	
<i>Albany</i> , Annual subscription by Peter Boyd, Esq., \$10, -	10 00	44 51

VIRGINIA.

<i>Oranoke County, Salem</i> , Annual subscription by J. B. Griffin, Esq., \$10, -	10 00	
<i>Winchester</i> , Annual collection in the Presbyterian church, per Rev. W. M. Atkinson, \$7 37, -	7 37	17 37

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Washington</i> , F. S. Key, Esq., donation, \$100, -	100 00	
<i>Georgetown</i> , Annual collection of the Methodist Episcopal church, Rev. L. F. Morgan, \$5, -	5 00	105 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Collected by Jas. Higgins, agent:

Orange County, Collection in Presbyterian church, per William Mor-

row, \$5,	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Franklin County, Collection at the University, \$11,	-	-	-	-	-	11 00
Lewisburg, Collection in M. E. church, \$10, Trinity church, per Mrs. Littlejohn, \$5, Mrs. Tool, R. Hill, each \$1, Cash, \$1 50,	-	-	-	-	-	8 50
Granville, Rock Spring church, per Mrs. Ereris, \$5, S. Ereris, Mr. Boteler, each \$1, Mr. Wyche, \$1,	-	-	-	-	-	8 00 42 50
Donations to constitute H. C. Hart a L. M., the amount acknowledged in June number, the names of the contributors omitted:	-	-	-	-	-	
Paris, John R. Thornton's annual subscription of \$10 for 1841 & 1842, \$20, A. H. Wright, H. C. Hart, each \$10, James K. Marshall, H. J. Brent, each \$1, Paris Juvenile Colonization Society for the Bexly Mission, \$4—Total \$46.	-	-	-	-	-	

KENTUCKY.

Flemingsburg, Annual collection in the A. R. P. church, per Hugh Mayne, Pastor, \$5,	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
Paris, Annual collection in the Episcopal church, per H. C. Hart, \$6,	-	-	-	-	-	6 00 11 00

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Annual collection in the Episcopal church, per Hon. Mr. Thompson, \$6,	-	-	-	-	-	6 00 6 00
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Total Contributions, 466 37

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Pembroke*, Per G. Barker, agent:

A. Burnham, for '42, \$1 50, N. G. Upham, '41, '42, \$5. Concord, J. Stevens, for '41, \$2, Rev. D. J. Noyes, for '42, \$1 50, George Hutchinson, '41, '42, \$3. Franklin, Rev. J. Knight, Jan. 1, '42, \$5, W. Green, '41, '42, \$3. Plymouth, Rev. Charles Shedd, for '43, \$1 50. Derry, Rev. E. L. Parker, '41, '42, \$3. Petersboro, John H. Steele, for '42, \$1 50, M. Wilder, for '42, \$1 50, Jonas Livingston, for '42, \$1 50, H. F. Cogswell, for '42, \$1 50, Nathaniel More, for '42, \$1 50. Canterbury, Rev. A. Abbot, for '42, \$2. Dunham, Valentine Smith, for '42, \$1 50, Rev. Alvan Tobey, for '42, \$1 50, B. Mathews, for '42, \$1 50. Amherst, B. B. David, for '42, \$2,	-	-	-	-	-	41 50
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VERMONT.—*Harland*, Allen Warder, for '42, \$2, E. Cleaveland, '41 to '43, \$4 50, 6 50

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Lynn*, D. Churchill, for '42, \$1 50. *Windsor*, Deacon Saml. Tracy, for '43, \$1 50. *Fitchburg*, J. T. Fowell, for '42, \$1 50, A. Crocker, for '42, \$1 50, C. W. Bullard, for '42, \$1 50, D. Messenger, for '42, \$1 50, John Dole, for '42, \$1 50, A. Dimonds, for '42, \$1 50, J. Adams, for '42, \$1 50, Mrs. Lydia Bontelle, for '42, \$1 50, Rev. C. Lincoln, for '42, \$1 50. *Waterford*, Rev. E. Abbot, July '43, \$5. *West Newton*, Seth Davis, July '43, \$5. *Brighton*, Rev. J. R. Adams, '41, '42, \$3, 31 00

VIRGINIA.—*Greenbrier*, Charles Steuart, for '42, \$2. *Leesburg*, R. H. Henderson, '41 and '42, \$4. *Portsmouth*, Francis Grier, Jan. 1, '39, to Dec. 31, '42, \$8, William C. Bennet, Jan. '40 to Dec. 31 '42, \$5. *Bowers, Southampton County*, Dr. Carr Bowers, Dec. 31 to Dec. 31, 1844, \$10, 29 00

TENNESSEE.—*Blountsville*, Saml. Rhea, for '42, \$1 50, William Derry, for '42, \$1 50, 3 00

KENTUCKY.—*Louisville*, Collections by S. H. Stephenson:

Robert Jarvis, '41, to Jan. '43, \$3 50, William Bell, for '42, \$4, A. G. Clagett, for '42, \$4 37. Danville, David A. Russell, '41, '42, to April 30, '43, \$5. Harrodsburg, C. M. Cunningham, for '42, \$2, Mrs. S. S. Thompson, to '43, \$4 50. Lexington, Gen. J. McCalla, '41, to '42, \$3, Alfred Warner, in full, \$2 25. Maysville, W. Hodge, '41, '42, to April 30, '43, \$4 50, T. J. Pickette, to '42, \$4 50,	-	-	-	-	-	37 62
OHIO.— <i>Hillsboro</i> , Saml. Linn, for '42, \$2,	-	-	-	-	-	2 00

For Repository, 149 12
Contributions, 466 37

Total, 615 49

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THE

AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.]

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1842.

[NO. 13.

DR. HALL'S ANSWERS TO MR. KEY'S QUESTIONS,
IN RELATION TO THE AMERICAN COLONIES OF LIBERIA.

No. 1. How long and under what circumstances have you been acquainted with the western coast of Africa, the colonies there established, and the course and extent of commerce on that coast, and the state of the slave trade?

I have been well acquainted with the American colonies on the coast of Africa since November of 1831; having at that time received the appointment of assistant physician to the Colony of Liberia, where I continued for near two years. I subsequently, under the direction of the Maryland State Colonization Society founded the Colony at Cape Palmas denominated Maryland in Liberia. I remained in this Colony for the term of three years in the capacity of Governor and physician, during which time I made some general surveys of that section of the coast, ascended a large river near one hundred miles, and made many treaties of amity and commerce with the kings and chiefs in the territory contiguous to our settlement. Subsequent to my resignation of the Agency of the Maryland State Colonization Society, I commenced mercantile operations on the coast exclusively on my own account and personally superintended by myself, extending from Sierra Leone to Cape Coast Castle, although mainly confined to the vicinity of the American colonies, and at all the slave marts between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas. Since that period I have been acting as General Agent of the Maryland State Colonization Society, have still a vessel trading on the coast, and maintain from both causes an extensive correspondence with the colonies.

No. 2. State the present condition of these colonies, particularly that of Cape Palmas, and under what circumstances it was founded, and at what expense, and how it is governed, and the number of inhabitants in them all?

The term Liberia is applied to an extent of about 300 miles of the west coast of Africa, commencing at about $60\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of north latitude, and running due south east in true course to Cape Palmas in $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north latitude, thence about thirty miles nearly east to Tabau: extent into the interior undefined. The whole of this coast line, however, is not under the jurisdiction of the American colonies. Many points being occupied by English and American trading factories, and one until very recently by a slave factory. The first settlement was made at Cape Messurado the northern-most point of Liberia, which has extended some distance into the interior up St. Paul's river, on which are the villages of Millsburg, Caldwell and White Plains. The town of Monrovia was at one time the centre of very extensive trade from the interior; large quantities of camwood and ivory were shipped from this port. This has in a great degree been broken up by the energetic prosecution of the slave trade at Gallinas about one hundred miles to the northwest. This colony is rather on the decline, certainly in point of numbers, owing to the decided unhealthiness of its location, and the calls made upon it for the establishment of new colonies; although it is yet the capitol of Liberia proper. About 25 miles below Messurado is Marshall, a small town at the mouth of the Junk river. Some fifteen miles further are established many large colonial factories at a place called Little Bassa. The next principal settlement is Edina on the north side of St. John's river, and opposite to it, on the south side, is the colony established by the New York and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies. Some five miles up the St. John's is a new town or farming section called Bexley. The colonies at Bassa, or *this* colony, (for they were incorporated into one a few years since) are in many respects preferable to those on the St. Paul's, and deserve equal rank and importance. The jurisdiction of the colony ceases at Bassa Cove, and no just claim is made to territory by the American colonies for near 100 miles to the Sinou river, where the Colonization Societies of Mississippi and Louisiana established a colony under the most favorable auspices and which would, if properly fostered and supported, be one of the best on the coast. The river is large and affords a safe and commodious anchorage for all colonial vessels. The extent of territory purchased on the coast is very limited, and the Colony but feeble from the scarcity of its members. You again follow an extent of near one hundred miles of coast line unclaimed by the colonies until you arrive at Cape Palmas which was purchased by the Maryland Colonization Society in February, 1834. This colony embraces about 1500 square miles of territory, extending along the seaboard about 35 miles. Its character is strictly agricultural, producing in the greatest abundance vegetable provisions for the consumption of its inhabitants and for supplying commercial and national vessels. Although established but eight years since, it is far better fitted for self-support than any other colony on the coast. Here was the first carriage-road made in the colonies, and here, to a greater extent than in any other colony, either English or American, is the plough used in agriculture. This colony now contains about 600 emigrants, mostly from Maryland, and the statistics of births and deaths show it to be on the increase independent of immigration.

The total expense of the founding of this colony, purchase of territory, transporting emigrants, furnishing supplies, paying the salaries of officers, both in America and Africa, has been about \$130,000, \$86,000 paid by the

State, about \$20,000 by individual contributions, and \$20,000 accruing from trade by the agent of the Society in the colony.

It is characterized as being strictly a temperance colony, ardent spirits having never yet been admitted except as an article of the *Materia Medica*. And it is remarkable, too, for having been settled and thus far nurtured without war or open hostility with the native tribes embraced within its limits.

I am unable to state the number of emigrants in all the colonies, but they probably fall short of four thousand. I presume it was not the intent of your question that I should enter into a detail of all the statistics of those colonies, and shall therefore merely state in addition to the above, that as to territory, they have sufficient, and as they increase can extend it sufficiently, to accommodate the whole colored population of the United States, although it would be desirable to increase the extent of coast line at as early a period as practicable. With regard to the fertility of the soil it is unequalled in richness and abundantly productive of all the great variety of tropical fruits and vegetables, and of the most valuable staples of export in the world.

OF THE CHARACTER OF THE LIBERIANS.—Their government is strictly republican, representative or elective. All officers of what cast soever, are colored men, all elective, save the two Governors, one residing at Messurado, appointed by the American Colonization Society, and the other at Cape Palmas, appointed by the Maryland State Colonization Society. Of their capability to maintain such form of government experience is the best evidence, as in no one instance has the constituted authorities been set at naught or trampled upon.

The colonists are generally religious and moral; perhaps a greater proportion are members of some Christian church than is to be found in any other community. A large majority of them, particularly the younger portion of the community, are instructed in the common branches of education, and some are truly intelligent and learned. The most eloquent preachers and most successful physicians are colored men. In their commercial transactions they are as upright and honorable as could be expected, considering their former habits of life. I think they are capable with proper protection and patronage and judicious and select additions from the United States, in time, to accomplish an entire moral and political revolution in Western Africa.

No. 3. What is the nature and extent of the trade they carry on with the natives and with other countries?

I have no statistics from which to answer your third interrogatory, and can only say in general terms that the citizens of the early settlements are decidedly a commercial people. As I before remarked, there was at one time a very large commerce carried on at Monrovia. There were then established six regular commission houses, quite a number of coasting vessels were employed in the native trade, and some foreign vessels were constantly in the roadstead.

At the present time, although the trade from the interior is greatly diminished from causes before noted, yet the coasting trade is well sustained, extending from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas. The colonists build small vessels of from ten to forty tons, and trade for the commodities of the coast

with merchandise purchased from European and American vessels. In the prosecution of this coast trade they labor under great disadvantages, as their competitors, the foreign merchants, are the very ones of whom they are obliged to purchase their merchandise, and to whom they are to sell the produce of the coast in payment. Were the whole coast between Cape Palmas and Monrovia secured by treaty to the colonists, an ample field would be open for the prosecution of a very extensive and profitable commerce. But this would not be practicable, as the natives prefer open and free intercourse with the trading vessels of all nations.

No. 4. What effects have they produced on the natives in their vicinity?

The effect of the colonies upon the native tribes both near and remote is decidedly favorable; and that perhaps to a greater extent than is often the case in the colonization or settlement of a new and barbarous country. Although in Liberia proper there has not unfrequently occurred wars with the surrounding tribes, yet the evils arising therefrom are far more than counterbalanced by the good effected. The commercial intercourse with the natives alone is of vast benefit to them individually, besides tending rapidly to develop the resources of the country. Their indirect benefit too, through the missionary establishments within the influence of the Colony is of weighty consideration, as I am well convinced without their protection no mission station could have been established; and certainly not successfully prosecuted had the American colonies not existed. But the most important advantage accruing to the natives from the establishment of the colonies, arises from the bare fact of the existence of a community of blacks like themselves maintaining a well regulated government, and conversant with, and exercising the arts and habits of civilized life. It is a universal impression pervading all the tribes of Western Africa, that the white man is of a distinct and superior order of being, that there is an inseparable bar between the two races, that one is doomed to be a savage, and the other a civilized man. The bare existence of the Colony is a convincing demonstration of the absurdity of their opinions, and will do more to elevate them in the scale of being, than could be done by all and every other measure that could be projected.

No. 5. State the course and extent of the slave trade as at present existing.

As my knowledge from personal observation is confined almost exclusively to what is termed the windward section of the west coast of Africa, called the Grain and Ivory coasts, I shall only speak of the slave trade as carried on there. It will at once occur to you that any thing like definite or accurate statements with regard to the number shipped will be out of the question, as the trade has for a long period been only prosecuted clandestinely. To the windward of Sierra Leone the traffic has heretofore been prosecuted pretty extensively, in the Rio Nunez and Pongas, the Rio Grande, and in Bissiaons or Bissiaagos islands. Not having visited either of these places, I am unable to speak with much accuracy of what has at any time been the number shipped, but should think, from what I know of the amount of goods sold at those factories, that at least ten thousand were shipped annually from all. I believe, however, most of them have been broken up by the English cruisers. The Gallinas river, about 100 miles to leeward of Sierra Leone, has been the most important and expensive slave mart on the

windward coast. Here were located at least eight factories, generally containing from two to four hundred slaves each ; and from all those were shipped annually at least ten thousand, and by some estimated at double that number. Connected with this mart are many smaller factories scattered along the coast, and at Sugary, Cape Mount and Digby where slaves are purchased by sub-factories and sent to Gallinas for shipping, or perhaps to which large quantities of slaves have been sometimes transported for shipment, when Gallinas was over strictly guarded. This market since my last visit to the coast has been broken up by the British cruisers, and I am entirely unable to say whether the factories have been abandoned. To the leeward of Cape Messurado, some twenty miles from Bassa, existed another factory at a place called New Cesters, which was likewise broken up at the same time with Gallinas. The principal agent, a Florentine by birth, has since settled as a merchant at Cape Mount. To what extent the slave trade is carried on at these places since the landing of the boat's crews of the British cruisers and the destruction of the factories I am unable to say, but doubtless were the cruisers at all to relax their vigilance, it would immediately be prosecuted with the utmost vigor. From the immediate vicinity of New Cesters no other slave factory has existed for a long period, until you reach Whidah, a distance of over 1,000 miles. I believe there has been at least four British cruisers stationed on that section of the coast, of which I speak, for the past five years, and perhaps at times more. The great mart for the slave trade, however, is far to the leeward, commencing at Whidah and extending south of the line to Cape Negro, a distance of near two thousand miles, including the Delta of the Niger, the Congo and Gaboon rivers.

No. 6. State the course and extent of the other commerce on that coast, and the prospect of its increasing importance.

The whole extent of the coast line of West Africa is a mart of commerce. There is not often an extent of ten miles of beach without its canoe landing and small or large trade towns established, specially for the purpose of exchange of commodities with merchant vessels. In many places the trade is very inconsiderable, not being sufficient to induce the master of a trading vessel to clew up and anchor ; in others of an equally unpromising appearance, the whole cargo of a vessel may in the time of an ordinary voyage be exchanged for African produce. In the large rivers many vessels of from two to four hundred tons are continually to be seen engaged in traffic.

The principal articles of export in former years were gums, wax, malagatta pepper, hides, ivory and gold. All these articles are now of secondary importance to dye-woods and palm oil. The latter article when used barely for the manufacture of soap and in woolen factories has found a ready and permanent market both in Europe and America. But of late experiments have been made by which the stearine is separated from the ealine, both of which products being in great demand, it may reasonably be supposed that any amount of the article will always find a ready market at a fair profit. The production of this article is greatly on the increase, and no probable limits can be fixed as to the extent to which it can be furnished. In small towns where I could ten years since only purchase a few gallons in calabashes for the use of my crews, it is now obtained in puncheons for

exportation. In fact the whole palm oil trade of the windward coast has been formed within the last twelve years, and now thousands of puncheons are shipped annually.

The camwood is one of the most important dye-woods in the world, and we believe is mostly if not altogether obtained from Africa, and it can there be obtained to almost any extent, being, in the interior, one of the most common forest trees. The demand for it is steady and uniform both in this country and in England.

The principal articles used in trade with Africa are tobacco, rum, gunpowder, muskets, cotton goods in all varieties, silks, many articles of hardware; many also of crockery and glass ware. Beads in all their varieties, and various trinkets of small importance, and for which the demand is decreasing. Of these, the one most in demand, and that which must necessarily constitute a portion of every cargo destined for the native trade, is tobacco, and of that kind which can only be obtained in the United States. The article next in demand, and of which the amount used far exceeds that of tobacco, is the coarse, heavy cotton goods, made in imitation of many varieties of the Indian cottons. These, it is believed, can be produced at as low a price in this country as in Europe, were there sufficient encouragement offered to induce our manufacturers to engage in imitating the particular patterns required. Gunpowder and rum can also be produced here cheaper than in England. These five articles actually constitute two-thirds of the value of a cargo used in the palm oil and camwood trade. The main importance of this trade to the United States I should attribute to its affording a steady and increasing market for the above articles, two of which are important staples of the country. There is also a great demand for the various articles of American provisions at all the various settlements on the coast, (excepting the English, from which our salted provisions and fish are excluded,) and which will rapidly increase as the settlements multiply and enlarge.

No. 7. By whom and under what advantages and disadvantages is it now carried on?

I should judge that at least three-fourths of the native trade of the whole continent of Africa, excepting the Mediterranean, of which I know nothing, to be in the hands of the English. Of the remaining fourth, perhaps the Americans have one-half, and the balance is divided between the French, Portuguese, and Dutch. The English maintain the ascendancy for many reasons: In the first place, they were at one time the most extensive and successful prosecutors of the slave trade, and obtained jurisdiction over many important points of the coast at that time. Then, the goods used in the slave trade by all natives even to the present day are mainly the production of England and her India colonies, tobacco only excepted. Consequently, upon the abolition of the slave trade, a vast extent of the coast was under English influence, and a demand existed for the products of her manufactures.

Again: England is the great central mart for all articles of commerce for the whole world, and there, more than any where else, a market may be found for all African produce. The amount of capital, too, in England seeking investment is a powerful instrument in opening new sources of commerce. But added to all these, and perhaps as powerful in its influence as all other causes combined in securing a majority of this trade to

the English, is the manner in which the trade is carried on, and the general and ample protection afforded by the English Government to the African commerce. The whole trade of the African coast consists in a system of barter of commodities. Every large tooth of ivory, quintal of camwood, or cask of oils, must command in most instances a moiety of every article used in that commerce. The want of one important article of trade, as for instance a musket, tobacco, or even a cutlass or flints, will prevent the trader from making a purchase, even although he may offer four times the value of the article in question in other merchandise. From this cause, when the commerce is well established and a demand created for all articles desired in that trade, the merchant will enjoy great advantages in the complete assortment of his cargo over his less fortunate competitors. Then there is established throughout the coast a system of credit which is exceedingly prejudicial to the vessels of all nations whose commerce is not specially protected.

The native tribes on the beach are merely the factors for the people of the interior, and have no capital to trade upon; consequently the foreign trader is obliged to land his goods to be sent into the interior and exchanged for his return cargo. His whole cargo, therefore, is at the mercy of these people, and when there is no protecting power at hand they are solely governed by what they may deem their interest as to the amount which they will refund. If the merchant is an old trader, and it is supposed he will continue the business, they are anxious to secure a continuance of his custom and probably may pay him up well. But on the other hand, should it be a transient vessel, and one which it may not be supposed will visit the coast again, but a poor return will be received for the cargo landed. Now, the British Government maintains a large squadron on the coast, whose duty it is, in addition to the suppression of the slave trade, to form treaties of commerce more or less perfect with the African chiefs and head trade men, to see the conditions thereof well fulfilled, to demand satisfaction for all trespasses by the natives on the persons or property of the British subjects, and to relieve their merchant vessels in cases of wreck, pestilence, or any other disaster. This, it will readily be perceived, gives the British commercial vessels very great advantages over those of all other nations, and renders their commerce on this barbarous coast (where to the vessels of all other nations the risk is so great as to swallow up the large profits of the trade) almost as safe as in any part of the world, where it is protected by the regular custom-house laws of civilized nations.

No. 8. What in your opinion is necessary to give our vessels the benefit of this trade?

In order to secure to our African commerce the same footing as is enjoyed by that of England, nearly similar measures must be adopted as are in operation by that Government, varying, however, according to our peculiar relations with Africa.

In the first place there always ought to be a certain amount of naval force on that coast, cruising from Sierra Leone to Ambrize bay, frequenting most those parts where the American trade is most largely prosecuted. This is perfectly practicable, without the least risk of the sacrifice of the officers and crews from the climate, by observing the most simple precau-

tion, viz: not to permit any officer or seaman to sleep or remain on shore after night fall, and not to enter any of the rivers during the rainy season or near the commencement or close of the rains.

The smallest sized vessels with one good pivot gun are as effective and useful as a frigate; and the very swiftest sailers only can be useful.

A general commercial agent should be established at the most suitable place on the coast, having under his charge a depot of provisions and marine stores for the benefit of the national vessels, and many of the more important articles for supplying commercial vessels on payment therefor, as from slight losses of anchors, chains, spars and sails a voyage is entirely broken up; whence the exorbitant insurance charged for vessels engaged in that trade. The depot ought to be made at Cape Palmas, for three very important reasons: 1st. It is decidedly the most healthy station on the coast of Africa. 2d. It is the most central point within the range of the American commerce. 3d. It is the point most easily obtained, from other and more powerful causes than its greater proximity—it is the southwest point on the coast of Guinea, where the coast line, after running from Cape Verd nearly in a due southeast direction changes to due east and east north-east. It is, then, a prominent point and easily made in the rainy season, when for a long period no observation can be had, as from the direction of the coast on making land you can always judge whether you are to the windward or leeward and govern yourself accordingly. At certain seasons, too, owing to the steady course of the wind from one point, and the strong current created thereby no vessel can beat to the windward, and most of the year a disabled vessel would find it difficult to do so. Vessels bound to windward are often in sight of port three or four days and unable to get up. On this account it is very important that Cape Palmas should be selected. Another matter, too, is worthy of notice: Cape Palmas is the most productive part of the Grain Coast, where rice is always procured for trading vessels bound to the leeward, and from which other colonies are often supplied.

A suitable agent at this place, with a proper naval depot and a small squadron constantly cruising on that coast, ready at any time to furnish requisite aid to our merchant vessels, would materially advance the interest of the American commerce; and were it certain that no measures would be taken by any other nation to form treaties of commerce along the coast or up the branches of the Niger and other large rivers with the native chiefs, to the exclusion of our commerce, as is done in the Senegal by the French, and in the Gambia and Sierra Leone and other settlements by the English, perhaps nothing more could be expected or desired. But should it be feared that measures may be taken to exclude our vessels from the free and open commerce with other points of the coast as well as those above referred to, it is practicable at this time to prevent the consummation of such a plan, and secure to American vessels for ever equal privileges with those of any and every other nation. Let a person well acquainted with the commerce of the coast, the points most important to be secured, and conversant, too with the manner of making contracts and treaties with the native chiefs, be appointed and sent out in a Government vessel with power and instructions to visit every point of sufficient importance, and make a regular treaty of commerce with all the chiefs and

headmen, securing to the vessels of the United States free and unrestrained right of trade within their several jurisdictions, not to be annulled by any future contract or transfer of territory to any other nation. This measure, if it did not forever actually secure to us a claim to this commerce (in common with other nations) would give us good grounds for contesting any question about it, and resisting encroachment.

No. 9. What protection do these colonies require?

The establishment of the above proposed agency, and the constant presence of any number of national cruisers on that section of the coast, with the understanding on the part of the native chiefs that they were in some measure for the protection and defence of the colony, would materially promote the interests of the colonies, and free them from any apprehensions from the natives. Up to the present time the colonists have defended themselves nobly and successfully when attacked by hostile tribes, yet the weaker colonies more recently established might be extirpated by a well concerted assault, and they actually need at least a show of succor and protection.

No. 10. Is or is not a consul or commercial agent or agents necessary on that coast for the protection of the colony and American trade, and where should they reside?

I conceive this interrogatory to have been answered in reply to No. 8. I think one actual, accredited agent of Government would be better than a larger number, allowing him, in case he should deem it advisable, to appoint a sub-agent in other settlements for specific purposes, accountable directly to him. My reasons for this opinion are, that it is difficult to find the proper persons for such a station who are willing to go to Africa with any thing like a reasonable compensation; and unless they were persons well qualified for their peculiar station no good would result from the arrangement. That a large expenditure of money unnecessarily would be injudicious and bring the whole into disrepute with Government. That one depot for marine stores would be sufficient, and in case there were more they would be attended with increased expense. That there would be more responsibility in the acts of one person than more. The main point is to get the proper agents, as all operations in Africa clearly show.

No. 11. Are not the colonies rendering considerable aid and protection to American commerce?

The colonies have served materially to increase as well as aid the American commerce on that coast, and that in two ways. 1st They have developed the resources of the country interior to the colonies, and vastly increased the exports from that section. 2dly. By the transportation of emigrants in vessels chartered of large shippers in our commercial cities they have had their attention directed to that trade, and many have subsequently embarked therein. Probably one quarter of all the American commerce with West Africa for the past ten years is attributed to this cause. The colonies afford aid to the American commerce in various ways. In ordinary voyages they serve as regular ports of entry and clearance, furnishing protests, debentures, certificates, and the many documents so important in commerce. In case of partial injury to vessels, so common on long voyages, repairs can be advantageously made here. In case of total wreck, which has in a number of instances occurred to American vessels,

(two to my knowledge,) the crew have been saved from all the misery that would have necessarily been entailed upon them on a barbarous and deadly coast; they have been clothed and fed, and attended in the fever which so certainly attacks all who sleep on shore, and in every respect found a comfortable home until opportunities have occurred for shipping. The colonies are often resorted to for medical aid by vessels which have been up the rivers in the rainy season. On my first landing in Monrovia in 1831, two American vessels were there lying in the roads from the rivers to the windward with but one well person of the original crew on board of each. Had it not been for the colony, most likely the officers and crew of these vessels would have died and the vessels been dismantled by the natives, as has been often the case up the rivers. Instances like the above not unfrequently occur. The existence of these colonies has in my opinion lessened the risk attending a trading voyage on that coast very materially, in fact changed the features of our commerce there altogether.

No. 12. How will the proper protection of these colonies and the promotion of the American commerce on that coast affect the slave trade?

It may be proper to state before affording a direct answer to the question, that the very establishment of the colonies has absolutely broken up the slavers within their boundaries. The location of the first colony was on an island that had, from time immemorial, been occupied by slave factories. The first severe wars in which this colony was engaged was on the question of the slave trade. The slave factories of Trade Town and New Cesters was broken up by Ashmun early in the history of the colony. Subsequently two factories have at different times been destroyed by the colonists at Little Bassa, and that, too, through hard fighting. Grand Bassa was always a slave mart—the last slaves were shipped on the day I landed in a schooner to pay for the first purchase of territory there, in March, 1832.

If, therefore, the colonies have without assistance or protection purged 100 miles of coast line of this traffic, what may not be hoped from them when they shall receive that countenance and protection which they so justly merit, and which they have so long required?

No. 13. Do you believe the kings and chiefs on the coast now engaged in the slave trade could be compelled or prevailed on by any and what means to abandon the trade?

Taken in connection with all the means at present employed for the suppression of the slave trade, I am of opinion that treaties might be made with the chiefs and head men, which would effectually extinguish this trade on the windward coast (so called) beyond which my personal acquaintance does not extend.

It would be but reasonable to suppose, however, that the same measures would operate as successfully throughout the whole extent of the slave coast. In order to effect this object a joint commission should be established, representative of such powers as would be disposed to act therein. They should visit the coast and call a general palaver of all the head men of every tribe contiguous to any slave mart. The whole matter should be canvassed in a fair and candid manner. The history of the trade should be given. The evils attendant on not only its victims but all in any way connected with it should be fully portrayed. The reason should be given

why all Christendom had denounced the traffic. The determination of the whole civilized world to extinguish it. The advantages of a lawful and honorable commerce should be pointed out. Comparisons should be instituted between the prosperity and happiness of those sections of their own country where the slave trade had long been abandoned, and where it still existed. Then option should be given them to renounce the traffic absolutely and entirely, and thereby secure the friendship and good will of the civilized world, or to attempt to continue it and suffer the consequences.

It is my opinion that, under these circumstances, all hope of successfully combating the settled, determined policy and wills of the WHITE MAN would cease, and a contract or treaty, binding them under the most weighty penalties to annul this traffic would at once be ratified. Perhaps they might, as it is customary in all palavers between Africans and Europeans, demand some compensation for the sacrifice they would allege they must make in according such a proposition; but this would fall far short of the expense of fitting out an additional vessel for capturing slavers on the high seas. And were it not demanded, it would be advisable to give a *bonus*, as the receiving a valuable consideration is the customary seal to all African contracts.

I said this measure, in addition to those already in operation, would effect the desired object. It cannot be supposed that a barbarous chief would adhere to any contract of this kind (especially with a white man) where no penalty would be exacted for a breach thereof. And it is plain no penalty could be exacted unless a sufficient force should be at hand. It would therefore be necessary to remit in the prosecution of no one measure at present in operation to effect this grand object. It may be asked if no dependence can be placed upon a treaty what is the use of making one? A slight knowledge of the manner in which the slave trade is carried on will explain. At the slave marts I have visited, a kind of treaty is entered into between the prince or head man of the country. A grant is made of a piece of land on which to erect a baracoon or slave factory, and the requisite buildings are erected thereon on payment of a specific sum. Goods are then distributed to the roving traders, who go to the bush for the purchase of slaves, or the slaves may be sent down by a dealer or warrior from the interior. The king gets a certain per centage or premium on every slave sold. His men also do all the manual labor for the slaver, procure food for the slaves, keep guard over them, and secure such as may chance to escape. When the vessel arrives to receive the slaves all hands are turned to at once to put them on board with all possible despatch, and if they escape clear, the king and his people receive additional remuneration. It will, therefore, be perceived that nothing could be done by any slave dealer on the coast were it not for the cordial and active co-operation of some native chief of power and influence. It will readily be perceived what advantage would accrue from the treaty proposed. Not even a barricoon could be erected ere it would come to the knowledge of some cruiser on the coast, and a stop at once be put to the proceeding.

But it may be asked, suppose the native chiefs will not come to any agreement of this kind? I think justice and humanity would warrant at

any time the forcible entry and destruction of all factories and barricoons, the liberation of slaves found therein, the dispersion of any foreigners that may be found on shore under suspicious circumstances and a blockade of the place, excluding therefrom all intercourse with Europeans. These measures, I am confident, would soon bring them to terms.

No. 11. Do you believe the slave trade can be effectually suppressed by any other means than by supplying the natives with trade goods by the substitution of lawful trade for the products of Africa?

Lawful commerce would at once be established on the annihilation of the slave trade, and is now carried on to a greater or less extent at all the slave marts. It cannot be prosecuted to a greater extent than the articles of export are supplied, and there is not a native on the coast but knows the regular market price of every article of African production. Where the slave trade is prosecuted, all hands, both near and remote, are engaged in some way or other in advancing it, and get their European luxuries through such employment; but let it be abandoned and the same people are at once induced to supply their wants by producing and marketing articles of traffic with which their country may abound, and the moment they are exposed on the coast purchasers are always at hand, and lawful commerce at once becomes substituted without Government interference or patronage. The establishment of large trade factories for the purchase of African produce would, however, be a strong inducement to the adoption of the proposed treaty.

MISSIONARY LABORS AND SCENES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

(Concluded.)

"In July 1736, George Schmidt, with something of that zeal which fired the bosom of Esede, the pioneer of the mission to Greenland, left his native country for that of the Hottentots. * * * * Though he could only address the Hottentots through an interpreter, his early efforts were crowned with success, and the attendance at the first Hottentot school ever founded rapidly increased. The Hottentots with all their reputed ignorance and apathy, justly regarded him with sentiments of unfeigned respect and admiration, and so evidently was the Gospel made the power of God, that in the course of a few years he was able to add a number of converts to the Church of the first born.

"In 1743 the lonely missionary was compelled to visit Europe, when, the Dutch East India Company, actuated by representations that to instruct the Hottentots would be injurious to the interests of the colony, refused to sanction the return of this messenger of mercy to that unfortunate people. Every effort to resume the mission was fruitless, till the year 1792, when Marsveldt, Schurinn and Kirchnel sailed for the Cape of Good Hope. They received every attention, and went in search of the spot, where more than half a century before, Schmidt left his little band.

* * * * *

"The Hottentots who remembered Mr. Schmidt, or who had heard of his labors of love, rallied around the standard again erected, and though great and many were the trials and distresses of the missionaries, often threatened with destruction and murder, all recorded in the chronicles of

heaven, their labors were blessed, and, through divine help, the Moravian missions have prospered, and spread their branches through different parts of the colony, and to the Gambookies beyond it, where they have now a flourishing station. What a remarkable display have we here of the faithfulness and mercy of God, in preserving the seed sown by Schmidt in a most ungenial soil, and left to vegetate in an aspect, the most forbidding, for such a length of time! Who can doubt the divine assurance 'my word shall not return unto me void.'"

On an excursion into the more barren parts of Namaqualand, the following incident occurred, illustrating the two-fold dominion there of the lion and the savage. Of course Mr. Moffat and his companion afforded all the relief in their power to the poor woman, and their exertions resulted in saving her life.

Pages 131—134.—“ We were often exposed to danger from lions which, from the scarcity of water, frequent the pools or fountains, and some of our number had some hair-breadth escapes. One night we were quietly bivouacked at a small pool on the Oup river, where we never anticipated a visit from his majesty. We had just closed our united evening worship, the Book was still in my hand, and the closing notes of the song of praise had scarcely fallen from our lips, when the terrific roar of the lion was heard. Our oxen, which before were quietly chewing the cud, rushed upon us, and over our fires, leaving us prostrated in a cloud of dust and sand. Hats and hymn books, our Bible and our guns, were all scattered in wild confusion. Providentially, no serious injury was sustained; the oxen were pursued, brought back, and secured to the wagon, for we could ill afford to lose any. Africaner, seeing the reluctance of the people to pursue in a dark and gloomy ravine, grasped a fire-brand and exclaimed, “ Follow me,” and but for this promptness and intrepidity, we must have lost some of our number, for nothing can exceed the terror of oxen at even the smell of a lion. Though they may happen to be in the worst condition possible, worn out with fatigue and hunger, the moment the shaggy monster is perceived, they start like race horses, with their tails erect, and sometimes days will elapse before they are found. The number of lions may be easily accounted for, when it is remembered how thinly scattered the inhabitants are, and, indeed the whole appearance of the country impresses the mind with the idea that it is only fit for beasts of prey. The people seem to drag out a miserable existence, wandering from place to place in quest of grass, game, or wild roots. Those I had met with had, from infancy, been living a nomadick life, with one great object in view, to keep soul and body together.

‘ A region of drought where no river glides,
Nor ripple brook with osiered sides;
Where sedgy pool, nor bubbling fount,
Nor tree, nor cloud, nor misty mount
Appears, to refresh their aching eyes;
But barren earth, and the burning sky,
And the blank horizon round and round
Spread, void of living sight or sound.’

“ Among the poorer classes it is, indeed, struggling for existence; and when the aged become too weak to provide for themselves, and are a burden to those whom they brought forth and reared to manhood, they are

not unfrequently abandoned by their own children, with a meal of victuals and a cask of water, to perish in the desert; and I have seen a small circle of stakes fastened in the ground, within which were still lying the bones of a parent bleached in the sun, who had been thus abandoned. In one instance I observed a small broken earthenware vessel, in which the last draught of water had been left. 'What is this?' I said, pointing to the stakes, addressing the Africaner. His reply was, 'This is heathenism;' and then described this parricidal custom. A day or two after, a circumstance occurred which corroborated his statement. We had traveled all day over a sandy plain, and passed a sleepless night from extreme thirst and fatigue. Rising early in the morning, and leaving the people to get the wagon ready to follow, I went forward with one of our number, in order to see if we could not perceive some indications of water, by the foot marks of game, for it was in a part of the country where we could not expect the traces of man. After passing a ridge of hills, and advancing a considerable way on the plain, we discovered, at a distance, a little smoke rising amidst a few bushes, which seemed to skirt a ravine. Animated with the prospect, we hastened forward, eagerly anticipating a delicious draught of water, no matter what the quality might be. When we had arrived within a few hundred yards of the spot, we stood still, startled at the fresh marks of lions, which appeared to have been there only an hour before us. We had no guns, being too tired to carry them, and we hesitated for a moment, whether to proceed or return. The wagon was yet distant, and thirst compelled us to go on, but it was with caution, keeping a sharp look-out at every bush we passed.

"On reaching the spot, we beheld an object of heart-rending distress. It was a venerable looking old woman, a living skeleton, sitting with her head leaning on her knees. She appeared terrified at our presence, and especially at me. She tried to rise, but, trembling with weakness, sunk again to the earth. I addressed her by the name which sounds sweet in every clime, and charms even the savage ear. 'My mother, fear not, we are friends, and will do you no harm.' I put several questions to her, but she appeared either speechless, or afraid to open her lips. I again repeated, 'Pray mother, who are you, and how did you come to be in this situation?' to which she replied, 'I am a woman; I have been here four days, my children have left me here to die.' 'Your children?' I interrupted. 'Yes,' raising her hand to her shrivelled bosom, 'my own children—three sons and two daughters—they are gone,' pointing with her finger to yonder mountains, 'and have left me to die.' 'And pray, why did they leave you?' I inquired. Spreading out her hands, 'I am old you see, and I am no longer able to serve them; when they kill game, I am too feeble to help in carrying home the flesh; I am not able to gather wood to make fire; and I cannot carry their children on my back as I used to do.' This last sentence was more than I could bear; and though my tongue was cleaving to the roof of my mouth for want of water, this reply opened a fountain of tears.

Pages 386—390.—A most lively picture of the effects of extreme thirst and a perspicuous statement of the nature of the government among the Bauangketsi.

"Nearly the whole party ran, expecting water, but found none. Men and cattle being worn out, we battled for the night, every one feeling as if

this night was to be his last. Two very hot days traveling over a dusty plain, with a dry and parching wind, had reduced mind and body to a state of great exhaustion. A camp of eleven wagons, upwards of one hundred and fifty oxen, and nearly a hundred human beings, generally make a terrible uproar, especially when there is plenty of meat; ours was silent as the desert round, interrupted only by an occasional groan from the wearied, worn out cattle.

“Thirst aroused us at an early hour, and examining the foot marks we found that the horsemen who had left us on the previous day in search of water, had passed eastward. Before we had proceeded far a buffalo was discovered in a thicket of reeds. The men seizing their guns, fired upon him, but as he concealed himself in the middle of the reeds, it was difficult to reach him, I entreated the men to desist as from the character of the buffalo when wounded an accident appeared to be inevitable; however, they persisted, saying, ‘If we cannot get water, we must have raw flesh.’ In order to dislodge the animal, they set fire to the reeds, when the enraged buffalo rushed out through the fire and smoke, and though his gait seemed as awkward and heavy as that of a great pig, he instantly overtook one of the men, who escaped with merely being thrown down, slightly wounded, and having his jacket torn open. Had not the dogs, at the same moment, seized the animal from behind, the man would have been killed on the spot. The buffalo returned to the flaming reeds, from which he would not move, but was shot after his skin was literally roasted in the fire. About noon we came unexpectedly to the stream, into which men, oxen, horses, and sheep rushed promiscuously, presenting a scene of the most ludicrous description. One man is pushed down by an ox, pleased with the refreshing coolness of the water; another in his haste, tumbles headforemost over the bank, followed by a sheep or a goat. One crawls between the legs of oxen; another tries to force himself in between their bodies. One shouts that a horse is trampling upon him, and another that he is fast in the mud. But while this was going on there was no disposition for merriment, till every one was satiated and withdrew from the water, when wet, muddy looking spectacles presented themselves, which would have caused even gravity itself to laugh. While the meat was preparing over the fire, a quaff of the tobacco pipe unloosed every tongue, and made all eloquent on the hardships of the past. Correctly to conceive of such a scene it is necessary to have witnessed it. Here we refreshed ourselves with a day’s rest, and on the following arrived at Pitsan, the principal town of the Barolong tribe, who lived formerly, when visited by Mr. Campbell, at Kunuana or Mosheu, three days’ journey to the South.

“Tuane, the highest chief, made his appearance, amidst a noisy multitude; he saluted us in the English manner, by giving the right hand, saying, as well as he could pronounce it. ‘Good morning.’ Many were the good-mornings they wished us, though the sun had long set. On the following day the principal men met with us, with whom we conferred on the object of my journey, while the Griquas informed them of their plan to shoot elephants in the neighborhood. Tuane, a weak imbecile looking man, tried, as is usual among the African tribes, to dissuade me from attempting to visit so notorious a character, at the same time prophecying my

destruction. This town, which covered a large space, and included a numerous division of Bahurutsi, and another of the Bauangketsi, contained upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, all whom had congregated here after the attack of the Mantatees. During my absence at Cape Town, Mr. Hamilton had visited them, to whom many listened with great attention, and as it had rained very heavily during his visit, he was viewed in the very imposing light of a rain-maker, they having requested him to pray for rain, which he did. They were not backward in reminding me of this fact; but on inquiring what he had taught them, I found their memories were less tenacious.

“Anxious to make the best use of the time, especially of the Sabbath, I first held divine service in the Dutch language, for the Griquas, but the noise of the multitude which had congregated, obliged us to desist. I then attempted at two different parts of the town to address the people through an interpreter, and by the influence of the chiefs obtained a hearing. I conversed with the principal men on the subject of a missionary settling among them. One said, ‘You must come and make rain;’ and another, ‘You must come and protect us.’ Of course I gave them to understand that the object of the missionary was neither to make rain, nor to protect them, and referred to our mission at the Kuruman, of which some had a perfect knowledge. Multitudes, who appeared to have nothing to do, crowded around us from morning till night. The town was under the government of three chiefs; Tuane, Gontse and Inche. The first was considered the most powerful, though Gontse had the greatest number of Barolongs under his authority. The last was the brother to Khosi, whom Mr. Campbell describes, but who, from his want of energy, was deposed. As in all other towns, there were sections composed of the inhabitants of other tribes, who congregate under chiefs of their own, and retain the name and peculiarities which distinguish their nations. Thus there was a considerable suburb of Bauangketsi, under the chief Moromolo, who was a man of sound judgment and commanding mein. Wooden bowls, spoons, and ornaments in abundance were brought to exchange for commodities which we possessed; among others, two elderly men came and presented their children for sale; a sheep was expected for one, and a quantity of beads for the other. I embraced the opportunity of pointing out to them, and to all present, how unnatural such conduct was, and the direful consequence which must arise from such a course; that a sheep would soon be eaten, and a few ornaments could avail little when compared with the assistance they might expect from their children; how useful they might become to the tribes generally, and to themselves in particular, when age and weakness would make them thankful to have a friend, a relative, and particularly a child. They walked off, evidently disappointed, while those around, who were listening to what I said, professed their fullest conviction of the horrors to which such a system, if connived at, would lead. It is proper, at the same time, to remark, that slavery, in the general sense of the term, does not exist among the Bechuanas. The feudal system prevails among the tribes. There are two grades, the rich, who are hereditary chiefs, and the poor. The latter continue in the same condition, and their lot is comparatively an easy kind of vassalage. Their lives are something like those of their dogs, hunger

and idleness, but they are the property of their respective chiefs, and their forefathers have, from time immemorial, been at the mercy of their lords. There are, however, few restraints laid upon them, as they often leave for a more comfortable situation at a distance; but should they be brought into circumstances of danger, they flee to their former masters for protection."

The return of the ambassadors of the Matabele, whom Mr. Moffat accompanied from motives of regard for the safety of the mission, was attended by events of interest and scenes which made known parts of African territory hitherto untrodden by white men, and known, of course, only through the medium of report. The desolations of war marked the ground over which our author and companions traveled.

Pages 514—19.—"The two ambassadors were received at Old Lithako with great kindness by the people of Mahura, who at that period strongly recommended the pacific precepts of the gospel introduced by the missionaries, although he himself had not yet shown that he had received that gospel into his heart, which has scattered so many blessings in his path. Mahura's speech had a good effect on their minds, in so far as it convinced them that he who professed, so high a regard for their guardian would do them no harm.

"Leaving Lithako, we traveled in our empty wagons with more than usual speed, over the Barolong plains, in many parts of which the traveler, like the mariner on the ocean, sees the expanse around him bounded only by the horizon. Clumps of mimosas occasionally met the eye, while the grass, like fields of tall wheat, waved in the breeze; amidst which, various kinds of game were found, and the king of the forest roved at large. Some of the solitary inhabitants, who subsisted entirely on roots and the chase, would intercept our course, and beg a little tobacco, and sometimes pass the night where we encamped. These were, indeed, the companions of the lion, and seemed perfectly versed in all his tactics. As we were retiring to rest one night, a lion passed near us, occasionally giving a roar, which softly died away on the extended plains as it was responded to by another, at a distance. Directing the attention of these Balalas to this sound, and asking if they thought there was danger, they turned their ears to a voice with which they were familiar, and after listening for a moment or two, replied, 'There is no danger, he has eaten, and is going to sleep.' They were right, and we slept also. Asking them in the morning how they knew the lions were going to sleep, they replied, 'We live with them; they are our companions.'

"At Sitlagole river, about 160 miles from the Kuruman, we halted in the afternoon, and allowed our oxen to graze on a rising bank opposite our wagons, and somewhat farther than a gunshot from them. Having but just halted, and not having loosened a gun, we were taken by surprise by two lions rushing out from a neighboring thicket. The oldest one, of an enormous size, approached within ten yards of the oxen, and bounding on one of my best, killed him in a moment, by sending his great teeth through the vertebrae of the neck. The younger lion couched at a distance, while the elder licked his prey, turning his head occasionally towards the other oxen, which had caught his scent and scampered off; then, with his fore-feet upon the carcass, he looked and roared at us who were all in a scuffle to loosen our guns, and attack his majesty. Two of our

number, more eager to frighten than to kill, discharged their muskets; and probably a ball whistling past his ear, induced him to retire to the thicket whence he had come, leaving us in quiet possession of the meat. At Meritsane, the bed of another dry river, we had a serenade of desert music, composed of the treble, counter, and bass voices of jackals, hyenas and lions.

“ We were kindly treated by the Barolongs; and on the tenth day we arrived at Mosega, the abode of Mokhatla, regent over the fragments, though still a large body, of the Bahurutsi. These had congregated in a glen, and subsisted on game, roots, berries, and the produce of their corn fields; having been deprived of their flocks by the Mantatees. They were evidently living in fear, lest Moselekatse should one day make them captives. From these people I received a hearty welcome, though I was known to few of them except by name.

“ Having fulfilled my engagements in conveying my charge in safety to the Bahurutsi, I, in a solemn and formal manner, delivered them over to the care of Mokhatla, requesting him either to go himself, or send a strong escort to accompany them until they reached the out-posts of the Matabele. To this proposal the Tunas were strongly opposed, and entreated me most earnestly to accompany them to their own country; urging, that as I had shown them so much kindness, I must go and experience that of their king, who, they declared would kill them if they suffered me to return before he had seen me. Mokhatla came trembling, and begged me to go, as he and his people would flee if I refused. I pleaded my numerous engagements at the Kuruman, but argument was vain. At last, to their inexpressible joy, I consented to go as far as their first cattle out-posts. Mokhatla had long wished to see the fearful Moselekatse, who had desolated the Bakone country, and the proximity of whose residence gave him just reason to tremble for the safety of his people; and it was only because they were not the rich owners of herds of cattle, that they had not already become the prey of this African Napoleon.

“ During three days of heavy rain, which detained us, Mokhatla, whose physiognomy and manœuvres evinced, that while he had very little of what was noble about him, he was an adept at intrigue, and exhibited too much of the sycophant to command respect, resolved to make himself one of my retinue. The country through which we had to travel was quite of a different character from that we had passed. It was mountainous, and wooded to the summits. Evergreens adorned the valleys, in which numerous streams of excellent water flowed through many a winding course towards the Indian Ocean. During the first and second day's journey, I was charmed exceedingly, and was often reminded of Scotia's hills and dales. As it was a rainy season, every thing was fresh; the clumps of trees that shaded the plains being covered with rich and living verdure. But these rocks and vales, and picturesque scenes, were often vocal with the lion's roar. It was a country once covered with a dense population. On the sides of the hills and Kashan mountains were towns in ruins, where thousands once made the country alive, amidst fruitful vales now covered with luxuriant grass, inhabited by game. The extirpating invasions of the Mantatees and Matabele had left to beasts of prey the undisputed rights of these lovely woodland glens. The lion, which had revelled in human flesh, as if conscious that there was none to oppose, roamed

at large, a terror to the travelers, who often heard with dismay his nightly roaring echoed back by the surrounding hills. We were mercifully preserved during the night, though our slumbers were often interrupted by his fearful howlings. We had frequently to take our guns and precede the wagon, as the oxen sometimes took fright at the sudden rush of a rhinoceros or buffalo from a thicket. More than one instance occurred when, a rhinoceros, being aroused from his slumbers by the crack of the whips, the oxen would scamper off like race-horses; when destruction of gear, and some part of the wagon, was the result. As there was no road, we were frequently under the necessity of taking very circuitous routes to find a passage through deep ravines; and we were often obliged to employ picks, spades, and hatchets, to clear our way. When we bivouacked for the night, a plain was generally selected, that we might be the better able, to defend ourselves; and when firewood was plentiful, we made a number of fires at a distance, around the wagon. But when it rained, our situation was pitiful indeed; and we only wished it to rain so hard that the lion might not like to leave his lair."

MEETING OF THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the members and friends of the Society was held on the 22d June, (Tuesday,) in the large room in Exeter Hall.

The Rev. Dr. DEALTRY, and Sir R. H. INGLIS, then read the report,—of which we subjoin a very copious abstract.

It began by expressing the wish of the Committee to present a correct view of the actual position and prospects of the Society, and to offer suggestions on the plans it might hereafter be expedient to pursue;—dividing the topics of consideration into the several heads of operations abroad,—operations at home,—the state of the slave trade, and the condition of Africa,—and, lastly, future plans and operations.

Under the head of foreign operations, reference was made to the profound interest felt not only at home, but throughout Europe, in the success of the Niger Expedition. The leading objects of the Society might be comprised in a single sentence, namely, to promote the extinction of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa, by a series of efforts designed to aid in elevating the African mind, and in developing the capabilities of the African soil. To this end, it was proposed to make Africa itself the principal scene of labor; and Africans or their descendants, the permanent agents: while, for its more rapid accomplishment, it was thought desirable that stations should be selected in Central Africa in aid of other agency for communicating the benefits of Christian instruction, and for encouraging habits of agricultural industry and legitimate commerce. But the Society being a purely benevolent institution, and incapable, as such, of carrying out a plan of agricultural improvement on a sufficient scale, and no distinct Agricultural Society being yet established, a few gentlemen, acting quite independently of the original Society, but in conformity with its principles, and in furtherance of its objects, united for the purpose of making an experiment of an agricultural character. Strictly speaking, the independent proceedings of these gentlemen, who, for greater distinctness, might be called an Agricultural Association, would not form any part of

the report; but, as the arena of the operations of both was the same, it might be convenient to add, that on this Agricultural Association devolved the choice of convenient localities on which to plant model farms, and at the earliest possible period to bring the natives under a course of religious instruction and agricultural improvement. For the accomplishment of these plans, the opening of a great highway into the interior became an object of primary importance; not only to obtain the most accurate information respecting the populous nations of Central Africa, but to secure the easiest access to them. Her Majesty's Government cordially assented to the proposal of Sir Fowell Buxton for the appointment of the Niger Expedition, the leading object of which was for establishing new commercial relations with the principal African powers engaged in the slave trade, by means of treaties, the basis of which should be the abandonment and absolute prohibition of the slave trade, and the admission of the contracting parties to a trade with this country on favorable terms. To this end steamers were to ascend the Niger to the point of its confluence with the Chadda, or beyond; and there, or in more eligible positions, to establish British factories, in order to engage the surrounding population in agricultural pursuits and legitimate commerce. * * * The report then adverted to the equipment and outfit of the expedition, in which neither pains nor expense were spared to render it commensurate with the hopes of its authors. * * * On the part of the Agricultural Association, a supply of farming implements, stores, seeds, &c., was embarked, and the care of this property, as well as the charge of superintending a model farm, to be experimentally established up the Niger, was intrusted to a gentleman experienced in the process of West Indian cultivation. * * *

The Committee then expressed their feelings of heartfelt sorrow at the loss of so many excellent officers and men, and particularly deplored the death of Captain Bird Allen. Future hopes, however, concerning Africa, it was observed, ought not on this account to be discouraged; there was still a great, and, God grant it might prove an efficient, resource open to us. The colored persons who accompanied the expedition had not suffered at all in the same proportion as the whites; on the contrary, they had so far endured the trials of the African climate without any extraordinary loss, that of the whole number of deaths during the expedition, amounting to forty-eight, only three were reported of colored persons, and of these three not one was occasioned by the "river-fever." It remained to be stated, that the model farm, on the superintendent's departure, was left by that gentleman in charge of the head overseer—a black man; eight acres of ground having been already cleared for planting cotton. At that time the natives were working well, and satisfied with the wages allowed them; and provisions were abundant and cheap. Since that period, unfavorable rumors had arrived respecting the settlement, but which had not been confirmed by any trustworthy information. Measures, however, had been taken with a view to the safety of the settlers. * * * It could scarcely be matter of surprise that the calamities which had thus befallen the expedition should have induced Her Majesty's Government to recal its first commission; and, as a consequence, the Agricultural Association, in the present uncertain state of affairs, must feel some hesitation about the propriety of retaining the settlement. Orders on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and resolutions of the Agricultural Association, had been accordingly sent out to the commissioners to this effect; and as these docu-

ments materially affected the future plans of the African Civilization Society, each of them required a short notice. The orders of Her Majesty's Government formally announced that the Niger Expedition, except for certain specified purposes, was at an end; but they authorised one of the commissioners to proceed to the settlement, in order to decide, on behalf of the proprietors of the model farm, whether it should be continued or not, and to take certain steps for the removal or protection of the settlers. Should the health of the crew on board the steamer permit, they further authorised the commissioner to proceed to Rabbah, to conclude, if possible, the treaty contemplated by Captain Trotter with the Sovereign of that important place; but they prohibited any attempt beyond. They, moreover, ratified the treaty with Obi Ossai, and likewise the treaty with the Attah of Indah, with the exception only of certain additional articles, which were disallowed, on the ground that Her Majesty declines the sovereignty of any territory in Central Africa, or any proprietary interest in any land agreed by the Attah to be ceded to Her Majesty. * * * The gentleman composing the Agricultural Association on their part left the decision as to retaining the settlement to the judgment of the commissioner about to proceed thither; suggesting, however, for his guidance, the following considerations, viz: whether the present state of the farm warrants the expectation of its effecting the primary object of attaching the natives to agriculture and civilization;—whether a superior quality of cotton, or any other produce suited to the European market, can be grown there;—whether the settlers are healthy and contented;—whether a substitute can be found for the present superintendent in case of his retirement from office;—and whether the proposed protection would be sufficient, and the settlers possess any means of communication with the coast. Should the commissioner be satisfied on these points, provision was made to retain the settlement for six months longer. But in case of its abandonment, the agricultural implements and stores were to be left to the natives, if capable of using them; or otherwise to be removed to Fernando Po, or to some place of security on the coast, to be reserved for any fresh attempt which might appear feasible. * * * Reviewing all the circumstances, the committee denied that the expedition had failed to the extent which had been represented, advertising especially to the information obtained,—to the conventions with African chiefs on the basis of abolishing the slave trade, and substituting innocent commerce,—and to the agricultural experiment. The intercourse thus opened with the natives had materially confirmed the opinions originally entertained of the practicability of introducing religion and civilization among them:—their general docility, anxiety for commercial intercourse, desire of instruction, and readiness to work for wages, had all been remarkably displayed. But there was one feature in the case, of which the importance could scarcely be overrated, namely, the aptness of native teachers to communicate religious and secular knowledge to their countrymen, and the willingness of both chief and people to receive it from such instructors. These, it must ever be remembered, were the principal elements upon the development and working of which, through their proper channels, the African Civilization Society relied. * * * In alluding to the losses and reverses which had been experienced, the committee observed, it was very unjust to press more heavily on the misfortunes of pure unmingled benevolence than on those of mere gain. Admitting this loss to be unexpectedly and deplorably great, yet what comparison did it bear with the tremendous sacrifices of

life, yearly sustained in enterprises of national aggrandizement or private gain? Almost the entire history of mercantile adventure and of colonization, in every quarter of the globe, abounded with the sad memorials of incessant and dreadful mortality. Yet this continued waste of human life in pursuit of objects, which, however legitimate, were immeasurably inferior to that of the Niger expedition, had never yet been deemed sufficient ground for their unqualified denunciation and abandonment. Let the present loss be compared, again, with missionary reverses in savage and pestilential regions. In those cases, the voluntary perils and patient sufferings of the heroic bands, who had not counted their lives dear to them for the attainment of a great and worthy object, so far from being quoted either against them, or their promoters, as matter of reproach, had ever been deemed a fit subject for the highest admiration. * * * The committee next offered some suggestions on the formation of agricultural settlements. Those establishments were most important, and ought not to be lightly relinquished; nothing, in short, but absolute necessity should occasion their abandonment, and no such necessity at present appeared. The project of settlement was confined to no particular locality; it comprehended not only the whole valley of the Niger, but eligible districts in any part of Africa: The decision of this question appeared to depend on three considerations, namely, first, a soil of adequate fertility; secondly, a sufficient supply of labor; and thirdly, an adequate degree of protection and security. The result of the surveys along the banks of the Niger, had occasioned some degree of disappointment, in regard to the quality of the soil in its immediate vicinity: but little or nothing was known of the regions at a short distance from the river. * * * In regard to agricultural labor, it was a great consolation, that the unhappy loss of life which had occurred did not at all decide this question, as a reference to the color of the sufferers showed that this calamity had fallen almost exclusively on Europeans. The pernicious character of the climate, therefore, created no insuperable obstacle to settlement. Providence appeared, indeed, to have specially favored the plan of settlements, not merely by the recent emancipation of British negroes in the West Indies, including among them many who derive their parentage from the central regions, but by exciting within these liberated and comparatively enlightened sons of Africa, a deep and growing anxiety to become personally useful in the present work. From Africa itself, all accounts concurred in showing, that an immediate and adequate supply of labor might be obtained. All that could be required, in addition, would be a limited number of superior agents, who might be selected either from intelligent people of color, or from the few Europeans who had become thoroughly inured to a tropical climate. * * * The third requisite, namely, an adequate degree of security, certainly created the most serious obstacle. On this subject, the hopes once entertained from the extension of British authority and laws were, for the present, withdrawn. In declining to accept of any sovereignty or proprietary interest in Central Africa, Her Majesty's Government limited the amount of national protection to the moral influence of occasional visits from British vessels touching at the points of settlement. It would still be for the committee of the Agricultural Association to consider whether an adequate degree of security might not be expected in a friendly territory, through the benign influence of Christianity and practical benevolence, operating on a people sensible of the advantages held out to them by British

connection, and enjoying the benefit of liberal treaties of amity and commerce. Should circumstances, however, imperatively require the abandonment of the whole valley of the Niger, the next best course, with a view to further efforts in this direction, would seem to be, to withdraw to Fernando Po. But if insurmountable difficulties should be interposed to the possession of Fernando Po, and to a settlement there, the attention of the Society might with advantage be directed to other islands in its vicinity. The coast of Africa presented at small intervening distances, rivers of great magnitude, leading through countries whence slaves are now exported, all of which were more or less fitted for the purposes of legitimate commerce, and for the communication of civilization to Africa. To one or more of these spots might all the appliances of agriculture and commerce be transferred. An eligible station might be selected, a model establishment commenced, a colored agency engaged, and native laborers be employed. In such situations, marts for African produce might also be opened. The navigation of the Niger, already guaranteed to British vessels, might also be rendered safe for native merchants and for innocent trade. The chiefs of the interior, engaged by treaty to extinguish the slave-trade, might be further invited to co-operate in these objects; to protect, for instance, the passage on the river through the territories; to remit their own produce; to appoint their own mercantile agencies; and to send their children and their people to such settlements, for religious instruction and agricultural improvement. A course of friendly and advantageous intercourse thus conducted, might soon lead to the establishment of branch settlements in the interior, or at least to the preparation of suitable agents and instructors for the great work of imparting the blessings of Christianity and civilized life to the natives, at their own homes. Perhaps it might admit of question, whether this method of disseminating benefits over a wider space, by inferior agencies established at various points, in connection with a common centre, would not, under existing circumstances, possess some preference over a system which hazards all on the success of a single establishment. A settlement, advantageously selected, might, under such arrangements, be expected to become the emporium of commerce, and the head quarters of civilization, not merely to the central regions, but to the whole of Western Africa.

The report then passed on to home operations, detailing the steps which had been taken for the establishment of auxiliary societies in different parts of the United Kingdom. Auxiliaries had also been formed by the emancipated negroes in the principal islands of the West Indies, from which considerable sums had been received; and on the coast of Africa itself, collections had been voluntarily made by the liberated negroes. Various publications had been issued,—communications had been opened with learned and scientific associations,—grants and presents had been received from the Bible and Missionary Societies and the ladies of Great Britain,—and a deep and general interest in the cause of Africa had been excited throughout Europe. The king of Prussia, two Austrian archdukes, the dukes of Tuscany, and a host of illustrious and learned foreigners, had sanctioned the undertaking; and the Pontiff of Rome had lent his aid by the publication of a bull prohibitory of the slave trade.

The remaining topics of the report were the state of the slave trade and the condition of Africa, with a consideration of the future plans and operations of the Society. On the first point, it was remarked, that at length,

every power in Europe, and every civilized power in America, had denounced the slave trade as criminal, and had formally interdicted its practice. Conventions had been signed with several of the most influential chiefs on the coast of Africa, viz: the chiefs of the Bonny, of the Cameroons, or the Timmanees, and more recently with the chiefs of Eboe and of Egarra. The influence of Great Britain had induced the Bey of Tunis not only to abolish the slave trade, but to emancipate his own personal slaves. It had persuaded the Pacha of Egypt to formally abolish the slave trade in the provinces under his government. It had led to a treaty with the Imaum of Muscat, abolishing the exportation of slaves (so far as regards Christian states) from his dominions; and finally, the same influence was now employed to induce the Arab chiefs and the great empires of the East,—Turkey and Persia—to adopt the same humane resolution. But treaties would become far more stringent if the trade were declared to be piracy: and some advance had already been made towards the attainment, of this object. In estimating the practical result of all that had been done, the committee were led to conclude that the aggregate amount of the slave trade might have undergone some recent diminution. Yet if this were really the case, as some official returns would seem to imply, the improvement must be attributed to causes which did not warrant the slightest relaxation of future vigilance. * * * On the latter point,—the future course of the Society,—it was stated, that in accordance with its avowedly pacific, benevolent, and disinterested character, the labors of this Society must still be devoted, with all the energy which its means afford, and with that degree of success which an all-wise Providence may see fit to bestow, to the widest possible diffusion of whatever may be deemed most essential to “the suppression of the slave trade;” and further to the encouragement of whatever methods may hereafter seem calculated to aid in the “Civilization of Africa,” whether those efforts be directed “to the cultivation of the soil, or to commercial intercourse, or to that which is immeasurably superior to them all,—the establishment of the Christian faith on the continent of Africa.”

From the New York Observer.

BLACK JACOB, OR JACK HODGES.

THIS is a very humble name, yet not unknown. In one form or the other, it will seem a familiar one to many readers of the Observer. I cannot help imagining, with what different emotions it will be recognized by different persons. To some it will be associated with all that is revolting in depravity and horrible crime; and to others with all that is attractive in virtue and lovely in religion.

‘*Jack Hodges!*’ will one exclaim, ‘why, this is that wicked, drunken, old negro, who, many years ago, was concerned in a murder that was committed in Orange county, in this State.’ I was young then, but so strong was the impression which the circumstances made upon me at the time of their occurrence, that I remember them as though it were yesterday. Three white men were Jack’s accomplices. It appeared in the investigation that they had made him their tool. They brutalized him with rum, and tempted him with promises of reward, until, in an evil hour, he consented to shoot their victim; and his promise was fearfully kept. All the four were found guilty, and condemned to be executed; two suf-

ferred, and Jack with the other, by a commutation of the sentence, was sent to the State Prison for twenty-one years.

'*Black Jacob!*' another will say; 'why this must be that pious old colored man at Canandaigua, of whom I have heard so often; said to be a wonderful Christian, and one of the brightest ornaments of the Church in that village.'

Perhaps the name will meet the eye of Jacob Abbott. I know not what he will say, but I am greatly deceived if his heart will not throb with unusual excitement when he reads it. He cannot have forgotten Jack, or lost any of the interest which he once felt in his history. If the reader of this article has at hand Abbott's *Young Christian*, I would request him, before looking further, to turn to the seventh chapter of that book, and read what the author calls the "*second convict's story*." The person whose conversion is there described was *Black Jacob or Jack Hodges*, the subject of this sketch.

Jacob died in this place (Canandaigua, N. Y.) on Wednesday, the 16th of February, 1842. He is supposed to have been about eighty years of age.

The following consists of extracts from a discourse preached by the writer in the brick church on the morning of the Sabbath which succeeded his death.

When he was very young, Jacob was indentured to a sea-captain, and was employed on shipboard in such services as he was then able to perform. After several years passed as a cabin boy, he became at length an ordinary sailor, and in that capacity followed the sea under various masters for more than half his life. In describing himself, during this part of his career, he has told me that he was distinguished for his wickedness, and for the excess to which he indulged in all the bad habits of the class to which he belonged. He was terribly profane at all times, and when on shore, addicted to the constant practice of licentiousness and intoxication. He has often said of himself, and I cannot doubt the literal truth of his representations, for besides what the well known facts of his history testify, the big tears that frequently stood in his eyes when speaking of this subject, were evidence enough that he had no desire to magnify his faults—that among all his companions, there was not another so vicious, so ill-tempered, ungovernable, and devoted to all sorts of mischief as himself. To use his own words on one occasion, he said with an expression of self-aborrence which I shall not readily forget, "Why, master, I was a serpent; it does seem as though the wicked one possessed me, and I wonder that the Lord suffered me to live."

Why he abandoned the sea I am not able certainly to say, though I have a decided impression that he once told me, it was owing to the unwillingness of ship masters to employ him on account of the notorious badness of his character.

After wandering for some time from place to place with no particular home, or any regular occupation, he seems at last to have gained some permanence in Orange county. What his character was there, may be easily inferred from the events which there transpired.

The gracious change which took place in Jacob in the prison at Auburn, became very soon so manifestly a reality, that his friends, and among them, as most active, the superintendent, interested themselves in his be-

half, and procured his pardon and release. Now, as you may well suppose, came a severe trial of his religious character, and he was followed from his cell out into the world, by many a watchful and anxious eye. All hoped for him but none could tell what the result would be. Would his old and inveterate habits draw him back again into sin, or would grace triumph? It was a doubtful, and a most deeply interesting question. But, as Jacob has said to me, "I went out of prison, believing that if I tried to live right, and prayed to the Lord to keep me, and trusted in him with all my heart, I *should be preserved*." He had hold of the true strength, and he *was preserved*. Never but once, and that was during the first year of his liberation, did he seem to waver. On one solitary occasion, he was known to have tasted the intoxicating cup; and the horror of mind and deep repentance which it occasioned him, were perhaps better evidences of the genuineness of his piety, than if he had never fallen.

He remained more than two years in Auburn, growing constantly in the confidence and affections of all who knew him. It is about ten years since he came to this place; and during this period, his life has been before you. Two weeks ago to-morrow, Jacob spent not less than two hours with me in my study. We had much conversation in relation to himself. Among other things he said,—and from the connexion in which he said it, I know that it was not in a spirit of boasting,—“I have now lived ten years in Canandaigua. Every body knows Black Jacob, at least by sight; and I challenge all, men, women, and children, to say, if I have ever injured any body, or done any thing inconsistent with my profession, except that I have not been as humble, and as much like my blessed Master, as I ought to have been; and this I know better than any body can tell me, and I am ashamed and mourn for it.” This was saying much—more, I fear, than many of us dare say. But we must all confess, it was a safe challenge for Jacob.

Some things I would particularly say of him; and I would ask your attention to them, as furnishing examples well worthy of imitation.

He was a man of prayer. This he must have been, or he could not have been what he was in other respects. He began his Christian course with a strong sense of his dependence on God. Perhaps there was something in the peculiar difficulties which he had to overcome, that led him in a peculiar manner to realize this truth. Certain it is, that he did realize it more than almost any other Christian that I ever knew, and as a necessary consequence, he prayed more than most other Christians. Those of you who have heard his eloquent pleadings with God in the prayer-meeting, need no other evidence that the exercise was a familiar one. How often has the remark been made, that one of Jacob's prayers was always enough to change the character of an otherwise dull and spiritless meeting! How full and fervent were his petitions! How near to the throne did his prayers come. Think, that it was not until he was in prison that he learned to read; then remember how chosen was his language, how exceedingly *fine* it was sometimes; how apt and abundant were his quotations from Scripture; how well he could adapt himself in prayer to the peculiar circumstances of the time, and you must be convinced that he was thoroughly practiced in the duty.

Jacob was a very humble Christian. You may say that he had much reason to be humble. So had he many temptations to be proud. You know

with what marked respect he has always been treated among us; and he was the object of very general interest, so that strangers visiting the place have frequently sought to be introduced to him. Many times I have been apprehensive that he would be injured by the attentions which he received, but I never discovered that he was. He did not seem disposed, on any occasion, to put himself improperly forward, or anxious to attract notice. The memory of what he had been, seemed always to be present with him. Many of you will remember that thrilling scene in our lecture room, a year ago, just previous to the commencement of our previous revival; when, just as we were about to separate under most disheartening circumstances, Jacob was invited to address us. You have not forgotten that truly eloquent and overwhelming appeal, which seemed to shake the very house in which we were assembled, while the whole congregation was convulsed with weeping.

Do you remember the words with which he began? "My masters and mistresses, for I dare not call you my brethren and sisters." There was breathed the spirit of the man; and I never knew him to appear to cherish any other. There was a peculiarity in his prayers which you must have noticed. In that part of them which consisted of confession, he always used the "first person singular." He seemed to think that *his* confession of sin could only be appropriate for himself. He often alluded to the past with expressions of the most profound abhorrence and shame. Sometimes he spoke of his *crime*, but it was always with so much evident pain, that it was distressing even to hear him. I have seen him seized with violent trembling at the bare mention of that subject. He has said to me, "Master, I do believe that my Heavenly Father loves me, but how wonderful it is that he should love *me*; I cannot love myself; it seems to me that nobody ever sinned against him as I have done."

Jacob was an earnest Christian. This was true of him in every sense, but I speak now with especial reference to the work of his own salvation. He was constantly examining himself. Every sermon he heard he sought to apply in some way as a test of his own character; and he was never satisfied unless he saw evidence that he was growing in grace. To this end he was diligent in his use of all the *means* of grace. Until his health began to fail, during the present season, he was very rarely absent from any religious meeting; and his familiarity with the Scriptures, acquired by the constant perusal of them, was truly wonderful. When I have met him, and inquired casually after his health, nothing was more common than for him to reply in some such terms as these: showing the channel in which his thoughts habitually flowed—"Very well, master, in body; but O, this wicked heart, I want a great deal more grace." He complained much of a disposition of *worldliness*. His little matters of business engrossed so much of his attention, he was compelled, he said, to be praying constantly against it. He wondered how rich Christians could keep along.

Jacob was a useful Christian. Such a Christian could hardly be otherwise. I do believe that it may be said of him, "he hath done what he could." I attribute the last revival of religion in this church in no small degree to the influence of his prayers, and to his direct instrumentality. There are not a few in this village who owe their conversion under God, to his faithfulness; and I doubt not there are some now listening to my

voice who are ready to rise up and call him blessed. His uniform and consistent life of piety cannot but have had a happy influence on all who have observed him, and I doubt not there are those before me, yet impenitent, who would confess, if asked, that they have felt religion to be strongly commended to them by his holy example. He loved and longed to do good. I once asked him why he was so anxious to be rendering services to me, for he was constantly inquiring if he could not do something for me. His reply was, that it seemed almost the same as if he was preaching the gospel when he was helping his minister.

There is an anecdote of him, highly illustrative of his character, which, though a proper place which has not seemed to occur for it in this hurried sketch, I am unwilling to omit, because it shows so strikingly his feelings on a subject in relation to which every Christian needs constantly to examine himself. Some two years ago, he had a violent attack of the same disorder (inflammation of the lungs) of which he died; and it was supposed then, that he could not recover. In one of the many delightful interviews which I had with him, I recollect to have asked him this question, "Are you quite sure, Jacob, that you hate sin?" I never can forget the earnestness of his manner, and the peculiar expression of his eye, as he rose up quick in the bed, and stretching out his arms, exclaimed, "Master I do hate my very flesh on account of sin."

His death, at the time it occurred, was anticipated but a very few hours. I saw him on Monday and had much conversation with him, though without any suspicion of the nearness of his end. He referred to the lectures which I had been delivering weekly for some months past, on Christian experience, and said they had been greatly serviceable to him. He told me that he had been led by them to go over the whole ground again, and to examine himself—to use his own language—"all over anew, from beginning to end, to see whether he was on the sure foundation." "Well, Jacob," I said, "and what is your conclusion?" "I think," he replied, "it is all right, master." "Then you think," I continued, "that you are not running a risk if you die now?" "Not any," was his prompt reply, "Christ is able and faithful."

To one who went into his room the last morning of his life, to ask how he felt, and if he needed any thing, he simply said, "O, I want more grace in my heart." His last hours were passed in a state of unconscious stupor, and at six o'clock in the evening he expired—a liberated prisoner indeed! Not sent forth into this world of sin and trial, where we must follow him with trembling solicitude, but caught up by angels when the door of his dark cell was opened, to wear the conqueror's crown, and rejoice forever in the fadeless inheritance of the just.

LATEST DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

By the "Grecian" lately arrived at Philadelphia, we have received despatches from the colony of a very encouraging character. We have room in the present number for only the following extracts:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, Aug. 11, 1842.

* * * * *

SIR: The Vandalia has not yet arrived; we are anxiously expecting her, and shall most assuredly avail ourselves of all the advantages which the

visit of this vessel may afford for concluding treaties and conventions with the native tribes.

We are aware, sir, that we owe much to the gallant and generous conduct of the officers of the American navy, and if they will continue to extend to the Colonial Government that countenance and support, which I believe they will, the visit of the *Vandalia* will contribute much to our success in procuring territory, forming commercial treaties, and extending the political and religious influence of the colony. I am truly happy to hear, that you "have assurances of the most friendly disposition towards Liberia—both from the Secretary of the Navy, and from the President." This seems to indicate the approach of that period to which the friends of the colony in America, and ourselves, have long looked for. I hope the time is near at hand when the United States Government will give some efficient aid to the society, that will enable her to carry out the great object of colonizing, civilizing and Christianizing Western Africa.

It would be beggaring the subject for me, (after so much has been said by those who are more competent to discuss it,) now to enter into any argument to prove the important benefits to be derived by the United States, and to the colony, if the Government would keep constantly on this coast one or two American cruisers. It would give that protection and influence to American commerce, that the increasing trade requires, it would prevent two thirds of the depredations committed by the natives on American traders, and add much to the extinguishing of the slave trade in the vicinity of Liberia.

Though a Liberian, I still feel an interest for the prosperity of the United States, and I am sometimes really surprised to think with what indifference the United States Government look upon the African trade.

By the movements of other nations, particularly England and France, it would seem, they are not so indifferent to their interest in this quarter. They seem to be aware of the increasing demand for foreign goods, and know, that as the natives become more enlightened and civilized the demand will be increased, and in a few years will open a wide door for the introduction of British and French fabrics.

Accompanying this I have the honor to forward to the Board copies of a correspondence between Captain I. Oake of her B. M. sloop "*Ferret*," and myself, on the old subject of disputed right to jurisdiction over the territory of Bassa Cove. * * * * *

Captain Oake appears very gentlemanly and expresses himself warmly in favor of the Society and the Colony. And from his friendly assurances I have no doubt, that so long as he remains on this station, we shall be rid of any improper interference on the part of British traders.

I hope the Board will continue to feel the importance, and urge the necessity of procuring jurisdiction over all the territory between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. Could this be effected, I have not the least doubt, but that in a few months the slave trade could be effectually extinguished on this part of the coast; and would give that importance to the Colonial Government so much needed to carry out the objects and wishes of the Society. * * * * *

The general condition of things in the colony are as prosperous as ever, particularly at this season of the year. The general health of the people continues good. We are still in the enjoyment of the blessing of peace.

The natives all around us, continue friendly—peace and harmony among the colonists are pretty generally restored. Our merchants are making great preparations to prosecute their trade along the coast, the coming season. They are expecting an abundant harvest of Palm oil. The rice crops are also encouraging. * * * *

In this part of the colony agriculture is increasing wonderfully; though we have had but few importations from abroad, our supply of potatoes, cassadas, plantains, &c., have not been limited.

With fervent wishes for the success of Colonization.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. R. R. GURLEY, Secretary Am. Col. Society, Washington, D. C.

WE make the following extracts from a letter, from Dr. Day, the Colonial Physician, received by the same vessel.

MONROVIA, *Aug. 2d*, 1842.

TO REV. R. R. GURLEY.

DEAR SIR:— * * * There seems at present a decided spirit of improvement in this part of the Colony. I have not recently visited the other settlements, but I am persuaded the same is true of them. In praise of Bexley, too much cannot be said of their perseverance in agriculture, to the entire exclusion of traffic, which last I fear had nearly ruined too many of our young men. The improvement I allude to in this quarter, is the increasing attention that appears to be given to the clearing and cultivating of farms and lots. There is an example in the persevering labor of one man, which, if followed by every one would soon make the entire colonial settlements, one fruitful garden. Mr. D. Alphin, took about fifteen months since, from one to two acres of ground in a complete wilderness of bushes, and by his own unaided labor, cleared, drained, fenced and planted it. He dug a well, too, which in the dry season enabled him to continue his planting, by affording a ready fountain for watering plants. Besides, it yields him quite a snug income by the sale of good water, which, at such times is scarce. He selected first a small house for a temporary shelter, since; he has built him a very comfortable and more roomy house. This shows what one man can do, and find time beside to do much other labor. I know not to what to attribute this taste for improvement, unless to a cessation of those unhappy causes, which, last year kept the people in a constant state of ferment.

Since the date of my last, I have no change to report in the situation of the emigrants that have arrived since I came. No more deaths have occurred to my knowledge in the number of either party. I hope before the vessel sails, to have an opportunity of visiting those at Millsburg. But the constant rains make it almost dangerous to attempt so many hours of exposure. * * * *

I am intending to prepare a bill to lay before the next council, intended to regulate the admission to the practice of our profession. We have had enough of charlatans and half doctors. The object of the bill will be, to prevent, henceforward, persons half educated in medical science, and who

have not the proper credentials, from presuming to act as physicians ; and at the same time to regulate the charges for medical attendance.

* * * * *

Before closing this letter, I intend to look into the Register's office and note some facts about the shipping the Colony has owned and now owns. In which I expect to find a startling amount of tonnage in small crafts has been literally thrown away in part, from an imperfect knowledge of building, and more from the lack of proper skill in navigation.

Aug. 5.—I have already made some remarks about improvement in the Colony. But the appearance of the Herald yesterday, containing an article calculated to convey an impression the reverse of what I have written, I intend now to add some of the facts upon which I have formed my opinion.

In addition to what I have already stated, I shall first refer to the fact, that the editor of the paper has himself been obliged by the increase of his business to erect an addition to his store house, which is built of stone, one story and a half high and measures fifty feet by twenty-four. That was not built by magic ; some one must have had the benefit of the proceeds of the labor expended upon it. There has been five or six other stone buildings erected here of a very decent finish and sufficiently commodious. The light-house has been erected at a considerable expense. The first story of the court house, in stone, is now up. The school house on Factory Island is now closed in and will be finished soon. Rev. W. Clark of the Baptist mission has built a large school house, store room attached, and dormitory. Here several frame houses have been erected, and others repaired. The Methodist church here is undergoing improvement—the Baptist church at Caldwell repairing, and the Presbyterian church here also under repair, and all of them doing by subscription. But what I am most glad to see, is that the people are beginning to think that the earth, is the mother of wealth and health, comfort and independence. I do not write this, expecting you will publish it—only to show you that W. T., is a little prejudiced (I think,) in the view he takes of the Colony. * * * I think you will find confirmation of what I have said respecting the improvement in the Colony in the despatches of Governor Roberts. I might have added to the list of work which has been done, that two small vessels, one of sixteen tons, and the other more than twenty, I believe, have been built within the year, two others are on the stocks, and a third, for which timber is now being got. Mr. T. thinks “the world cannot be made in a day,” but forgets that his words make him say he thinks “it should get rich in a day.”

I close in some haste, remaining, as ever, your friend and servant,

J. LAWRENCE DAY.

CONTRIBUTIONS to, and receipts by, the American Colonization Society, from the 22d of September, to October 24th, 1842.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Newport</i> , Colonization Society in part to constitute a L. M. to be named hereafter, per G. Barker	15 87
<i>Henniker</i> , Abel Connour's 3d instalment of \$5 to constitute himself a L. M. per G. Barker,	5 00 20 87

NEW YORK.

Brooklyn, D. W. & S. W. each \$5, per Rev. W. McLain - - 10 00 10 00

VIRGINIA.

Gladesprings, L. T. Walker, agent:

Collections - - - - - 5 00

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Collections, (the names of the contributors will appear in the next number,) - - - - - 300 00 305 00

KENTUCKY.

Danville, Ladies' Colonization Society, Mrs Lucinda Yeiser, President,

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\$5, J. Blake, to '42, \$5. *Bloomington*, T. McCalla, to '42, \$5. *Lafayette*, N. H. Stockwell, to '42, \$6, Ingram & Bond, to '42, \$5 50. *Rockville*, J. McCampbell, to '42, \$3 16. *Terre Haute*, A. Kinney, to '42, \$6. *Princeton*, John McCoy, to '42, \$4. *Greensburg*, Seth Lowe, to '42, \$1 50. *Bloomington*, Prof. T. A. Wylie, to '41, \$4. *Evansville*, Rev. A. H. Lamont, to '42, \$3 50, - 61 66

For Repository, \$198,58

Contributions, \$413,87

Total, \$612,45

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII.] WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1842. [NO. 14.

LETTERS FROM THE REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

No. 1.

[THE CAUSE IN NEW ENGLAND.]

THE following letter is from one well acquainted with the general sentiment of New England, on most if not all subjects connected with her religious and benevolent operations. The author has for many years been distinguished as an able and disinterested advocate of the cause of African Colonization, and now occupies the position of Secretary and General Agent of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, which is disposed to adopt earnest measures throughout that State and New England, to increase the influence and funds of the American Colonization Society. We hope to be favored with the views of the author in regard to the means which should be devised and prosecuted, in order to secure vigorous and constant support from the churches and people generally of New England.

BOSTON, *Sept. 3, 1842.*

REV. R. R. GURLEY.

DEAR SIR, You ask, what are the prospects of the Colonization Society in New England, and how are its interests to be promoted here? After some reflection, it appears to me that a satisfactory answer to these questions can be given, only by a somewhat minute account of the state of men's minds on various subjects to which colonization is relative. I will begin with the least important topics.

1. Some have spoken of the free colored people as a "nuisance," and have urged colonization as a mode of abating it. This argument will have no force here. It strikes multitudes unpleasantly. They think it unchristian and inhuman to regard any class of men as a nuisance to be

abated, and not as rational beings, who, so far as they need it, are to be reformed. They know that among the free colored people here, there are many men and women of good character and habits, who are valuable members of society, and do not deserve to be treated as nuisances. And though, probably from the force of circumstances, the average morality of the colored people is lower than that of the whites, they are too few to attract notice as a nuisance. Those who admit that the free colored population at the South may be a nuisance there, feel under no obligation to aid in removing it. They say, "let every man bear the expense of promoting his own interest. I do not beg money at the South, to pay the expense of making my farm more comfortable or more profitable. If it is for their interest that the free blacks be removed, they know best how much they would gain by it. Let them calculate the cost and the advantage, and act accordingly.

2. Nor can anything be done, by urging the danger that the free blacks at the South will excite insurrection. The people of New England, very generally, would deeply regret an insurrection at the South, and should it be necessary, would march to stop the effusion of blood, by parting the combatants. But they do not think the danger of insurrection very great, or that it would be materially diminished by the removal of the free blacks; and they have a prevailing impression, that if the people of the South would do their duty to the whole colored race, the danger would wholly cease.

3. Colonization to prevent, or rather to diminish, amalgamation, may be urged on some minds with success. To deny the possibility of amalgamation, is like denying the combustibility of a house, when the flames are seen raging in every apartment, and bursting through the roof. True, persons of mixed blood, when known, are ranked with the blacks; but those in whom the negro form and complexion have ceased to be obvious, have only to go where their origin is unknown, and pass themselves off for whites; and their children may go back and mingle with the very society from which their fathers were excluded. The races have not yet lived together long enough, for the process to become very common; but as time rolls on, nothing but colonization can prevent the result. The process may be slow; but futurity is long enough for its accomplishment; and it will proceed more rapidly as it advances. There are those among us, who believe that amalgamation deteriorates the species; that the mixed breed is inferior on an average, both to black and white, and especially that it is short lived. As a matter of taste, too, amalgamation is viewed with disgust, and its progress regarded as a calamity. So strong and so general is this feeling, that even the abolitionists among us have never dared to come out in defence of amalgamation, but on the contrary, have exerted themselves abundantly in protesting and attempting to prove, that their doctrines and measures have no relation to it. What I say on this subject is not intended to apply to the slave-holding states in particular, but to all parts of the country where both races are found.

4. Colonization for the benefit of the colonists, will generally be received with favor, provided it be satisfactorily shown that the well-being of the colonists will be promoted by it. A few extreme abolitionists, probably, would maintain that the colored people ought to stay in this coun-

try at whatever expense of privation and suffering, and brow-beat public sentiment into an acknowledgment of their entire social equality with the whites. This, they suppose, would relieve that unfortunate class from all the peculiar disadvantages which they now encounter in this country. But most who give for any benevolent purpose, including, I think, a majority of the abolitionists, would contribute something to enable colored people to find a home where they would be more advantageously situated. Our people are familiar with the idea of emigration for the improvement of one's circumstances; and the hope that the colored man entertains of improving his condition by removing to a new and fertile country, beyond the march of the influences which depress him here, will strike them as reasonable. They will say, however, that as the experiment has been going on for a score of years or so, it is too late to ask us to act on a mere favorable presumption. If the condition of the colonists is actually improved by emigration, there must be evidence of it by this time; and we ought to see that evidence, before giving our money to carry the experiment any further. This demand cannot be effectually met, by the testimony of individuals, stating in general terms, that the colonists are doing well. Other witnesses assert that they are doing ill. Well and ill, are merely comparative terms. They express merely the relation of the impression made on the witness, to the standard by which he estimates success; and they convey no information to those who know not what that standard is. New Englanders may guess at a man's standard, from some knowledge of his general character; but they will feel that the conclusion thus obtained is indefinite and doubtful. After all the testimony of this kind which can be produced, they will say within themselves, "This is not the best evidence which the nature of the case admits, and which we have a right to demand," and there will be a lurking suspicion that the better evidence is kept back, because the society would gain nothing by producing it. This state of mind can be effectually met, only by a full and minute census of the colony. It should give, not only the number of inhabitants of every age, sex, and condition, but a complete account of the agriculture, commerce, mechanical and professional employments, and in short, of the whole industry of the colony and its results; its institutions for religious, moral and intellectual cultivation, and its political organization. The amount of pauperism and crime should be accurately given, from the records of the proper departments. In making up this census, estimates should be rigidly excluded, except in cases where, for obvious reasons, enumeration has proved impracticable; and then they should be carefully marked as estimates. Even totals, founded on enumeration, will be but partially satisfactory. The details must be given, so that every man may judge for himself whether the colonists are doing well or ill. And even then, some will ask for an account of the expenditure of life and treasure, by which the results have been obtained. Till questions of this kind are satisfactorily answered, eloquent addresses and pathetic appeals, will be of but little use. People may be affected, even to tears; but when the contribution box, or the subscription paper is presented, they will ask themselves, "Will giving do anything towards removing the evils over which I weep." Or, if some are overpowered and give, the case will be still worse; for the same question will arise afterwards, and they will feel that the society, by

the eloquence of its agent, has cheated them out of their money; and this thought will close their hearts against future appeals. I could mention several instances, in which societies have injured themselves severely in this way.

5. Colonization for the benefit of Africa would be a popular idea, and would receive support; but here, too, it would be necessary to show that, after an experience of twenty years, it is found to work beneficially for Africa. It must be shown that a benign influence is exerted among the natives; that something is done towards suppressing slavery and the slave trade; that some progress is made in diffusing Christian knowledge, morals and piety, and introducing the arts, employments, habits and comforts of civilized life. I am aware that it was twenty-three years from the landing of the "Pilgrims" at Plymouth, before Mayhew commenced his regular ministerial labors among the Indians at Martha's Vineyard, and three years longer before Elliot began to preach at Nonantum. But the movements which then took place, show that much had already been done, by less systematic efforts, towards christianizing and civilizing the Indians. The laws enacted about that time by the legislatures of Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies, were such as implied considerable progress in the good work. Liberia is more favorably situated for early and rapid success in such an enterprise; and proof of progress will of course be demanded. Here, too, the evidence should be, not some person's vague impression, stated in general terms, but ascertained and definite facts, stated in detail. And on this point, and especially on the preceding, let me remark, that if facts in detail cannot be given, the inability to give them will be taken as proof that the business to which they relate is managed loosely, and therefore not so well as it should be.

This argument has been greatly endangered by late reports concerning the course of the Maryland Colonization Society and its colony at Cape Palmas. Funds given to the society in the hope of doing good to Africa, must come almost exclusively from the friends of missions; and if the Protestant missions find it advisable to remove from the colony, the friends of missions will believe that the influence of the colony is unfavorable. It will be of no use to say, as some do, that this is a personal difficulty between Mr. Russwurm and the missionaries, and that there is no knowing which is right. The missionaries now have the confidence of those from whom the money must come, if it comes at all; and they will continue to have it till they are proved to be unworthy of it. It will not be supposed, without proof, that they leave their present stations, and subject themselves to all the labor, expense and exposure of health and life incident to a new establishment, without some good and sufficient reason. And what is known, or believed to be known, of the subject of the difficulty, does not operate in favor of the colony. It is understood that colored men, who are sent out as missionaries or assistants, and not as colonists, are enrolled in the militia, and are held liable, at the discretion of the colonial government, to be called into active service against those for whose conversion they were sent to labor; and that young men from the native tribes; not colonists, who resort to the mission schools temporarily for education, are also enrolled, and liable to be called upon, by the colonial government, to march into the interior and shoot their

fathers and brothers. The public sentiment of the friends of missions in every Protestant sect will not only justify the missionaries in retiring, but peremptorily demand that they should retire beyond the operation of such laws. The laws themselves will be considered as proof that the missions find no favor with the government that enacts them. And if it be true, as has been asserted in a published letter by one of the Protestant Episcopal missionaries, that, while Protestant missions are virtually expelled from the colony, Roman Catholic missionaries are encouraged to come in, this will be considered an additional reason for withdrawing from all co-operation with the society. If such is indeed the policy of the Maryland Society and its colony, and if they adhere to it, suspicion will be brought upon the whole moral influence of colonization in Africa; and the American Colonization Society can escape suffering by it, only so far as the public are made to see that it and its colonies have no part in the offense.

6. So far I have spoken of colonization, so far as it will be viewed independently of its bearings on slavery. I must now speak of it in its relations, real and supposed, to that difficult subject. And to make this matter perfectly intelligible, I must begin by saying, that there is not, has not been, and doubtless never will be, any "pro-slavery party" in New England. The assertion that certain men, or churches, or societies, or institutions among us are "pro-slavery," is, and ever has been, a mere slander, invented for party purposes, or for the gratification of private malignity. Many honest and ignorant persons, who have learned the term from their leaders, use it thoughtlessly, meaning only that certain persons refuse to join the anti-slavery society, or perhaps oppose it; but when used understandingly, it is used for the purpose of making those to whom it is applied universally odious; and so far as the slander is believed, it makes them odious. The fact that "pro-slavery" is a term of reproach, shows what public sentiment is. Our laws are as fair an indication of public sentiment on this subject as on any other. I do not mean to deny that there may be half-a-dozen men in all New England, having a legal residence here, and yet owning slaves in some southern State or Territory, or in the East or West Indies; though I never heard of so many, and am unable to identify even one. There may be another half-dozen, more or less, who justify slave-holding in theory; but such men are mere isolated oddities, not worth counting when we reckon up the elements of public sentiment.

This opposition to slavery is not only universal, but strong, and ready and even impatient for action. One of our most intelligent and influential citizens told you lately, "Let the South say that they desire our help, and we will raise a hundred thousand dollars without difficulty." There is no doubt of his correctness. If the South really desires the extinction of slavery, and will take hold of the work in earnest, and will let us know that our aid will be acceptable, that aid will be given, at once and abundantly. A hundred thousand dollars *annually*, from Massachusetts alone, and for any reasonable number of years, would be raised without an effort.

Why, then, has not all New England joined the anti-slavery society? For several obvious reasons: 1. It was seen by some from the beginning

that the leaders of that society were propagating a deep and refined metaphysical system, which must naturally end in the "no-human-government theory;" in the doctrine that not only slavery, but the state, the church, and even the legal relations of husband and wives, parents and children, ought to be abolished. This consequence of their reasonings was sufficiently obvious to all who compared their writings with those of Rousseau, Paine, and Godwin, and was pointed out by others several years before it was avowed, and probably before it was seen by themselves. Not a few were unwilling to connect themselves, even for the accomplishment of a good object with a movement which was carried in connexion with such errors, and threatened such results. 2. The leaders early showed a bad spirit. They appealed to malignant passions. They talked abundantly of relying solely on the influence of "light and love;" but their speeches and writings were well adapted to excite prejudice and wrath. Many good men shrunk instinctively from alliance with such a spirit. 3. They attempted to force men, especially clergymen, into their ranks, by intimidation. Their language was, virtually, "join in or we will give you a bad name; we will destroy your influence; we will get up a party in your congregation which shall never rest till you are ejected from your place, deprived of your salary, and made a homeless wanderer with a tarnished reputation." The universal and intense feeling against slavery gave the agitators a powerful advantage for executing such a threat; and some to avoid it made their peace by saying such things as they honestly could against slavery, and allowing their names to be enrolled as members of the society. Others were repelled by the spirit which this style of attack exhibited. They resolved to think their own thoughts, and act according to their own views of truth and duty, and especially to have no part in such a crusade against freedom of thought and action. 4. Many saw that the present anti-slavery movement could not accomplish its object without involving those engaged in it in party politics. Religion always suffers when pastors and churches become a political party, or a portion of one. For this reason some stood aloof from the society. 5. It was believed that the style of effort adopted by the society would naturally lead to violations of the spirit, and even of the letter of the Constitution of the United States; that having exhausted all constitutional means at their command, without accomplishing their object, the society would be tempted to invoke the action of the general Government, and perhaps resort to other modes of influence, inconsistent with the constitutional rights of the slave-holding States to manage their internal police according to their own sense of duty. Multitudes who are ready and anxious to expend any amount of wealth and labor for the abolition of slavery, are utterly unwilling to infringe upon the constitutional rights of any of the States. 6. It was seen that the anti-slavery society was exciting malignant passions between the North and the South; and malignant passions are not only sinful in themselves, and therefore to be discountenanced, but when excited between different sections of our country tend to the dissolution of our national Union by civil war. 7. It was generally believed that slavery could never be abolished by such means as the anti-slavery society was using; that contributions, either of money or of influence to its support, were worse than thrown away; as they were evidently producing much evil, and would end in defeat and disappointment, leaving

the slave-holding States more inaccessible to our influence, and the whole subject in a more hopeless condition than before. Such, and not any want of zeal against slavery, were the reasons why all New England did not join the anti-slavery society.

Still, many who felt in some degree the force of these reasons, gave in their names. Many hoped, though they could not see exactly how it would be done, that the society would accomplish its object by constitutional means, and that the good would finally over-balance the evil. Many joined it as a protest against mobs and lynching. The violation of the post-office at the South drove multitudes into its ranks. Above all, the treatment of petitions in Congress produced numerous adhesions to the party. It should, however, be carefully observed, that of the tens of thousands who were thus provoked into the signing of petitions, but a small proportion ever joined the society, or co-operated with the party in any other way.

The storm of abolitionism has passed away; but it must not be inferred that the desire for the abolition of slavery has diminished. That desire was universal before the late excitement commenced. For a time it was roused into activity by the hope that something effectual would soon be done. As that hope has faded, the activity has died away; but the desire remains, seeking opportunities for hopeful exertion. Those who yet actively adhere to the anti-slavery societies, hoping against hope, are numerous enough to preserve them from extinction. Many religious men content themselves with sending ecclesiastical remonstrances to ecclesiastical bodies at the South, hoping that they may exert some influence with southern Christians. Some rely chiefly on political action; and support the "liberty party," which they hope will some day become strong enough to accomplish "something for the slave."

Let it be made evident, then, that colonization tends on the whole, to hasten the time when all the slaves shall be made free, and here is a power sufficient and ready to carry it on vigorously. All who give for any purpose would give to aid the South in relieving itself from the burden of slavery. But to do this is a great work. The abolitionists have been made to believe that the Colonization Society is the old handmaid of slavery; that it was continued and is supported by Southern men, for the very purpose of sustaining their "peculiar institutions;" and that its whole influence actually tends to perpetuate slavery; and they have succeeded in diffusing this idea, either in the form of a belief or a suspicion, very extensively among those who never belonged to their ranks.

The present is a very favorable time for removing this impression. Almost all classes among us are ready to be convinced. The more intelligent, influential, and valuable part of the anti-slavery party would listen to proof with some degree of candor; and many of them with a desire to find that they have been deceived, and that the society really desires their support. There is even a disposition to presume that all objections to the society may be answered, and that, after all, its system of operations is the best that we can now adopt for the benefit of the colored race.

Such, I believe, is the present state of mind in New England. Few are ready to act, but most are ready and willing to be convinced. The task of convincing them, however, will be laborious; for objections have been

honestly entertained, and men will not give them up and act in contradiction to their former avowed belief, without good and sufficient reasons, by which they may defend themselves when charged with inconsistency. Such are the prospects of colonization in New England—an abundance of hard work in circumstances highly favorable to success.

This letter has grown to such a length that the consideration of the measures proper for promoting the interests of the society among us must be deferred to another opportunity.

Yours, truly,

JOSEPH TRACY.

From the London Missionary Register, for January, 1842.

WESTERN AFRICA.

CAUSE OF MISSIONS, AND CIVILIZATION.

IN our number for October, we copied from the Register, a condensed view of American Missions in Western Africa, and we now publish from the same most interesting work, a view of English and German missions in that region of the world. It is our purpose to give, in subsequent numbers an account of missions in Southern Africa, as well as in the African islands, not doubting that our readers will be gratified to observe the shining lights that are multiplying, and with increasing power, in these dominions of darkness. The return of the long exiled and oppressed descendants of Africa, to her soil is among the mightiest and most beneficent developments of Providence. The prayer of every Christian must be, "Hasten, great Father of Lights, the victories of thy kingdom and gather the whole African race into the fold of the Redeemer."

BIBLE TRACT, AND EDUCATION SOCIETIES.

B. T. BIBLE SOC.—The *Sierra-Leone* Auxiliary has remitted 76*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, being the receipts of the last six months of the year ending Jan. 1841: of this sum, 10*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* was collected at a public meeting held in Freetown, at which between 2000 and 3000 natives were present. The Society has ordered 524 Bibles and 24 Testaments, in addition to 600 Bibles which had been previously received: a grant has been made, on behalf of the Ashantees, of 250 English Bibles and Testaments, 12 Arabic Bibles, and 40 Portions of Scripture; and, for the use of the Niger Expedition, 120 Bibles, 50 Pentateuchs, 25 Psalms, and 120 Gospels and Acts in Arabic; and 50 Pentateuchs, in Hebrew.—P. 15.

PRAYER-BOOK AND HOMILY SOC.—The Auxiliary in *Sierra Leone* has remitted 14*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; and made application for a further supply of Books.—P. 15.

RELIG. TRACT SOC.—Missionaries have been supplied with about 2,480 tracts; land libraries, to the value of 15*l.*, on reduced terms, were granted for the "Albert," "Wilberforce," and "Soudan," on application of their Commanders, previous to their proceeding on the Niger Expedition.—P. 15.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Gospel Propagation Society.—At p. 350 of our last volume, a notice was given, that the Society had been induced, by favorable circumstances, to re-establish their mission on the western coast of Africa: and at p. 519, it was stated that the Rev. John Earle had been recommended to the chaplaincy of Bathurst, Gambia.

Church Missionary Society.—SIERRA LEONE.—Proofs of the growing importance of the Sierra Leone mission invest it, at this crisis, with peculiar interest. In the colony itself, God hath set His seal to the labors of His servants: and without the limits of the Colony, the commencement of a mission among the Timmanees, and the hopeful connexion established between the missionary body and the Niger Expedition, present already some glimpses of that grandeur, which, it may be hoped, will hereafter attach to missionary efforts for the evangelization of Africa; and encourage the prayer, that Sierra Leone may yet prove the fountain-head of a river of life, which may fertilize this vast continent with the blessings of the Gospel.

A sermon was preached in the new mission church at Freetown, in aid of the society, by the Rev. D. F. Morgan, colonial chaplain: the collection amounted to 5*l*. A meeting was also held, at which the Governor, the late Sir John Jeremie, presided: the amount collected was 10*l*.

The total contributions raised during the year amount to 49*l*. 2*s*. 3*d*.; which, added to former remittances, makes the total received by the parent society from the auxiliary, 1,885*l*. 3*s*. 10*d*.

See at pp. 164—169, 208, 209, 454—462, 486, 487, many details of proceedings in the mission; at pp. 108, 109, remarks on some of the native languages; at pp. 311, 429, notices of the deaths of Mrs. Young and Mrs. Schmid; at pp. 433, 434, an obituary of Mrs. Young; and at pp. 204—207, 521, 522, obituaries of several Africans.

Laborers.—Rev. John Warburton and Mrs. Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, and Mr. and Mrs. Ilott, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 15th of December, 1840; and Rev. N. C. Haastrop, Rev. D. H. Schmid and Mrs. Schmid, on the 12th of January, 1841. Rev. J. W. Weeks and Mrs. Weeks, with Rev. Ebenezer Collins and Mr. Isaac Smith, arrived in London on the 2d of June; and Mrs. Schön has, by ill-health, been obliged to return to England. Rev. Christian T. Frey, and Rev. Charles A. Gollmer, were admitted to deacon's orders by the bishop of London, on the 6th of June; the Rev. Henry Rhodes, Rev. Christian T. Frey, and Rev. Charles A. Gollmer, to priest's orders on the 12th of September; and on the 15th of October, the instructions of the committee were delivered to the Rev. John U. Graf, Rev. Henry Rhodes, Rev. Christian T. Frey, Rev. Charles A. Gollmer, and Mr. John Reynolds and their wives, on the occasion of their departure to Sierra Leone; they embarked in the "Roslin Castle," Oct. 28th.—pp. 15, 16, 174, 224, 310, 428, 429, 471, 520.

Stations.—Freetown—1804.—James F. Schön; Thomas Peyton, *Cat.*; John Ilott, surgeon; Thomas King, Richard Bowley, *Nat. As.*; George Nicoll, *District Visitor*—communicants 82; scholars, boys and girls, 380; youths and adults, 319—p. 16; and see at p. 430, a notice of the embarkation of the Rev. James F. Schön, with Thomas King, a native catechist, and other natives in the vessels engaged in the Niger expedition.

This day I have been under the painful necessity of dismissing from our day school 59 children, who, after repeated admonition, refused to attend church on the Lord's day. In the course of the day, all the parents of the children except two came begging me to receive them again. I told them that I would re-admit them if they would send them to church on the Lord's days. I assured them that I required of every child attending the day school, except in cases of sickness, a constant and regular attendance on public worship. The parents replied: "Master, what you say is very right; we will send our children to church if you will be so kind as to take them back to school." It was pleasing to see them come in so becoming a manner; and it afforded me equal pleasure to receive them.

I went to the house of a poor woman who had sent for me, and found her suffering severely from the effects of intemperance and debauchery. She said that many times her heart had told her that she was living in a bad way, and that she should go to the bad place when she died. "I shall be sure," she continued, "to go to hell. Many times my heart has told me to go to church and learn to serve God; but I loved my sins too much, and I not go." She confessed every aggravating circumstance which she could remember of her iniquity. I shall never forget the way in which she addressed herself to me after she had gone through the melancholy tale of her life. With a look of the most exquisite distress, she directed her eyes to me and said, "Sir, is there no mercy for me, such a great sinner?" I directed her to the *Lamb of God* as an all sufficient sacrifice, who *taketh away the sins of the world*.—*Mr. Peyton*.

Christian Institution—1828.—Edward Jones, *superint.*; Henry Townsend, *Cat.*; Sam. Crowther, *Nat. As.* Students 17.—p. 16; and see at p. 430, a notice of Sam. Crowther's joining the Niger expedition.

Mr. Isaac Smith, who has had charge of the Institution since the departure of the Rev. G. A. Kissling, reports very favorably of the religious state of many among the students.

This institution may be regarded as the most important of all the missionary operations carried on at Sierra Leone. Many causes have hitherto prevented its attaining that position, as an educational establishment, which the committee desire; but measures are now in progress, with a view to make it an efficient training school for intelligent African youths, and thus, under the Divine blessing, the means of preparing Africans to be themselves the teachers of their own countrymen.—*Report*.

On two days in the week an hour is devoted to infant school instruction; by which the students gain a practical acquaintance with an important part of their future duties.

During the quarter, six have applied to be received as candidates for the Lord's Supper: I sincerely hope their motives are pure. It was cheering to me to hear them plead for admission upon no other ground than a desire to be made acquainted with the will of God, and to know the *love of Christ which passeth knowledge*, so as to have an interest in Him. The number receiving instruction for baptism is 4; and for the Lord's Supper 11. I am therefore encouraged to consider the institution as prospering.—*Mr. I. Smith*.

River District—comprehending *Kissey, Wellington, Hastings, and Waterloo*; lying E. and SE. of Freetown, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 miles.—Frederick Bultman, David H. Schmid; William Young, *Cat.*; John Attara and 12 other *Nat. As.* Communicants, 555; scholars, boys and girls, 1,294; youths and adults, 1,261.—p. 16.

The following is an extract from a native district visitor's report:

I put down all the names of backsliders, because I wish to call on them in their houses and to speak to them. On the 27th of July, I go from house to house; but I did not find many of them at home. Then I said, "never mind, on Lord's day I shall see them all." On that day I tell them to come to my house next day. They come well, and I read to them Jer. iii. 11, 15. Some remember well; but some began to draw back again, as our Savior says, Matt. xii. 43, 45.

To-day I met two communicants; one of them very bad attend church. I ask the careless, "what is the matter you not come to church?" He says, "I have had trouble, which prevents me to come to church." I say, "your trouble ought to lead you to God." The man began again to complain. I say to him, "brother stop!" I took his own

bible, and read to him Lam. iii. 31, 40. I turn to Rom. viii. 35, 39, and speak to him many good words; told him that he must not do so; and begged him to go to church. He says, "yes." I pass on and come to another man. I ask him, "you go to church?" He says "no." I says, "what is the matter you no go church?" He say, "I am a poor man." I says, "You no hear what the bible say? Rich and poor all must go and pray." The man say, "but look at my cloth." He put on a blanket without sleeves, without collar, so I say to him, "if death comes to-day you cannot say to him, look me poor man." The man said, "I will go." I also told him, "God done send the rain to make the ground soft; we must plant cassadas, and ginger, and every thing, and get cloth, and go to church."

I met a man in his house worshipping an idol. I told him, "this is not good;" and told him of the goodness of God to man; and how man has sinned against God. I took my bible, and read Psalm cxv. 2, 9. I told him of the deadness of his idol. I turn to Jer. xlv. 14, 19. The man say, "true what you say; many people come to me, but never read to me as you do." I told him, "I will come and see you again." He say, "yes."—*Kissey*.

Mountain District—comprehending *Gloucester, Leicester, Regent, Bathurst, and Charlotte*; lying S. and SSE. of Freetown, from 3 to 6 miles.—John Warburton, Niels C. Haastrup; James Beal, *Cat.*; Matt. T. Harding, and 11 other *Nat. As.* Communicants, 693; scholars, boys and girls, 1,160; youths and adults, 1,132.—p. 16.

Sea District—*Kent*; the most southern station in the colony, 40 miles from Freetown.—Joseph Bartholomew, Thomas Lefevre, *Nat. As.*—Communicants, 43; scholars, boys and girls, 180; youths and adults, 210. p. 16.

Timmanee country—*Port Lokkoh*—a native town about 40 miles from Freetown, has been fixed on as a station in this country; Christian F. Schlenker—Nathaniel Denton, *Cat.*; William C. Thomson, *Translator*; George Metzger, William Dick, *Nat. As.* See at pp. 17, 18, a notice of a journey into the Timmanee country; and at pp. 103, 107, many details of the journey, and the commencement of a mission.

The expedition which was made into this country ascertained that very favorable openings for preaching the gospel presented themselves. The desire which is felt by many for Christian instruction is illustrated by the following statement made by Mr. Smith:

On Friday last, Neu Sukoh, the Timmanee chief at Yongoroo, came here, and was present at the opening of the school; when we sang a hymn and read the scriptures, at which he appeared quite affected, and said, "true, white man have sense too much." He is exceedingly anxious to have a missionary at Yongoroo; he points out the spot where the Rev. G. Nylander once resided; and says he keeps it for us, if we will come and teach them; he also says that the people will erect a school house, and a house for a schoolmaster.

The allusion to Mr. Nylander, one of the first missionaries of the society to Sierra Leone, shows how the memory of the just gives a holy character to the very spot where they have labored, and predisposes the mind of the people to receive the missionary; and thus the bread cast upon the waters is often found after many days.—*Report*.

Summary.—Stations, 13; laborers, 46; being 7 missionaries, 7 catechists, 1 surgeon, and 31 native assistants; of these laborers 26 are married. Laborers on their way, 4 missionaries and 1 catechist and their wives. At home, 2 missionaries and 1 catechist; average attendance on public worship, 6,654; communicants, 1,373; scholars, 6,053; being boys and girls, 3,014; and youths and adults 3,039.

Effects of Education.—The following fact plainly shows that a desire for religious enjoyments is spreading through the colony of Sierra Leone. An order was received from the missionaries for 2,000 copies of the cottage hymn book. The Secretary, to whom the order was addressed, surprised at its large amount, was afraid that some mistake had been made in the figures. He however, despatched the required number; and in

the course of a few months received another order for an additional 3,000. This intelligence is the more gratifying, as the whole of these copies were purchased by the people. The whole number forwarded in nine months amounts to 6,000.

Native Languages.—Mr. Thomson is still occupied in preparing elementary works in the Timmanee language. There are in manuscript a Timmanee and English dictionary, consisting of three small volumes; the outlines of Timmanee grammar; and an English and Timmanee dictionary, it is expected, will soon be ready.

Some elementary lessons are prepared for our Timmanee schools. They consist of tables of the elementary sounds of the language, and a few simple sentences in words containing not more than four letters.

Episcopal Superintendence.—At a meeting of Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church, held at Lambeth Palace, (see p. 276,) it was proposed to have regard to Sierra Leone as a colony, which has a claim to the early appointment of a Bishop.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Gambia—Bathurst—on St. Mary's Island, at the mouth of the Gambia—1821.—Wm. Fox. John Cupidon, John Gum, *Nat. As.*—p. 18, 64.

Macarthy Island, 300 miles up the Gambia—1832.—Wm. Swallow; Pierre Sallah, *Nat. As.* The Rev. Wm. Moss, on account of ill-health, has returned to England; and the Rev. Samuel Symonds embarked for this mission on the 11th of November. Members at St. Mary's and Macarthy Island, 600; scholars, 271; pp. 18, 351, 362.

The son of Pierre Sallah having been for a time under instruction at a school in England, is now very usefully employed as an assistant teacher in the mission school at Fattota. A new institution especially designed for the education of the sons of native kings and chiefs, has been completed; it was undertaken by the special liberality of that friend of Africa, Dr. Lindoe, and of the Foulah Civilization Committee.—*Report.*

Sierra Leone—Freetown—with out-stations—1817.—Thomas Dove, Henry Badger, Wm. English. Rev. Thomas Raston, and Samuël Annear, embarked for this mission on the 11th of November; members, 2,077; scholars, 1,561; pp. 18, 19; and see at pp. 488, 532, 534, a letter from a converted African; hopeful indications for Africa; return of liberated Africans to their native tribes; and notices of the slave trade.

The number of members has been increased; several substantial chapels have been built; and the schools are rising to greater efficiency, under the management of Mr. Charles Knight, a pious native, who through the kindness of some friends, was placed at the Borough-Road school in London, and returned to the colony in the course of the past year.—*Report.*

The visit of Charles Knight to England has been of great service; he has gained a perfect knowledge of the British system of education; he has already got our large school at Bathurst street into excellent order; and will ere long, I hope, be able to direct his attention to all our schools in the colony. As many of our chapels, covered with thatch, had fallen to decay, we have built such chapels as will last many years. Since our arrival we have erected 3 stone buildings, and 10 framed chapels, each raised on a stone wall, with a shingled roof and boarded floor. We have now 25 places of worship in the colony of Sierra Leone. Last year, we had a public missionary meeting.

The Akus will doubtless be the pioneers for the Gospel. These enlightened men are now paving the way for missionary enterprise. In the name of the Lord of Hosts, they have set up their banners in those places which were formerly the strong-holds of slavery, and where bloodshed and every abomination prevailed; and now the cry, *Come over and help us*, is continually ringing in our ears, from the very interior of Western Africa. We hear it in the still small voice, and in the strong cries of hundreds of poor Africans around us. Be it known to the Wesleyan Methodists in my own native land, be it known throughout the land, that *Ethiopia is stretching out her hands unto God*, and hundreds of her sable sons and daughters are imploring the Christian Church to send the means of light, life, and salvation to them. We are on the ground; and we see and know that the harvest is already white, and that the laborers are few.

The arrival of the expedition bound for the Niger excited in the colony extraordinary interest. We had a day of special prayer for the success of this noble undertaking. Our colonial chaplain, the Rev. D. F. Morgan, delivered a very appropriate sermon on the occasion; and in the afternoon, prayers, fervent and devout, were offered to the Father of the spirits of all flesh, that his blessing might rest upon all engaged in this work; that they might find favor in the sight of the people on the banks of the Niger; and that they might *prepare the way of the Lord, and make in the desert a highway for our God*. Suitable addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. F. Schön, the Rev. T. O. Miller, myself, and others, at St. George's church: when the nature and importance of the object were clearly stated; and in the evening a similar service was held in four of our chapels in Freetown. Such a glorious day was never before known in Sierra Leone. There was no market on that day: it was observed with as much sacred solemnity as Sunday.

The three steamers, the "Albert," "Wilberforce," and "Soudan," left us on the morning of the 3d of July. Many of our members, of different tribes, are gone with the expedition, as interpreters.

As the Governor and Council have kindly granted to the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society a large stone building, once intended for a church, together with a quantity of fine prepared stone, we have prepared a roof. A member of the society is desirous of lending us £400 without interest. He merely wishes his money to be secure, he having no use for it; and, as he has no relatives, he is anxious that the society should have the amount, in case of his death. This sum will be about sufficient, not only to finish this large and beautiful building, but also a mission house at the end of the chapel. I have for a long time had in my possession the sum of £407 13s. 8d., belonging to the person in question. His name is Peter Nicolls, a liberated African.

Rev. T. Dove.

Gold Coast, and Kingdom of Ashantee.—Cape-coast town, with outstations: 1835: John Watson, and 1 *Nat. As.* *Annamaboe*: Robert Brooking, and 3 *Nat. As.* *British Accra*: Samuel A. Shipman, Wm. de Graft, and 2 other *Nat. As.* *Ashantee*: Thomas Birch Freeman, and 1 *Nat. As.* Mr. Freeman and his associates arrived at Cape-coast Castle on the 1st of February; Mr. and Mrs. Mycock have been obliged, by ill health, to return home; Mr. Thackwray died on the 4th of June; Mr. C. Walden died on the 29th of July; Mr. Hesk, on account of ill health, has returned, and reached London on the 6th of November, bringing the painful intelligence of the death of Mrs. Freeman on the 26th, of Mrs. Hesk on the 28th of August; and on the 16th of November the Rev. Wm. Allen sailed for Cape Coast. Members, 650—scholars, 310—pp. 20, 22, 351, 362, 471: see at page 428, notice of Beecham's "Ashantee and the Gold Coast;" and, at p. 447, notice of a large collection made by Sheffield School in behalf of the Ashantee mission.

In reference to the afflicted state of the mission, a letter has been received from his excellency President Maclean, from which the following observations have been selected:

As every death of a European, which occurs in this country, is ascribed, in England, to the effects of the climate, and as the late deaths will, I fear, cast a damp on the exertions of our Christian friends in England, I feel anxious to remove, in some measure, the idea that they have been caused SOLELY by the climate. In fact, each of the lamented individuals had passed safely through the seasoning fever: and I think, with sufficient prudence and care, their lives might have been preserved. I ought, indeed, to except Mrs. Freeman's case; for her death was occasioned by a hereditary and peculiar complaint. I am far, however, from taxing the others with positive imprudence or recklessness of life; but when persons have arrived at a certain age, their habits and opinions on the subject of health generally become fixed, and they will not readily forego them, however earnestly urged by those who are acquainted with the country and climate. While, then, I would hope that the friends of West-African missions will not be cast down by the late events, I would take the liberty of suggesting that young persons should, if possible, be selected for this mission. Their consti-

tutions not being fully formed, they would become more readily and easily acclimated than persons more advanced in life.

The following notices are taken from various letters of Mr. Freeman :

I have written to the King of Ashantee to acquaint him with our intentions to proceed to Coomassie in company with the Princes. Nothing has transpired during my absence from the station which would tend to discourage us in our projected mission to Coomassie ; we have confidence, because we believe that the hand of the God of missions is with us.

Our prospects on every hand are very pleasing and encouraging.—*March 18.*

I have received an encouraging message from the King of Ashantee, from which I learn that he entertains friendly feelings towards us, and will be very glad to see us in Coomassie.—*May 5.*

In every part of the mission our prospects are encouraging. A second pleasing message from the King of Ashantee leads us to TRUST and BELIEVE that the Lord is going before us, and opening our way.—*May 26.*

After staying a day or two at Cape Coast, I again returned to Annamaboe, to fit up the chapel, and get it ready for opening as early as possible.

A small chapel was ready for opening at Abassa, in the Annamaboe circuit, and I had unavoidably failed in keeping my promise of going to open it. Though I had for several days felt poorly, I was anxious to avoid breaking my promise a second time ; and although the rains were beginning to fall heavily, I left Cape Coast on Thursday, the 27th of May, and proceeded to Annamaboe. On the following morning I received a letter from Mr. Thackwray, in which he stated that he was unwell, and intended to come down to Annamaboe. I immediately sent for medical aid, directing the doctor to proceed at once to Domonassie, if he did not find Mr. Thackwray at Annamaboe.

I then set out for Salt Pond, where I stopped all night ; met the chief of the place, and, in the morning following, the friends of the school children, and gave them a short address. I thence proceeded to Abassa, through rain and heavy, muddy roads, many miles of which I was obliged to walk, though I could scarcely keep my feet, on account of the slippery and uneven nature of the ground.

On Sunday I opened Abassa chapel, under very pleasing auspices. I preached in the morning and afternoon, and, feeling very anxious about Mr. Thackwray, immediately started for Domonassie, a distance of about twenty-five miles. I traveled until about half past eight, p. m., during which time I twice lost my way in the forest, after the sun had set, and then stopped for the night in a little open shed. The shed was so poor a protection from the rain, that I was obliged to shelter myself with an umbrella, as I lay in my hammock.

Early the following morning I started for Domonassie, where, after a journey of several hours through the wet forest, wet up to my knees, I arrived in safety, and found Mr. Thackwray in his seasoning fever, which, as you are already aware, terminated fatally.

While the expedition was staying at Accra, we were visited by President Maclean, accompanied by Captain Tucker, commander of H. B. M. frigate "Iris," and the two Captains Allen, of the "Soudan" and "Wilberforce." Captain Tucker informed us of an opening for missionary enterprise on the banks of the Gaboon, where some natives, very anxious for religious instruction, have told him that if a teacher could be sent to them, they would furnish him with a house and undertake to support him. Captain Tucker said he was so fully satisfied that the establishment of missions in the slave-dealing states would be the most effectual means of destroying the slave trade, that he would embrace an early opportunity of taking one of us down in the "Iris," to visit these people, and see what can be done ; after which he would bring him back again to the station.

With the Niger expedition came the Ashantee Princes, and I am glad to find them amiable and promising young men. They will be exposed to many dangers on their arrival in Coomassie. O God, preserve them ! Mr. Brooking and I shall leave for Coomassie in company with them. We start for that capital of Ashantee, God willing, early in October. Our prospects all around are cheering, and we are expecting much success and prosperity in our work. The mind of the King of Ashantee seems to be still favorably disposed toward us. May the Lord turn his heart as the rivers of water !

Though my opportunities of becoming acquainted, since my return, with the spiritual state of our societies have been rather limited, yet I find many things of a very encouraging character.

Though deeply distressed, we are none of us really discouraged. Our motto is, "Stand, as the beaten anvil to the stroke." If we are not discouraged, I trust our friends will not despond, but send us as much help as possible, without delay.

I feel it a mercy that I still exist, and am able to discharge my duties. Nevertheless, I must say I begin to feel rather jealous of my constitution. Is it possible that it can still survive these repeated strokes, which, though they are heavy for all, are heaviest for me?

Our prospects on every hand are most encouraging. Will you send us out help?—*Aug. 7, 27, Sept. 10.*

All sorts of vices are practised, even now, at Dutch Accra. It is the practice, on the death of a chief, to sacrifice human beings in private. Only a month since, a chief died, when ONE was sacrificed, and a gentleman assured me that that was not all. If they will do this in the face of the authorities, how much more will they do so in the interior, where they are in little or no danger from them!

Our prospects regarding the extension of Christianity are delightful. During my excursions in the interior, I have had an opportunity of ascertaining the feelings and dispositions of the people towards us, and in reference to our endeavors to introduce the Gospel among them. The greater part of the villages which I have visited, are anxious to have teachers sent to them.—*Mr. Brooking, Sept., 1841.*

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At p. 411 of our last volume, it was stated that Fernando Po had been selected by the Rev. John Clarke and Dr. G. K. Prince, as a missionary station; and at p. 412, that a site had been purchased for the mission.

Our prospects for Fernando Po are cheering; but all is darkness with regard to the vast continent. Thirty-two persons, from different nations, have joined our Wednesday-evening classes. The Sabbath and week-night meetings are well attended; 24 couples have been united in marriage; 5 couples more have had the banns proclaimed, and several more are preparing for a similar union. All agree, even those not very friendly to us, that a great change has been effected.—*Mr. Clarke, July 10.*

One of our most diligent learners is a laborer from Cameroons; and from fifteen to twenty others of his countrymen commonly visit us on the Sabbath in a distinct body, to receive familiar instruction in the fundamental doctrines of the word.

Dr. Prince, Aug. 24.

All the parts of Africa which have come under our particular notice are, with the exception of a few enlightened by the Gospel, trusting to idols which cannot save; many pray to the dead, and make sacrifices to them; and not a few still offer up human sacrifices to their gods—sometimes of enemies, sometimes of slaves, occasionally of freemen; and at Bonny, of a little girl! kept for a long time by the fetish-man, preparatory to the sacrifice to be made at the BAR of the river, to bring trade, by drowning the child upon it! I pray God to raise up a thousand missionaries to assault this land of darkness.—*Mr. Clarke, Aug. 28.*

GERMAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The repeated losses sustained by the Society, in the deaths of their missionaries in Western Africa, were mentioned at p. 22 of our last survey. We now give some particulars, taken from a statement made by the Rev. Wm. Hoffman, Inspector of the Basle Missionary Institution:

The Missionary Society at Basle has, for the last twelve years, had stations in Liberia, and on the Danish Gold Coast.

Almost all the missionaries in Liberia died before they could do much; on the Gold Coast THREE only were laboring more than a year, and now there is but one survivor. Under these depressing circumstances, the committee recalled the Rev. Andrew Riis, to deliberate with him on the practicability of establishing a mission in some more promising part of Western Africa.

Mr. Riis had visited Aquambo, Akim, and, with a view of carrying into execution an old plan of the society's respecting the Ashantee country, Coomassie.

The information brought home by Mr. Riis, respecting Ashantee and the plan of the Wesleyan Society in reference to that country, induced the Basle committee to drop their former plan, and circumstances encouraged them to make a new attempt at Akro-

fong, in the Aquapim mountains, the place where so much preparatory labor had been carried on. Mr. Riis found some unequivocal proofs of the influence exercised by our missionaries on the minds of the Negroes; and the King of Aquambo expressed a desire that white teachers might take up their residence near him; while Mr. Riis had prevailed on Negro chieftains to release their prisoners and give up their quarrels.

These encouragements induced the committee to adopt a plan for securing, as far as possible, the lives of their missionaries, who, for want of laborers, had hitherto been forced to spend their strength in manual labor. They have requested of the directors of the Moravian missions permission for some Christian Negro families from the West Indies to settle, at the expense of the Basle Society, at Akrofong. To this the directors have assented. They have also applied to the King of Denmark, who has given an audience to Mr. Riis, for the protection of his majesty's government for the Negroes to be settled there. One of our missionaries is a Negro, and was educated at the society's institution at Basle.

If these requisites be granted, the committee propose to send two missionaries with Mr. Riis to Aquapim; and when they shall have been there about a year, they hope to be able to send two other missionaries and some Negroes to Aquambo, on the Volta river, and contemplate proceeding as far as possible to the north-east.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Besides the countries where there are Missions, the Church reckons, on the coasts of Africa and the adjacent islands, several bishoprics and numerous believers: 1. *Spanish Possessions*: 1. Bishopric of Ceuta, comprehending, together with the city of that name, the other presidios lying within the limits of the kingdom of Morocco. 2. Bishopric of Christopher de Laguna, in the island of Teneriffe. 3. Bishopric of the Canaries, in the island of Palmas. In all 208,000 Catholics. II. *Portuguese Possessions*: 1. Bishopric of Funchal, in the island of Madeira. 2. Bishopric of Santiago, for the Cape Verde Archipelago. 3. Bishopric of St. Thomas, in the island of that name. 4. Bishopric of Angola, on the coast of Tongo. 5. The factories of Mozambique, Mesurie, etc. In all, 1,400,000 souls, of whom, perhaps, half are Catholics. III. *French Possessions*: 1. Senegal. 2. Isle of Bourbon, about 85,000 Catholics, under the administration of the Priests of the Seminary of the Holy Ghost. IV. *Bishopric of Tangier*: vacant for many years, where a few monastics attend on the small number of Europeans settled at Tangier and Morocco. Grand total for Africa, including the Missions: 13 bishoprics or vicarates, 1,181,100 Catholics.

MISSIONARY LABORS AND SCENES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

BY REV. ROBERT MOFFAT.

It was entirely impracticable in our first article on the subject, necessarily restricted by the extent of other articles in the Repository, to do justice to the deeply interesting work of Mr. Moffat. We could but give an outline of the physical character of Africa, a faint sketch of its connexion with us by various ties of interest and demands of Christian obligation, and a brief reference to scenes of Christian labor and success of missionary effort. It will be our purpose in this article to introduce extracts from the work which will luminously, although imperfectly, compared with the work itself, exhibit the prosperous results which crowned the pious labors of the missionary and his coadjutors, after difficulties, troubles, necessities and distresses, which would have appaled ordinary faith. At length, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, the missionaries had a people to whom they could say, "For what is our hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming? For ye are our glory and joy."

There is no adequate remedy to elevate society from a state of moral

degradation and thralldom to vice, but the Christian religion. The single Epistle, for example, of Paul to the Colossians, or that to the Ephesians, contains more practical wisdom to this end, than all the voluminous pages that ancient philosophy has transmitted to us or modern infidels have uttered to the world with such boasting confidence. Before the introduction of Christianity, the experiment of what ancient philosophy could do, was made for a long period and on an extensive scale. But what of *good* it accomplished was very limited in its operations, and imperfect in its scope. It is a true affirmation that when its disciples became multitudinous in the later periods of Grecian history, and in the Roman empire an age before the advent of Christianity, the great mass of them were not improved by it in morals. The ancient philosophy, traced to its origin, has a patriarchal and Hebraic paternity. But its original principles were so disfigured, and adulterated by the various channels through which it came, that but a small part of the sempiternal truth divine remained incorporated with it. The abuse of the philosophy of antiquity which has abounded in modern times among those who have delighted to refer to it as a system of unrivaled practical morals, has consisted in confining their view to those splendid fragments of its heterogeneous mass which set forth political and social duties, and some correct principles of religion, in a fair and impressive manner; while their mental vision has been averted from the abundance of skepticism and absurdity mingled with truth, of iniquity with moral beauty, and of atheism or pantheism manifest in some of the most admired works of the ancients.

Now the best of these principles in their ancient form, or in their modern dress, separated from the Gospel of Christ, are but "a shadow of wisdom and not the thing itself." If real wisdom be not found in the arts of cunning, the sallies of wit, the learning of philosophers falsely so called, nor in the combination of all these, whither shall we seek it? Where is the residence of this sublimest of excellencies? Must we ascend to Heaven to bring it down from thence? Must we undertake a pilgrimage to Rome, or Jerusalem, or Mecca, that we may become its possessors? Will our search for it be successful, if made in the cabinets of princes, the cells of hermits, or the studies of the curious? Or can it be found but in old manuscripts and foreign languages? No! the word is nigh thee, says the Apostle, in thy very heart. The only wise God is constantly speaking to us by the voice of conscience, and by his revealed word, teaching us this great and solemn truth, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to depart from evil is understanding." This is true wisdom, the wisdom of the Gospel, of universal adaptation, co-extensive with every capacity and condition, alike beneficial and alike necessary to the learned and unlearned, the rich and the poor. While this does not characterize the man, all the accomplishments of mind, wit, and policy are but the gorgeous appendages to a miserable cottage falling into ruins. An impartial view of things attests this with accumulated evidence and with a clearness like the bright lights of the firmament of heaven. To what purpose is all other knowledge if men do not understand their own good, if they remain ignorant of the only thing absolutely necessary to their felicity? Of what account is that prudence and sagacity which do not render visible to men their own peril and fail to secure them from their own destruction? What estimate are we to make of that ingenuity which does not hinder

them from being involved in the worst troubles and perplexities. What all the most elevated endowments which do not rescue us from the lowest contempt and misery? In short, how worthless is that wisdom which does not deliver men from the folly of ruining their souls?

Now that great and only perfect and reliable counteraction of whatever is hostile to social and political happiness, and destructive to the immortal part of man, Mr. Moffat and his coadjutors in missionary labors in Africa have been exerting for that great continent, so long neglected. For while nations calling themselves Christians have been quarreling among themselves and cutting each other's throats, they have been too busy in this unholy work, to carry on and maintain the benevolent work of spreading the Gospel in Africa. On the duty of giving the Gospel to her inhabitants. Mr. Moffat, speaks in truly animated and fitting terms in certain further extracts to which we now commend the reader.

W. A.

Speaking of a part of the Corrannas and Bechuanas, Mr. Moffat says: "Before relating the particulars of my visit to this people, it will be necessary to give some account of their chief, whose name is Mosheu. He is a Corranna, and with his people, lived in a sequestered part of the country. When he first visited our station on the Kuruman in 1834, with two or three attendants riding on oxen, he was to us an entire stranger. He looked clean, was tolerably well dressed, and had a mild and interesting countenance. Having halted at my door he asked where he should sleep or put up. On inquiring about the object of his visit, he replied, that he had come to see me. This was very evident, as he very attentively surveyed my person. As I had at that time a long black beard, I thought that might be one of the objects of attention. Having feasted his eyes on myself, the family, and the various strange-looking articles constituting the furniture and ornaments of the house, he retired for the night to an out-house, to which he was directed for that purpose. On a person being sent to offer him supper, we were informed that he had brought plenty of food with him. This was so unusual an occurrence in the conduct of visitors, that we were rather puzzled as to his real motive. Indeed, we had not previously known an instance of the kind, for all our numerous native guests, noble or plebeian from far or near, were always a heavy tax upon our stores. Whoever they might be, they always came as hungry as hawks, and expected to be feasted by the Missionary's bounty. His conduct divested us of all suspicion; and on the following morning we could not help looking on him and his attendants with more than usual interest. As he could understand the Sechuana language, he heard a little about the 'one thing needful' though he appeared to listen to what was said to him on divine subjects, without any attention. After remaining two days, he left, apparently much pleased with his visit, he asked nothing, but remarked on leaving, holding my hand in his, 'I came to see you; my visit has given me pleasure; and now I return home.' It was evident that the visit of this stranger was entirely one of curiosity, and I afterwards learned, that on a journey to see his friends on the Yellow River, he had seen one of the Wesleyan Missionaries, which probably gave rise to the desire of visiting Motito and the Kuruman.

After some time he repeated his visit to our station, bringing with him a

large retinue, which included his brother, their wives and other relations. The journey occupied about five days on ox-back. Nothing could equal our surprise, when we discovered that he was not far from the kingdom of God, and that he was striving or rather agonizing to enter. All the powers of his soul seemed overwhelmed with the contemplation of the love of God. He had only to open his lips and the tears would flow, his experience was simple and his affection ardent. When asked the cause of his sorrow he said, 'when I first visited you I had only one heart, but now I have come with two. I cannot rest, my eyes will not slumber because of the greatness of the things you told me on my first visit.' It was evident that a special blessing had descended on the seed sown at that time, though it was little more than the outlines of Christian doctrine. It also appeared that during his solitary ride across the lonely plains, his mind became deeply interested in the subject. On his arrival among his own people he not only began to teach them all he had heard, but he desired to affect their hearts; nor did he labor in vain. The efforts of this inquiring disciple were attended with a blessing; his brother, an intelligent man, had evidently derived benefit; while their wives, and others of his retinue, were so far interested in the subject, as to enquire, 'what shall we do to be saved.' Their knowledge was scanty, and their views very imperfect, but they believed in the Divine Being, and that he sent his Son into the world to save sinners. These truths were the spring of their emotions, and they thirsted and sighed for further instruction, and more light on subjects of which they possessed but the glimmering rays. Delightful was our task to pour into their souls the light of heaven and direct them to the Lamb of God. Their deportment was serious and devout, their attendance on public and private instruction incessant and unwearied. They prolonged their stay and when compelled to return, seemed, anxious to linger a little longer. Their zeal and devotion afforded a fine example to others, and it greatly cheered our own souls. The few who could not understand the Secuanha, were addressed by one of our members who could speak the Coranna language. By this means they were all instructed, though of course, but partially, in the distinguishing doctrines of the Gospel and they returned home with hearts filled with joy. Before Mosheu left he entreated me to visit his distant village. This from a multiplicity of engagements, I could not promise to do so soon. His affecting appeals and entreaties, however, overcame me, for holding my hand, and looking me earnestly in the face, he said again and again. 'Just look at me and try to refuse me if you can. There are many at home who cannot come so far, and I cannot remember all that I have heard, I shall forget some on the road.' A considerable period elapsed before from public work on the station, and from translating and printing I could fulfil my promise. Thinking the time long, he was on his way with his friends to make another visit, but having heard at Motito that I was on a tour which would include his village, he returned, and waited my arrival with great anxiety.

On reaching his village, after having traveled the whole day over a rough and bushy country, and walked much, I was fit only to throw myself down to sleep. The moment I entered the village, the hue-and-cry was raised, and old and young, mother and children, came running together, as if it were to see some great prodigy. I received an affectionate

welcome, and many a squeeze, while about five hundred human beings were thrusting themselves forward, each exerting himself to the utmost of his power to get a shake of the hand. Some, who scarcely touched it, trembled as if it had been the paw of a lion. It was nearly midnight before they would disperse, but their departure was a great relief to a wearied man; for their exclamations of surprise, and their bawling out to one another in two languages, was any thing but melodious. On awaking from a short sleep, and emerging from my canopy before my eyes were thoroughly open, I was astonished to find a congregation waiting before the wagon, and at the same moment some individuals started off to different parts of the village to announce my appearance. All hastened to the spot. I confess I was more inclined to take a cup of coffee than to preach a sermon, for I still felt the fatigues of the preceding day. I took my testament and my hymn-book, and, with such singers as I had, gave out a hymn, read a chapter, and prayed; then taking the text, 'God so loved the world,' &c., discoursed to them for about an hour. Great order and profound silence were maintained. The scene (so well depicted in the vignette in the title-page) was in the centre of the village, composed of Bechuana and Corranna houses and cattle-folds; some of these contained the cattle, sheep and goats, while other herds were strolling about. At a distance a party were approaching, riding on oxen; a few strangers drew near, with their spears and shields, who, on being beckoned to, instantly laid them down. The native dogs could not understand the strange-looking being on the front of the wagon, holding forth to a gazing throng, and they would occasionally break the silence with their bark, for which, however, they suffered the penalty of a stone or a stick hurled at their heads. Two milk-maids, who had tied their cows to posts, stood the whole time with their milking vessels in their hands, as if afraid of losing a single sentence. The earnest attention manifested exceeded any thing I had ever before witnessed, and the countenances of some individuals indicated strong mental excitement. The majority of my hearers were Bechuanas, and but few of the Corrannas could not understand the same language.

(To be continued.)

GREAT MOVEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

THE TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

THE articles of this treaty, in relation to the slave trade are of the highest importance; and if carried into effect in good faith, and with good judgment and energy, must do much towards the suppression of this detestable commerce, and thus contribute powerfully and extensively to the protection of lawful commerce, to the support and advancement of African colonization and civilization. We regard this treaty as one of the most impressive evidences the age affords of the progress of just, humane, and Christian sentiments in the mind of two great nations. Let them never

cease in their efforts on this subject until the slave trade is denounced and punished as piracy by universal national law. After all, to the growth of free Christian States of colored men on the African coast must we mainly look for the renovation and elevation of the African character. Liberia must become the Plymouth of Africa. We copy the following articles of this treaty :

"ART. 8. The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and descriptions, to carry in all not less than eighty guns, to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppression of the slave trade, the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article, copies of all such orders to be communicated by each Government to the other respectively.

"ART. 9. Whereas, notwithstanding all efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers by the fraudulent use of flags, and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes; the parties to this treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances with any and all powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist, and that they will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and forever.

"ART. 10. It is agreed that the United States and her Britanic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their ministers and officers, or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other; provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

"ART. 11. The eighth article of this treaty shall be in force for five years from the date of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it. The tenth article shall continue in force until one or the other parties shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer."

• We find the following very interesting correspondence in the *Madisonian* of the 23d instant, between the Hon. Secretary of State and Captains Bell and Paine, in regard to the slave trade, and the measures demanded for its suppression. The suggestions of these brave and intelligent commanders in our navy are very judicious, and they deserve high praise, not

only for their former exertions on the African coast, but for the lucid and well considered expression of their views in this letter.

Mr. Webster to Captains Bell and Paine.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 30, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: Your experience in the service on the coast of Africa has probably enabled you to give information to the Government on some points connected with the slave trade on that coast, in respect to which it is desirable that the most accurate knowledge attainable should be possessed. These particulars are :

1. The extent of the western coast of Africa, along which the slave trade is supposed to be carried on ; with the rivers, creeks, inlets, bays, harbors, or parts of the coast, to which it is understood slave ships most frequently resort.

2. The space or belt along the shore within which cruisers may be usefully employed for the purpose of detecting vessels engaged in the traffic.

3. The general course of proceeding of a slave ship, after leaving Brazil or the West Indies, on a voyage to the coast of Africa for slaves ; including her manner of approach to the shore, her previous bargain or arrangement for the purchase of slaves, the time of her usual stay on or near the coast, and the means by which she has communication with persons on land.

4. The nature of the stations or barracoons in which slaves are collected on shore, to be sold to the traders ; whether usually in rivers, creeks, or inlets, or on or near the open shore.

5. The usual articles of equipment and preparation, and the manner of fitting up, by which a vessel is known to be a slaver, though not caught with slaves on board.

6. The utility of employing vessels of different nations to cruise together, so that one or the other might have a right to visit and search every vessel which might be met with under suspicious circumstances, either as belonging to the country of the vessel visiting and searching, or to some other country which has, by treaty, conceded such right of visitation and search.

7. To what places slaves from slave ships could be most conveniently taken.

8. Finally, what number of vessels, and of what size and description, it would be necessary to employ on the western coast of Africa in order to put an entire end to the traffic in slaves, and for what number of years it would probably be necessary to maintain such force to accomplish that purpose ?

You will please to add such observations as the state of your knowledge may allow relative to the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa.

I have the honor to be, &c.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Captains BELL and PAINE,

United States Navy.

Commanders Bell and Paine to the Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 10, 1842.

SIR : In accordance with the wishes expressed in your communication of the 30th ultimo, we have the honor to submit the following statement :

In reply to the first particular, viz : "The extent of the western coast of Africa along which the slave trade is supposed to be carried on, with the rivers, creeks, inlets, bays, harbors, or ports of the coast to which it is understood slave ships most frequently resort."

The slave trade from Western Africa to America is carried on wholly between Senegal, latitude 16 deg. north, longitude 16½ deg. west, and Cape Frio, in latitude 18 deg. south, longitude 12 deg. east, a space (following the windings of the coast at the distance of three or four miles) of more than 3,600 miles. There are scattered along the coast five English, four French, five American, six Portuguese, six or eight Dutch, and our or five Danish settlements, besides many which have been abandoned by their respective Governments.

These settlements are generally isolated ; many of them only a fortress without any town, while a few are a cluster of villages and farms.

The British, French and particularly the American settlements, exercise an important influence in suppressing the slave trade.

The influence of the Danes and Dutch is not material,

The Portuguese influence is supposed to favor the continuance of the trade, except the counter influence of the British, through treaty stipulations.

North of the Portuguese cluster of settlements, of which Bissao is the capital, and south of Benguela, (also Portuguese,) there is believed to be no probability of a revival of the slave trade to any extent.

This leaves about 3,000 miles of coast, to which the trade, (principally with Cuba, Porto Rico, and Brazil) is limited.

There are hundreds of trading places on the coast, calling themselves "factories," and each claiming the protection of some civilized power. Some of these were the sites of abandoned colonies—others have been established by trading companies or individuals.

The actual jurisdiction of a tribe on the coast seldom exceeds ten miles, though these small tribes are sometimes more or less perfectly associated for a greater distance.

Of these factories and tribes, a few have never been directly engaged in the slave trade, and are opposed to it, but the great preponderance is of the slave-trading interest.

To enumerate the rivers and inlets of this coast would not convey a just idea of the slave country or practices, as the embarkation often takes place from the beach where there is no inlet; but we will state a few of the most noted.

Commencing at Cape Roxo, in latitude 12 deg. 30 min. north, and running down the coast as far as the river Mellacoree, in latitude 9 deg. north, the slave trade is more or less carried on, but (in consequence of the vigilance of cruisers) not to the same extent it was a few years ago.

Another portion of the coast, from the limits of the Sierra Leone colony to Cape Mount, (a space including the mouths of six or more rivers,) the slave trade is extensively prosecuted. Here commences the jurisdiction of the American Colonization Society, which extends to Grand Bassa. There are several slave stations between Grand Bassa and Cape Palmas. From thence eastwardly to Cape Coast Castle, situated near the meridian of Greenwich, we believe there are no slave stations; but eastward of this, and in the bights of Benin and Biafra, along the whole coast, (which includes the mouths of the great rivers Benin, Formoza, Nun, Old and New Calabar, Bonny, Camerons, Gaboon, and Congo,) with few exceptions, down to Benguela, in latitude 13 deg. south, the slave trade is carried on to a very great extent.

2d. "The space or belt along the shore, within which cruisers may be usefully employed for the purpose of detecting vessels engaged in the traffic."

Men of war should always cruise as near the shore as the safety of the vessel will admit, in order to take advantage of the land and sea breezes. Twenty or thirty miles from the coast there are continual calms, where vessels are subject to vexatious delays; besides which, ships engaged in the slave trade keep close in with the land, in order to reach their places of destination.

3d. "The general course of proceeding of a slave ship, after leaving Brazil or the West Indies, on a voyage to the coast of Africa, for slaves, including her manner of approach to the shore, her previous bargain or arrangement for the purchase of slaves, the time of her usual stay on or near the coast, and the means by which she has communication with persons on land."

Vessels bound from the coast of Brazil or the West Indies to the coast of Africa, are obliged, in consequence of the trade winds, to run north as far as the latitude of thirty or thirty-five, to get into the variable winds; thence to the eastward, until they reach the longitude of Cape Verd Islands; then steer to the southward to their port of destination; and, if bound as far to the eastward as the Gulf of Guinea, usually make the land near Cape Mount or Cape Palmas. Vessels from Brazil, bound to the southern part of the coast of Africa, run south as far as the latitude of 35 degrees south, and make up their easting in the southern variables.

Slave vessels are generally owned or chartered by those persons who have an interest in the slave establishments on the coast of Africa, where the slaves are collected and confined in barracoons, or slave prisons, ready for transshipment the moment the vessel arrives. They are therefore detained but a short time after arriving at their place of destination. Instances have come to our notice of vessels arriving at the slave station in the evening, landing their cargo, taking on board all their slaves, and sailing with the land breeze the following morning.

It is not unusual, however, for vessels, unconnected with any particular slave establishment, to make their purchases after arrival. If any delay is likely to occur, an agent is landed, and the vessel stands to sea and remains absent for as long a time as may be thought necessary to complete their arrangements. The slavers communicate with the shore either with their own boats, or boats and canoes belonging to the Kroomen in the employment of those on shore.

4th. "The nature of the stations, or barracoons, in which slaves are collected on shore to be sold to the traders, whether usually on rivers, creeks, or inlets, or on or near the open shore."

The slave stations are variously situated; some near the mouth, others a considerable distance up the rivers, and many directly on the sea-shore. The barracoons are thatched buildings, made sufficiently strong to secure the slaves, and enough of them to contain, in some instances, several thousands. The slaves are collected by the Negro chiefs in the vicinity, and sold to the persons in charge of the stations, where they are kept confined until an opportunity offers to ship them off. Materials of all kinds necessary to convert a common trader into a slave ship, are kept on hand, and the change can be completed in a few hours. A number of Kroomen are employed, and boats and canoes ready for immediate service.

The slave stations are generally fortified with cannon and muskets, not only to guard against a rising of the slaves, but to protect them from sudden attacks of the natives in the vicinity, and to command their respect.

5th. "The usual articles of equipment and preparation, and the manner of fitting up, by which a vessel is known to be a slave, though not caught with slaves on board."

Vessels engaged in the slave trade are either fitted up with a slave deck, or have the materials on board, prepared, to put one up in a few hours. Their hatches, instead of being close, as is usual in merchantmen, have gratings; they are supplied with boilers sufficiently large to cook rice or farinha for the number of slaves they expect to receive; an extra number of water casks, many more than are sufficient for a common crew; also, a number of shackles to secure their slaves. Most of these articles, however, are concealed, and every thing is done to disguise the vessel.

It is not unusual for them to have several sets of papers, two or more persons representing themselves as captains or masters of the vessel, and flags of all nations; every device is resorted to, to deceive, should they encounter a cruiser.

Some are armed with only a few muskets, others have a number of heavy guns, according to the size of the vessel; and they range from sixty to four hundred tons burden, with crews from ten to upwards of one hundred men.

6th. "The utility of employing vessels of different nations to cruise together, so that one or the other might have a right to visit and search every vessel which might be met with under suspicious circumstances, either as belonging to the country of the vessel visiting or searching, or to some other country which has, by treaty, conceded such right of visitation and search."

We are of opinion that a squadron should be kept upon the coast of Africa to co-operate with the British, or other nations, interested in stopping the slave trade; and that the most efficient mode would be for vessels to cruise in couples, one of each nation.

7th. "To what places slaves taken from slave ships on the coast could be most conveniently taken."

If captured under the American flag, send them to Cape Messurada, Liberia; or if convenient, to such other of the American settlements as the agent of the United States may wish.

8th. "Finally, what number of vessels, and of what size and description, it would be necessary to employ on the western coast of Africa, in order to put an entire end to the traffic in slaves; and for what number of years it would probably be necessary to maintain such force to accomplish that purpose;" adding "such observations as the state of your knowledge may allow, relative to the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa."

As our personal knowledge of the coast extends to only that part of it comprised between Cape Verd and Cape Palmas, it is difficult to state the exact force required for this service; not less, however, than the following, we think necessary:

One first-class sloop-of-war;

One steamer, from 200 to 300 tons burden;

Two (eight or ten gun) brigs or schooners;

Ten schooners of about one hundred tons, each with four guns;

One store-ship, of from 250 to 300 tons.

All the vessels to have one-tenth less than their complements of men, to be filled up with Kroomen on their arrival on the coast.

A steamer (to be fitted up, if possible, to burn either wood or coal, as circumstances require) will be essentially necessary.

That part of the coast of Africa from which slaves are exported is subject to light winds and calms. A steamer propelled at the rate of six miles an hour could easily overtake the fastest sailing vessels, and would be a great auxiliary in ascending rivers

and towing boats, in order to attack slave stations. Less duty is performed by sailing cruisers on this coast, than on any other we are acquainted with, from the reasons just stated; and the importance of steam vessels is much increased by this difficulty.

We cannot state confidently how long such force would be necessary, but we are of opinion that in three years the trade would be so far destroyed as to enable the United States to withdraw a greater part, while a small force of observation would be necessary, until the natives had become accustomed to other occupations, and lost all hope of again engaging in the traffic.

In connexion with this subject, we beg leave to remark, that the American fair trader is sometimes obstructed in the most vexatious manner by armed British merchantmen, sustained by British cruisers. This arises from the practice which exists with the commanders of single cruisers, the agents of trading companies, the masters of merchantmen, and others, making agreements, treaties, or as the expression there is, "books," securing to themselves the exclusive trade with the tribe or district. A late instance of this unreasonable, and probably unauthorized, spirit of monopoly, has come to our notice near Cape Mount, where the native chief was induced to believe that he could not make a treaty with the American colonists, because he had made one with the commander of a British cruiser.

The same commander, it is asserted, has also threatened the Governor of the colony at Monrovia that he will make reprisals on the commerce of the colony, for exercising the usual jurisdiction at Bassa Cove, only two or three miles from their town of Bassa and Edina.

Our knowledge of the commanders of British cruisers authorizes us to say that their conduct is not usually thus unfriendly; but many instances show the propriety of guarding the interests of the fair dealer, who is generally opposed to the slave trade.

Respecting these treaties or agreements with the tribes, we think that only the commanders of squadrons or Governors of colonies should be permitted to make them; and with those over whom their government cannot reasonably claim jurisdiction, treaties should not be made to the exclusion of other mercantile powers trading on the coast, as has sometimes been done; and all treaties should contain a prohibition of the slave trade. Commanders of squadrons and Governors of colonies should be authorized and directed to seize every opportunity, and make use of all honorable means, of inducing the native tribes, and particularly the Emperor of Ashantee, the Empress or Potentate at Loango, and other powerful nations, to enter into agreements to put a stop, as far as their influence extends, to the traffic; to seize and send home for trial all foreigners found on the coast engaged in the slave trade, whether belonging to vessels or residing on the coast, (for should these persons be permitted to remain, even after their slave stations are destroyed, they will erect others at points probably less assailable,) and should be enjoined to extend their protection to fair traders, though not of their own nation.

Commanders of squadrons and Governors should be directed to destroy all slave factories within the reach of the force employed, and to proclaim to the tribes in the vicinity that they must not be renewed, on pain of having their villages also destroyed.

We have little knowledge of the details respecting the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa. No instance has come to our knowledge of the use of the American flag there. From the best information we can obtain, it seems that a large trade is carried on by Portuguese colonies, the Arab chiefs, and Negro tribes. Their greatest markets are the Mahometan countries bordering on the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, the Portuguese East India colonies, Bombay, and perhaps other British possessions in the East Indies; this part of the trade is probably in the hands of the Arabian vessels. Many are also shipped to Brazil, and some perhaps find their way to Cuba and Porto Rico.

In concluding this subject we beg leave to remark, that the field of operations to carry on the slave trade is so extensive, the profits so great, and the obstacles in the path so many, so various, so difficult, that every means should be used by civilized nations, and particularly by the United States and Great Britain, to effect the object; and we do not believe that any material good can result without an earnest and cordial co-operation.

We have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servants,

CHARLES H. BELL,

JOHN S. PAINE,

Commanders U. S. Navy.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER,

Secretary of State, Washington.

In this communication we present the statements of an able English officer on the same subject:

Minutes of evidence taken before the Select Committee on the west coast of Africa, June 22, 1842.

Captain the Hon. Joseph Denham, R. N., called in and examined :

Question. Will you state what your service on the coast of Africa has been?

Answer. My first acquaintance with the coast of Africa was in the year 1834, when I took over a slave vessel from Rio Janeiro. In the year 1835, I commanded the *Curlew*, upon that coast for a considerable period; and for the last two years I have been in charge of the coast between Cape Verde and Cape Palmas. I was the senior officer upon that district.

Question. What has been the course of the slave trade since your acquaintance with the coast of Africa; has it decreased in extent, or changed its direction?

Answer. Since my first acquaintance with the coast, the slave trade has changed in many most important particulars, both with regard to the locality, and with regard to the method in which it has been carried on.

Question. Will you state first as to the locality, in what respect it has changed?

Answer. In the year 1835, when the equipment treaty came into force, the effect was, in a great measure, to drive the slave trade into the south latitudes, where it was carried on with perfect impunity, under the flag of Portugal, by the then existing treaty. They then found, that upon the north coast they could carry on the slave trade by using the flag of Portugal exactly as before.

Question. By the north coast you mean north of the equator?

Answer. Yes; but from the end of the year 1839, they have been equally shut out from the Portuguese and from the Spanish flag. Up to that period no check whatever had been effected. Since that period I conceive that the slave trade has diminished to one-half what it was before.

Question. Not only north of the equator, but along the whole coast?

Answer. Along the whole coast of Africa. The whole amount of the export of slaves from Africa is, in my opinion, now not one half what it was previously to the act of 2d Victoria, empowering us to capture Portuguese ships fitted for the slave trade. The effect of all former changes had been to throw the slave trade under the flag of Portugal, where it received a perfect protection in the southern latitudes, and in the northern latitudes was on the same footing on which it had been always since the trade was first established.

Question. Does the trade seem now to look to any flag to cover itself under?

Answer. They seem to have been deprived of every flag they could possibly look to; they no longer receive protection from any flag.

Question. Not from the American?

Answer. Not from the American flag decidedly, except indirectly.

Question. Do you conceive that the present system, if carried on with the same amount of force, will reduce the slave trade to a still greater extent?

Answer. My opinion is that the system of blockade is that alone which can be successful under any circumstances; but that to render it effective we want a considerable increase of force; with an increase of force, I believe that in three years the slave trade may be demolished and exterminated.

Question. In the south as well as in the north?

Answer. Yes; there is no longer any difference since the 2d of Victoria.

Question. Do you contemplate a blockade of the whole coast?

Answer. I contemplate the blockade of those parts where the slave trade is carried on.

Question. Do you believe that a material check to the trade, or an extirpation of the trade for two or three years in any one place makes it difficult to resume it afterwards, if the interference of the cruisers is suspended?

Answer. It turns the trade into another course. When once the trade is interrupted at any place, people are not in the habit of sending traders up the country for slaves, and traders from the interior cease to bring slaves down to them there, and there is great difficulty felt in resuming it; and in almost every instance legitimate commerce comes in, and the wants of the natives are supplied by those means: but I would not, in such cases, suspend the interference of the cruisers altogether, until the slave trade should be entirely eradicated.

The following letter from Lord Aberdeen will show the views of the British Government in regard to certain measures on the African coast for the suppression of the slave trade. Something must be done for destroying those nests of pirates on the African shore, or we fear all stipulations for the destruction of this traffic will prove but partially successful.

Letter from Lord Aberdeen to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 20, 1842.

MY LORDS: I beg to call your Lordships' attention to the subject of the instruction given to her Majesty's naval officers employed in suppressing the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and to the proceedings which have taken place with reference thereto, as detailed in the papers named in the margin of this letter.

Her Majesty's Advocate General, to whom these papers have been submitted, has reported that he cannot take upon himself to advise that all the proceedings described as having taken place at Gallinas, New Cester, and Sea Bay are strictly justifiable, or that the instructions to Her Majesty's naval officers, as referred to in these papers, are such as can with perfect legality be carried into execution.

The Queen's Advocate is of opinion that the blockading rivers, landing and destroying buildings, and carrying off persons held in slavery in countries with which Great Britain is not at war, cannot be considered as sanctioned by the law of nations, or by the provisions of any existing treaties; and that, however desirable it may be to put an end to the slave trade, a good, however eminent, should not be attained otherwise than by lawful means.

Accordingly, and with reference to the proceedings of Captain Nurse, at Rio Pongas, on the 28th of April, 1841, as well as to the letters addressed from this department, to the Admiralty on the 6th April, the 1st and 17th June, and the 28th July of last year, I would submit to the consideration of your Lordships that it is desirable that Her Majesty's naval officers employed in suppressing the slave trade should be instructed to abstain from destroying slave factories and carrying off persons held in slavery, unless the power upon whose territory or within whose jurisdiction the factories or the slaves are found should, by treaty with Great Britain, or by formal, written agreement with British officers, have empowered Her Majesty's naval forces to take those steps for the suppression of the slave trade; and that, if, in proceeding to destroy any factory, it should be found to contain merchandise or other property which there may be reason to suppose to belong to foreign traders, care should be taken not to include such property in the destruction of the factory.

With respect to the blockading rivers, it appears from the papers referred to that the terms *blockade* and *blockading* have been used by British naval officers, when adverting to the laudable practice of stationing cruisers off the slave trading stations, with a view the better to intercept vessels carrying on the slave trade contrary to the treaties between Great Britain and the Powers to which such vessels belong.

But as the term *blockade*, properly used, extends to an interdiction of all trade, and indeed all communication with the place blockaded, I beg leave to submit for your lordships' consideration whether it will not be proper to caution her Majesty's naval officers upon this head, lest by the inadvertent and repeated use of the term *blockade* the exercise of the duty confided to British officers in suppressing slave trade, might, by any one, be confounded with the very different one of actual blockade.

I have, &c.

ABERDEEN,

MISSION TO AFRICA.—Our Board [the Presbyterian] have adopted a new policy with regard to this mission, which is to send no white missionaries to that field of labor, but such as are not only suitable in point of health as well as other qualifications, but also such as of themselves choose this service, and prefer it to all others. A few white missionaries are to be sent there to superintend the missions, until such times as competent colored missionaries can be procured. One colored clergyman of much promise is expected to embark for this mission this fall, and another in the spring. Ten colored persons are already connected with the mission, or preparing for it under the care of the Board.—*Presbyterian.*

ERROR CORRECTED.

FROM a passage in Mr. Tracy's letter, published in our present number we are induced to refer to the letter of Dr. James Hall, general agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, dated August 9, to the Editor of the Southern Churchman, communicating the correspondence between the Rev. Mr. Kelley, of the Roman Catholic Church, and J. H. B. Latrobe Esq., President of the Maryland Colonization Society, in reference to the establishment of a Catholic mission at Cape Palmas. From this correspondence it appears that *Catholic Missionaries have no privileges or encouragement over missionaries of any and all other religious denominations at Cape Palmas.* Mr. Latrobe says:

"When the first emigrants left this State they took with them a written charter, one of the fundamental articles of which is in the following words: "All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no one shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, nor for his religious professions or sentiments, provided he does not disturb the public peace, nor obstruct others in their religious worship, and all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, as good members of the community, shall be equally under the protection of the laws; and no subordination or preference of any one sect or denomination to another, shall ever be established by law; nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or trust in the community; and all religious societies in the community, shall have at all times the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and contracting with them for their support and maintenance." And not long after the establishment of the Colony the Board of Managers passed the following resolution, which is still in force, and under which the Missionaries of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist Churches have established themselves on the territory of the society:

"Resolved, that the Board of Managers offer to the members of all religious denominations every facility in their power to establish schools and enter upon the field of Missionary labor within the jurisdiction of Maryland in Liberia—so that Colonization may be fully recognized not only as the means of restoring the descendants of Africa to the only land where they can be really free, but as the most efficient agent of Civilization and the Gospel."

"In their relations with Africa the Society is a political government and has looked upon all religious denominations as equally entitled to claim the benefit of the above Resolution, being unwilling to do more in their behalf than is promised by its terms—other than to afford their agents that courtesy and protection which all civilized governments render to strangers within their limits engaged with their consent in the pursuit of commendable objects. Should Bishop Kenrick, therefore, in promotion of the views entertained by the Head of your Church, see fit to send the Missionaries in question to Cape Palmas, the Society will make to them the same grant that has been made to the Missionaries of other denominations and which is the extent of the aid yet given to any."

Dr. Hall says:

"The officers of the Society are elected without regard to religious sects or opinions, although it happens at the present time that not one Roman Catholic is embraced in the number, yet many are patrons and friends of the cause both in this city and the counties. But independent of the obligations which the Board of Managers lay under from the Resolution quoted by the President, to grant free liberty for the establishment of the Roman Catholic Mission at Cape Palmas, they would undoubtedly have been led to pursue the same course, and gladly have assented to the propositions of the Roman Catholic Missionaries, from the fact, that a large portion of the colored population, both *slave* and *free*, in the lower counties on the western shore are Catholics, and the latter would not voluntarily deprive themselves of the privileges of worship in their own Church, nor would the Roman Catholic planter be disposed to manumit his *slave*

and place him beyond the reach of such religious instruction as he deems necessary to his welfare and happiness. These causes have heretofore proved a serious bar to the emigration from those counties, and materially circumscribed the operations of the Society."

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIBERATED SLAVES READY TO EMBARK FOR LIBERIA.

THE society is urged to despatch another expedition to Liberia. A young gentleman of Virginia received by inheritance nineteen slaves, and on coming of age offered to confer liberty upon them in one of our Northwestern States; but after visiting those States, and observing the unhappy condition of their free colored population, persuaded them to select Liberia as their future home, to which they are to sail, in an expedition of the Maryland Colonization Society, now preparing to depart on the 9th instant. This generous individual is ready to contribute five hundred dollars towards defraying their expenses. Eighteen colored persons in Kentucky are waiting to embark, and in danger of reverting to slavery if not enabled shortly to do so. One hundred and thirty in another State are looking to the Society for opportunity to emigrate; and although property is left to effect their removal, the avails of it cannot, without great sacrifice, be immediately realized; and on this account, as well as to meet the expenses of the last expedition, the Society is compelled to solicit every friend to the cause, every minister of the gospel, every patriot, and every Christian to come forward to its aid. Must the Society cease to act in its great enterprise? We call upon the press to make known its wants. We call upon ministers of every communion to submit its present necessities, and the weighty reasons which should secure to it universal and efficient support to their congregations. We know and feel the pecuniary embarrassments of the country; but let societies in aid of the cause be every where organized, and even the weekly contribution of a single cent from each of the mass of our population would replenish the treasury of the Society, and send new joy and hope to our African settlements, and through them to millions as yet unvisited by the reviving voice and influences of Christianity. Reader! think if you please on the subject, and what *you* can do for the furtherance of the cause.

CLARKSON'S LATEST VIEWS OF COLONIZATION.

Extract of a Letter from Thomas Clarkson, Esq., to the Rev. J. M. Trew.

PLAYFORD HALL, IPSWICH, Sept. 12, 1842.

"I am glad to find that in the *Friend of Africa* you lay such a stress upon native agency, or the agency of the black people themselves to forward their own cause. Good sense would have dictated this; but God seems to point it out as one of His plans. He has raised up a people by the result of emancipation, qualified both in intellect and habituation to a hot climate, to do for us the grand work in Africa. You know well that we can find among the emancipated slaves, people with religious views and with intellectual capacity equal to the whites, and from these principally we are to pick out laborers for the African vineyard. I apprehend you will not have nearly so much difficulty in finding out spots in Africa, the most useful for your proposed operations, as you will in fixing the number of people, and the sort of people required, so as not to exceed the limits of your funds. You cannot send two or three only to a Colony. In the smallest Colony there must be more; there must be enough to form a society, both for the appearance of safety, and for that converse for which man was fitted by the organs of speech to pass the time usefully to himself and others: And yet there need not be many."

HEALTH OF CAPE PALMAS.

WHEN Dr. M'Gill left the colony in May, all the emigrants by the *Harriet* were well through the fever, and attending to their farms, and not one death had occurred!

It is a fact that the mortality of Harper is less than of the city of Baltimore. Here the weekly reports show a mortality among the free colored population of over four per cent. annually, whereas at Cape Palmas it is less than three!—*Md. Col. Jour.*

FOR LIBERIA.—The barke *Globe* (4,800 bbls.) will sail with emigrants from Baltimore on the 10th instant.

CONTRIBUTIONS to, and receipts by, the *American Colonization Society*, from the 24th, of October to 24th, November, 1842.

MAINE.

Collected by Capt. Geo. Barker, agent:

<i>Hallowell</i> , Ms. Miss Sarah M. Gordon, \$5, R. W. Chickering, \$1, J. B. Condit, \$2, G. T. Robie, \$3 50, Mr. Hinkley, 50c., Rev. Amos Brown, Mrs. C. Storm, each, \$2, G. T. Robie, \$3 50, Mrs. McLelan, 13c., Mfs. E. Pierce, 50c., Mr. Storer, 25c., Lynder Oakes, \$1, Young Ladies Seminary, \$3,			20 88
<i>Westbrook</i> , B. M. Edwards, \$2.			
<i>Portland</i> , A. Friend, \$2, E. Gould, Rev. Asa Cumming, Simeon Hall each \$1, S. Gale, 50c.,	2 00		5 50
<i>Bangor</i> , Rev. J. Maltby, Abner Taylor, each \$3, Capt. Jacob Drummond, \$2, Capt. John Pearson, E. F. Dunn each \$1, Edmund Dole, \$1 50, G. W. Pickering, \$3, Mr. Wakefield, 50c., Joseph Bryant, \$2,	17 00	45 38	

MASSACHUSETTS.

Donations, (through Rev. R. R. Gurley,) from the members of the Chapel Congregational Society, *Andover*, by the hand of Rev. B. B. Edwards the following sums.

Rev. L. Woods, D. D., Rev. B. B. Edwards, each \$10 Rev. L. Coleman, Rev. S. H. Taylor, T. D. P. Stone, S. H. Bancroft, each \$5, Samuel C. Bartlett, R. S. Hitchcock, R. D. C. Robbins, Charles Lord, W. Shedd, E. Hobie, each \$1,	45 00	45 00	
<i>Beverly</i> , Collections by Rev. R. R. Gurley, \$22 50,	22 50		
<i>Newburyport</i> , Ladies Auxiliary society, per Miss R. Stickney, Treasurer, \$40 00,	40 00		
<i>Dedham</i> , Ladies Auxiliary society, per Miss Guild Treasurer,	30 00	137 50	

OHIO.

<i>Columbus</i> , Ladies Colonization Society, per Mr. Whiting, \$47 10	47 10	47 10	
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------	-------	--

VIRGINIA.

Collections made in Virginia by the Rev. Samuel Cornelius, agent.

Amount acknowledged in Nov. No. \$300.

<i>Culpepper Co.</i> Armistead Corbin, A Friend, E. Hill, F. J. Thompson, W. Green, Miss J. Hall, A. Bell, Dr. A. Talierferro, H. H., P. M. Rizy, Wm. Slaughter, E. Braudus, each \$1, A. Lawrence, T. Mansey, G. R. Crigler, each \$2, J. Shackelford, 50c., Dr. Ashby, 45c., Collection Shiloh Baptist Association, \$17,	38 45		
<i>Orange Court House</i> , C. P. Howard, Rev. J. Earnest, Thomas Scott,			

1842.] CONTRIBUTIONS.

each \$5, Mrs. J. Howard, \$2, Dr. Slaughter, \$1 40, A Friend, Miss Ballings, Mrs. Cowherd each \$1, David Hume, M. Graham, Mrs. Graham each 50c.,	22 90
<i>Charlottsville</i> , Benj. Ficklin, one box of tobacco, \$20, Rev. I. B. Mead, one box of tobacco, \$20. A balance remaining on hand of the Auxiliary Society of Albermarle, through the hand of Charles J. Mriwether, \$10. Collection made by Rev. R. B. Mead, Mrs. Gilmer, Mrs. L. A. Minor, Mrs. L. Minor, Senior, Mrs. Carter Gray, each \$5, Mrs. Mary Craven, \$1, Wm. S. White, Nimrod Braman, each \$5, Alexander Pope Abell, \$2 50, Dr. A. Masie, Dr. Harrison, J. W. Gilmer, A. B. Magruder, E. R. Watson, V. W. Southall, each \$2, Benj. Moseley, Thomas Wood, each \$1 50, C. D. Miss M. Terrill, C. Slaughter, J. S. Abell, Shelton S. Leake, Cash, Wm. Jeffries, J. A. Watson, Mrs. D. Mickey, Miss Poore, each \$1, Miss C. McIntyre, W. Dunkum, Miss Peake, W. Summerson, J. H. Word, Miss Herard, J. Gutch, each 50c., A Lady, 55c., Pupils in Mrs. Herard's school, 60c., a Female Friend, M. Thompson, Samuel Teal, each 25c., four young Ladies, 75c., John Pilson, \$4.	120 65
<i>Albermarle Co.</i> , Samuel O. Moon, Donation to constitute himself a L. M. 304-5 yards domestic at 20c., \$6 00, 100 yards at 10c., \$10 07, 40 yards Printed Muslin, 1 yard Cambrick, \$15, collection Baptist Church, Mt. Edd, \$9 08, John S. Cocke, \$5 00,	45 15
<i>Rockingham Co.</i> , John Rice, Rev. T. L. Hamner, S. L. Shacklett, Rev. H. Brown, Mrs. Anna Gray, Mrs. Henderson, each \$2,	10 00
<i>Stanton</i> , Mr. P. Powers, Rev. F. D. Goodwin, Wm. Donaghue, J. Churchman, each \$5, E. Valentine, Mr. Coleman, Cash, Rev. P. E. Stephenson, W. Kyle, J. H. Jury, H. M. Sheffield, Mrs. Crawford, each \$2, N. Mitchel, N. Kinney, J. B. Brackenridge, D. E. Binkley, S. Woodward, G. Eskindge, Capt. Harper, S. Clark, M. Cushing, B. Johnston, Mrs. Coldman, Miss M. Bragg, Miss S. Bragg, J. C. M. Missallat, Mrs. Haman each \$1.	51 00
Thirty of the above amount is to constitute the Rev. Frederick Goodwin, a Life Member.	
<i>Lexington</i> , Rev. Henry Rufner, Col. S. McD. Reid, each \$10, Susan P. Taylor, \$3, Susan McDowell, \$2 50, William Stevens, J. McClelland, Mrs. Leyburn, Major Preston, Mrs. E. Dunkum, Mrs. Davis, Col. Smith, each \$2, Rev. Mr. Bryant, \$3, Mrs. C. Dabney, E. Price, Ann McGilton, Mrs. Maybin, Mrs. Preston, G. A. Baker, Joseph Cumpton, E. G. Caruthers, Mr. Bear, Mr. Cummings, Mrs. M. Reid, Miss Reid, Major Alexander, Dr. Paine, Mrs. Patton, J. B. Syld, Mrs. Walkup, Mr. Mathoney, Robert White, H. Norgrope, S. F. Jordan, each \$1, Mrs. N. Henning, Susan Davis, M. Robbet, Mrs. Graham, Capt. McKoikle, Mrs. D. Moore, J. M. Ruff, R. Morrison, J. Fuller, J. V. Henry, T. M. Wade, Mrs. Lyle, W. C. Lewis, R. Lewis, S. R. Smith, each 50c., Mary Gipson, M. Gipson, a Lady cash each 25c., Colored persons of the Baptist Church, \$1 86,	74 86
Thirty dollars of the above is contributed by the Presbyterian Church, to constitute Rev. John Skinner a L. M. and sixteen dollars by the Baptist Church to constitute Rev. Cornelius Tyree in part a L. M.	
<i>Buchanan</i> , J. S. Wilson, \$2, G. M. Garland, \$1 50, G. H. Reck, R. Piper, M. Boring, C. C. Handy, J. Buckholder, M. A. Bell, J. S. Bishop, J. S. Taylor, S. S. Woodville, J. N. Lyle, each \$1, J. G. McClanahan, C. A. Kean, J. A. Haney, E. O. Johnston, J. W. Williams, each 50c., W. H. Vaughan, J. D. Burk, each 25c.,	16 50
<i>Fincastle</i> , F. Anderson, J. Neville, cash, each \$1,	2 00
<i>Rockbridge Co.</i> , Arthur McClure, cash, each \$2, W. Maffit, R. H. Burks, R. A. Bradburn, B. Selph, B. Holmes, J. Lackland, R. Grigsby each \$1, E. Grigsby, J. S. Watson, each 50c., Collection in Baptist Church Natural Bridge, \$2 78,	14 78
<i>Lynchburg</i> , John Hollins, J. D. Murrell, A. Tompkins, R. M. Shin, each \$5, M. Davis, P. Garland, each \$3, D. P. Payne, \$2 50, Samuel Miller, Rev. W. S. Reid, F. S. Miller, S. McCorcle, J. Dabney, T. A.	

Holcomb, Miss Rowans, J. M. Morwick, each \$2, Mrs. Clayton, H. H. A. D. Royal, T. Stabler, Mary Furgason, J. R. D. Payne, George Bagby, J. Crouse, J. P. Burris, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Parker, J. R. Holmes, R. H. Toler, J. A. Forward, Nancy Brice, Wm. Norwell, F. Stepton, J. C. Young, S. H. Shelton, W. T. Yancey, each \$1, M. B. Furgason, T. Love, B. S. Lindsley, J. H. Martin, J. T. Young, W. Harinan, each 55c. M. Moore, W. E. Murrell, each 25c., cash from several, \$1 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	70 00
Scottsville, H. Rittenhouse, A. Whitman, cash, J. N. Fitzpatrick, each \$1, Mr. Bell, Mr. Blair, C. J., W. R. Wells, E. H. Jordon, P. White, each 50c., Mary Klyne, a small girl 25c., Susan Payne, a small girl, 10c., cash \$1 50,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 85
Fluvanna Co. John H. Cocke, \$5, James Galt, \$10,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 00
Norfolk, Rev. Mr. Crowder, per Soutter and Bell, \$6 00,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 00
Collected by Rev. S. Cornelius, and acknowledged in last number,							727 12
							300 00
Total contributions,							427 12

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—Hallowell, By Capt. George Barker, agent, R. H. Page, '41, to '42, \$1 50, C. Vaughan, '41, to '42, \$1 50, Samuel Gordon, '41, to '42, \$1 50, Calvin Spaulding, '41, to '42, \$1 50, J. C. Dwight, '41, to '42, \$1 50, Dr. Benj. Page, '40, to '42, \$3, A. Mastas, '41, '42, \$1 50, C. C. Grant, '41, to '42, \$1 50, John Merrick, '42, to '43, \$2, Denningville, John Kilbey, '40, to '43, \$5, Joseph Joss, 6 months, 75c., Asa Brown, '41, to '42, \$1 50. South Windham, N. Burnett, '41, to '42, \$1 50, F. T. Whipple, '41, to '42, \$1 50. Minot, Joseph Washburn, '40, to '42, \$5 50. Topsham, John Coburn, '41, to '42, \$1 50. China, Hon. A. Marshall, Nov. '42, to Aug. 1, '42,	-	-	-	-	-	-	32 75
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Merrimack, Robert McGraw, '42, to '43, \$1 50, E. J. Parker, '42, to '43, \$1 50, Nathan Parker, '42, to '43, \$1 50. Bedford, Samuel Patten, '42, to '43, \$1 50, Deacon Samuel McQuesten, '42, to '43, \$1 50. Hookset, J. A. Otterson, '42, to '43, \$1 50. Chester, Widow P. Bell, '42, to '43, \$1 50. Kingston, Dr. Thomas Bassett, '42, to '43, \$1 50. Hanover, Dr. Crosby, '40, to '43, \$5. Dover, Mr. Wheeler, Oct. 1, '42, to Sept. '31, '44, \$3,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 00
VERMONT.—Woodstock, Hon. J. Marsh, '41, to '42, \$1 50,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 50
MASSACHUSETTS.—Salem, Hon. David White, Nov. 1, '42, to June '31, 45,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Alexandria, Mr. A. G. Young, '41, to '44,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
VIRGINIA.—Yancey Mills, John Pilson, '40, to '42, \$3 00,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 00
KENTUCKY.—Shelbyville J. D. Paxon, '40, to '44, \$5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 00
OHIO.—Columbus, Mrs. Taylor '41, to '42, \$1 50. Martinsburg, William Mitchell, '40, to '41, \$1 50,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 00
MARYLAND.—Baltimore, Samuel Young, agent: Professor Duchatel, 1839, to '40, \$6, D. W. Brown, '40, to '41, \$2, R. Lemmon, '40, to '42, \$4, Zebulon Waters, '40, to '42, \$4, Moses Shepard, '40, to '42, \$4, E. W. Barrows, '40 to '42, \$4, Rev. D. Jennings, '40, to '42, \$4, Archibald Galder, '40, to '42, \$4, Gen. W. McDonald, '40, to '42, \$4, Francis H. Smith, '40, to '42, \$4, J. White, Esq., \$4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	44 00
For Repository,							119 25
Contributions,							427 12
Total,							546 37

VOLUME XVIII.

NUMBER V.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL;

MARCH, 1842.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

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RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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Resolved,—That the agents of this Society, be informed of the views of the Committee on this subject, and instructed to receive contributions for the proposed object.

Resolved,—That this plan be submitted by letter to some of the distinguished friends of the Society in different States, and that they be requested to promote the object.

ERRATA.—In the Repository for 1st January, in the acknowledgment of receipts of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, at West Alexandria, \$50 is credited to Jos. Yates, to constitute his son a life member, instead of Thos. Yates, sen. Same place, for *Miss Mary Yates*, read *Mrs. Mary Yates*.

ERROR CORRECTED.

FROM a passage in Mr. Tracy's letter, published in our present number we are induced to refer to the letter of Dr. James Hall, general agent of the Maryland Colonization Society, dated August 9, to the Editor of the Southern Churchman, communicating the correspondence between the Rev. Mr. Kelley, of the Roman Catholic Church, and J. H. B. Latrobe Esq., President of the Maryland Colonization Society, in reference to the establishment of a Catholic mission at Cape Palmas. From this correspondence it appears that *Catholic Missionaries have no privileges or encouragement over missionaries of any and all other religious denominations at Cape Palmas.* Mr. Latrobe says:

"When the first emigrants left this State they took with them a written charter, one of the fundamental articles of which is in the following words: "All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no one shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, nor for his religious professions or sentiments, provided he does not disturb the public peace, nor obstruct others in their religious worship, and all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, as good members of the community, shall be equally under the protection of the laws; and no subordination or preference of any one sect or denomination to another, shall ever be established by law; nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or trust in the community; and all religious societies in the community, shall have at all times the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and contracting with them for their support and maintenance." And not long after the establishment of the Colony the Board of Managers passed the following resolution, which is still in force, and under which the Missionaries of the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist Churches have established themselves on the territory of the society:

"Resolved, that the Board of Managers offer to the members of all religious denominations every facility in their power to establish schools and enter upon the field of Missionary labor within the jurisdiction of Maryland in Liberia—so that Colonization may be fully recognized not only as the means of restoring the descendants of Africa to the only land where they can be really free, but as the most efficient agent of Civilization and the Gospel."

"In their relations with Africa the Society is a political government and has looked upon all religious denominations as equally entitled to claim the benefit of the above Resolution, being unwilling to do more in their behalf than is promised by its terms—other than to afford their agents that courtesy and protection which all civilized governments render to strangers within their limits engaged with their consent in the pursuit of commendable objects. Should Bishop Kenrick, therefore, in promotion of the views entertained by the Head of your Church, see fit to send the Missionaries in question to Cape Palmas, the Society will make to them the same grant that has been made to the Missionaries of other denominations and which is the extent of the aid yet given to any."

Dr. Hall says:

"The officers of the Society are elected without regard to religious sects or opinions, although it happens at the present time that not one Roman Catholic is embraced in the number, yet many are patrons and friends of the cause both in this city and the counties. But independent of the obligations which the Board of Managers lay under from the Resolution quoted by the President, to grant free liberty for the establishment of the Roman Catholic Mission at Cape Palmas, they would undoubtedly have been led to pursue the same course, and gladly have assented to the propositions of the Roman Catholic Missionaries, from the fact, that a large portion of the colored population, both *slave* and *free*, in the lower counties on the western shore are Catholics, and the latter would not voluntarily deprive themselves of the privileges of worship in their own Church, nor would the Roman Catholic planter be disposed to manumit his *slave*

VOLUME XVIII.

NUMBER VI.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

APRIL, 1842.

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Resolved,—That it is expedient to publish hereafter, at the same price, in a pamphlet form of thirty-two pages, with a handsome cover, the African Repository.

Resolved,—That the Executive Committee entirely approve of the plan of supplying, without cost, the African Repository to the Ministers of all denominations in the United States, or such as may be disposed to co-operate in the benevolent objects of the Society, provided the funds for this purpose can be obtained, and that the plan be submitted to the several State Societies, and other friends of the cause, with estimates of the expense, and inviting them to give donations for this specific purpose.

Resolved,—That the agents of this Society, be informed of the views of the Committee on this subject, and instructed to receive contributions for the proposed object.

Resolved,—That this plan be submitted by letter to some of the distinguished friends of the Society in different States, and that they be requested to promote the object.

✱ ————— ✱
✱ All communications for the African Repository should be addressed to the Editor,
R. R. GURLEY, Secretary of the Society.

Those who wish to make bequests to the American Colonization Society, can best secure their object by using the following form, viz: "I give and bequeath the sum of ——— dollars to A. B., *in trust* for the American Colonization Society;" &c.

The African Repository will hereafter be issued regularly on the 1st of every month, from this City, at \$1 50 per annum, payable in advance. The work is now owned by the American Colonization Society. The profits are wholly devoted to the cause of Colonization.

The African Repository is sent gratuitously—

To every Auxiliary Society which makes an annual remittance to the American Colonization Society.

To every clergyman who takes up annually a collection to aid the American Colonization Society.

To every person obtaining three new subscribers, and remitting the money.

To every individual who contributes annually ten dollars or more, to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

To every life-member of the American Colonization Society, for three years after he becomes such.

Clergymen who have taken collections in their churches the past year, but who have not received the Repository, will please forward their names and their residences.

Persons who wish to discontinue the Repository, are requested to give the town, county, and state, in which they reside.

Officers of Auxiliary Societies will please act as agents in receiving subscriptions to the Repository, and forward subscribers' names, and the money received by mail, through their Postmaster.

Secretaries of Auxiliary Societies will please forward their names and residences, that they may be furnished with such documents and papers as may be on hand for distribution.

The payment of thirty dollars constitutes a person a life-member of the American Colonization Society, and entitles him to a certificate of life-membership.

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VOLUME XVIII.

NUMBER VII.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
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COLONIAL JOURNAL.

MAY, 1842.

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J Sparks

VOLUME XVIII.

NUMBER VIII.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

JUNE, 1842.

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NUMBER IX.

THE
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COLONIAL JOURNAL.

JULY, 1842.

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NUMBER X.


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AUGUST, 1842.

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NUMBER XI.

THE
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SEPTEMBER, 1842.

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ERRATUM.

In the number for August an error occurs which deserves correction. The name of the Colonial Secretary, John N. Lewis, is printed J. N. Servis.

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NUMBER XII.

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OCTOBER, 1842.

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NUMBER XIV.

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DECEMBER, 1842.

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Mr. C. W. JAMES of Cincinnati, Ohio, is authorized, by himself, or by deputies authorized by him, to receive moneys due the African Repository from the Subscribers in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. The accounts have been placed in his hands, and those indebted are respectfully requested to be prepared by the time they are called upon, as we are in great need of the money.

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